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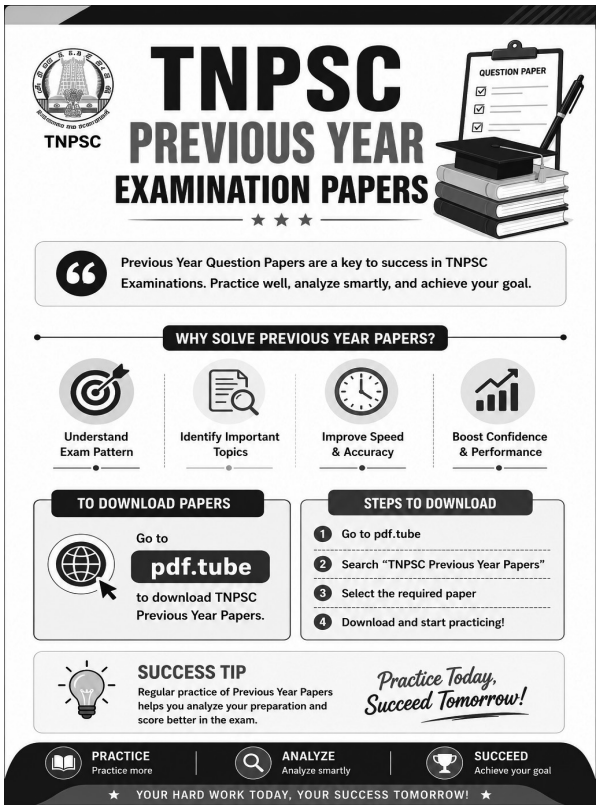
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Combined Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination – I (Group I Services)

[Single Paper consisting of General Studies (Degree Standard – 175 questions), and Aptitude and Mental Ability (SSLC Standard – 25 questions)]

Code:497

Part A: General Studies (Degree Standard – 175 Questions)

Unit I: General Science (10 Questions)

Scientific knowledge and scientific temper - Power of reasoning - Rote learning vs conceptual learning - Science as a tool to understand the past, present, and future; Nature of universe - General scientific laws – Mechanics - Properties of matter, force, motion, and energy - Everyday application of the basic principles of mechanics, electricity and magnetism, light, sound, heat, nuclear physics, laser, electronics, and communications; Elements and compounds, acids, bases, salts, petroleum products, fertilizers, pesticides; Main concepts of life science, classification of living organisms, evolution, genetics, physiology, nutrition, health and hygiene, human diseases; Environment and ecology; Latest inventions in science and technology; Current affairs.

Unit II: Geography of India (10 Questions)

Location - Physical features - Monsoon, rainfall, weather and climate - Water resources - Rivers in India - Soil, Minerals and Natural Resources - Forest and Wildlife - Agricultural pattern; Transport – Communication; Social Geography – Population density and distribution - Racial, linguistic groups and major tribes; Natural calamity - Disaster management – Environmental pollution - Reasons and preventive measures - Climate change - Green energy; Geographical landmarks; Current affairs.

Unit III: History, Culture of India, and Indian National Movement (25 Questions)

Indus Valley Civilization - Guptas, Delhi Sultans, Mughals, and Marathas - Age of Vijayanagaram and Bahmani Kingdoms - South Indian History; Change and continuity in the socio-cultural history of India; National Renaissance - Early uprising against British rule - Indian National Congress - Emergence of leaders – B.R.Ambedkar, Bhagat Singh, Bharathiar, V.O.Chidambaranar, Jawaharlal Nehru, Kamarajar, Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Thanthai Periyar, Rajaji, Subash Chandra Bose, Rabindranath Tagore, and others; Different modes of agitation: Growth of Satyagraha and Militant Movements; Communalism and Partition; Characteristics of Indian Culture, Unity in Diversity – Race, Language, Custom; India as a Secular State, Social Harmony; Prominent personalities in various spheres – Arts, Science, Literature and Philosophy; National symbols – Eminent personalities and places in news – Sports – Books and Authors; Current affairs.

Unit IV: Indian Polity (40 Questions)

Constitution of India - Preamble to the Constitution - Salient features of the Constitution - Union, State and Union Territory - Citizenship, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy - Union Executive, Union Legislature - State Executive, State Legislature - Local Governments, Panchayat Raj - Spirit of federalism: Centre - State relationships - Election - Judiciary in India – Rule of Law - Corruption in public life – Anti-corruption measures - Lokpal and Lok Ayukta - Right to Information - Empowerment of Women - Consumer Protection Forums, Human Rights Charter; Political parties and political system in India; Current affairs.

Unit V: Indian Economy and Development Administration in Tamil Nadu (50 Questions)

Nature of Indian Economy – Five-year plan models - an assessment - Planning Commission and Niti Aayog; Sources of revenue - Reserve Bank of India - Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy - Finance Commission - Resource sharing between Union and State Governments - Goods and Services Tax; Structure of Indian economy and employment generation, Land Reforms and Agriculture - Application of Science and Technology in Agriculture - Industrial growth - Rural welfare oriented programmes - Social problems - Population, Education, Health, Employment, Poverty; Human Development Indicators in Tamil Nadu and a comparative assessment across the

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Country – Impact of social reform movements in the socio-economic development of Tamil Nadu - Political parties and welfare schemes for various sections of people - Rationale behind the reservation policy, and access to the social resources - Economic trends in Tamil Nadu - Role and impact of social welfare schemes in the socio-economic development of Tamil Nadu - Social justice and social harmony as the cornerstones of socio-economic development; Education and health systems in Tamil Nadu; Geography of Tamil Nadu and its impact on economic growth; Achievements of Tamil Nadu in various fields; e-Governance in Tamil Nadu; Public awareness and General administration - Welfare oriented Government schemes and their utility, Problems in public delivery systems; Current socio-economic issues; Current affairs.

Unit VI: History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements in Tamil Nadu (40 Questions)

History of Tamil Society, related archaeological discoveries, Tamil literature from Sangam age till contemporary times; Thirukkural - Significance as a secular literature - Relevance to everyday life, Impact of Thirukkural on humanity, Thirukkural and universal values - Relevance to Socio-politico-economic affairs, Philosophical content in Thirukkural; Role of Tamil Nadu in freedom struggle - Early agitations against British Rule - Role of women in freedom struggle; Evolution of 19th and 20th century socio-political movements in Tamil Nadu - Justice Party, Growth of Rationalism - Self Respect Movement, Dravidian Movement, and principles underlying both these movements; Contributions of Thanthai Periyar and Perarignar Anna.

Part B: Aptitude and Mental Ability (SSLC Standard - 25 Questions)

Unit I: Aptitude (15 Questions)

Simplification - Percentage - Highest Common Factor (HCF) - Lowest Common Multiple (LCM) - Ratio and Proportion - Simple interest - Compound interest - Area - Volume - Time and Work.

Unit II: Reasoning (10 Questions)

Logical reasoning - Puzzles - Dice - Visual reasoning - Alpha numeric reasoning - Number series.

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Date: 16.12.2024

ஒருங்கிணைந்த குடிமைப் பணிகள் (முதல்நிலை) தேர்வு-I (தொகுதி I பணிகள்)

[பொது அறிவு (பட்டப்படிப்புத் தரம் - 175 கேள்விகள்) மற்றும் திறனறிவும் மனக்கணக்கு நுண்ணறிவும் (பத்தாம் வகுப்புத் தரம் - 25 கேள்விகள்) அடங்கிய ஒரு தாள்]

குறியீடு: 497

பகுதி அ: பொது அறிவு (பட்டப்படிப்புத் தரம்) (175 கேள்விகள்)

அலகு I: பொது அறிவியல் (10 கேள்விகள்)
அறிவியல் அறிவு மற்றும் அறிவியல் உணர்வு - பகுத்தறிதல் - பொருள் உணராமல் கற்றலும் கருத்துணர்ந்து கற்றலும் - கடந்தகாலம், நிகழ்காலம், எதிர்காலம் பற்றி புரிந்து கொள்வதற்கான ஒரு கருவி அறிவியல்; பேரண்டத்தின் இயல்பு - பொது அறிவியல் விதிகள் - இயக்கவியல் - பருப்பொருளின் பண்புகள், விசை, இயக்கம் மற்றும் ஆற்றல் - அன்றாட வாழ்வில் இயக்கவியல், மின்னியல், காந்தவியல், ஒளி, ஒலி, வெப்பம், அணுக்கரு இயற்பியல், லேசர் (LASER), மின்னணுவியல் மற்றும் தகவல் தொடர்பியல் ஆகியவற்றின் அடிப்படை கோட்பாடுகளின் பயன்பாடுகள்; தனிமங்களும் சேர்மங்களும், அமிலங்கள், காரங்கள், உப்புகள், பெட்ரோலிய பொருட்கள், உரங்கள், பூச்சிகொல்லிகள்; உயிரியலின் முக்கிய கோட்பாடுகள், உயிர் உலகின் வகைப்பாடு, பரிணாமம், மரபியல், உடலியங்கியல், உணவியல், உடல்நலம் மற்றும் சுகாதாரம், மனிதநோய்கள்; சுற்றுப்புறச்சூழல் மற்றும் சூழலியல்; அறிவியல் மற்றும் தொழில்நுட்பத்தில் அண்மைக்கால கண்டுபிடிப்புகள்; நடப்பு நிகழ்வுகள்.

அலகு II: இந்தியாவின் புவியியல் (10 கேள்விகள்)
அமைவிடம் - இயற்கை அமைவுகள் - பருவமழை, மழைப்பொழிவு, வானிலை மற்றும் காலநிலை - நீர் வளங்கள் - இந்திய ஆறுகள் - மண், கனிம வளங்கள் மற்றும் இயற்கை வளங்கள் - காடு மற்றும் வன உயிரினங்கள் - வேளாண் முறைகள்; போக்குவரத்து - தகவல் தொடர்பு; சமூகப் புவியியல் - மக்கள்தொகை அடர்த்தி மற்றும் பரவல் - இனம், மொழிக் குழுக்கள் மற்றும் முக்கியப் பழங்குடிகள்; இயற்கைப் பேரிடர் - பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை; சுற்றுச்சூழல் மாசுபடுதல் - காரணங்களும் தடுப்பு முறைகளும் - பருவநிலை மாற்றம் - பசுமை ஆற்றல்; புவியியல் அடையாளங்கள்; நடப்பு நிகழ்வுகள்.

அலகு III: இந்தியாவின் வரலாறு, பண்பாடு மற்றும் இந்திய தேசிய இயக்கம் (25 கேள்விகள்)
சிந்து சமவெளி நாகரிகம் - குப்தர்கள், தில்லி சுல்தான்கள், முகலாயர்கள் மற்றும் மராத்தியர்கள் - விஜயநகர மற்றும் பாமினி அரசுகளின் காலம் - தென் இந்திய வரலாறு; இந்திய சமூகப் பண்பாட்டு வரலாற்றில் மாற்றங்களும் தொடர்ச்சியும்; தேசிய மறுமலர்ச்சி - ஆங்கிலேயர் ஆட்சிக்கு எதிரான தொடக்க கால எழுச்சிகள் - இந்திய தேசிய காங்கிரஸ் - தலைவர்கள் உருவாதல் - பி.ஆர்.அம்பேத்கர், பகத்சிங், பாரதியார், வ.உ.சிதம்பரனார், ஜவகர்லால் நேரு, காமராசர், மகாத்மா காந்தி, மௌலானா அபுல் கலாம் ஆசாத், தந்தை பெரியார், இராஜாஜி, சுபாஷ் சந்திர போஸ், ரவீந்திரநாத் தாகூர் மற்றும் பலர்; விடுதலைப் போராட்டத்தின் பல்வேறு நிலைகள்: அகிம்சை முறையின் வளர்ச்சி மற்றும் புரட்சிகர இயக்கங்கள்; வகுப்புவாதம் மற்றும் தேசப்பிரிவினை; இந்தியப் பண்பாட்டின் இயல்புகள், வேற்றுமையில் ஒற்றுமை - இனம், மொழி, வழக்காறு; இந்தியா ஒரு மதச்சார்பற்ற நாடு, சமூக நல்லிணக்கம்; கலை, அறிவியல், இலக்கியம் மற்றும் தத்துவம் ஆகிய வெவ்வேறு துறைகளில் தனித்துவம் கொண்ட ஆளுமைகள்; தேசிய சின்னங்கள் - செய்திகளில் இடம்பெற்ற சிறந்த ஆளுமைகளும் இடங்களும் - விளையாட்டு - நூல்களும் ஆசிரியர்களும்; நடப்பு நிகழ்வுகள்.

அலகு IV: இந்திய ஆட்சியியல் (40 கேள்விகள்)
இந்திய அரசியலமைப்பு - அரசியலமைப்பின் முகவுரை - அரசியலமைப்பின் முக்கிய கூறுகள் - ஒன்றியம், மாநிலம் மற்றும் யூனியன் பிரதேசங்கள்; குடியுரிமை, அடிப்படை உரிமைகள், அடிப்படைக் கடமைகள், அரசின் நெறிமுறைக் கோட்பாடுகள்; ஒன்றிய நிர்வாகம், ஒன்றிய நாடாளுமன்றம் - மாநில நிர்வாகம், மாநில சட்டமன்றம் - உள்ளாட்சி அமைப்புகள், பஞ்சாயத்து ராஜ்; கூட்டாட்சியின் அடிப்படைத் தன்மைகள்; மத்திய - மாநில உறவுகள்; தேர்தல் - இந்திய நீதி அமைப்புகள் - சட்டத்தின் ஆட்சி; பொதுவாழ்வில் ஊழல் - ஊழல் தடுப்பு நடவடிக்கைகள்- லோக்பால் மற்றும் லோக் ஆயுக்தா - தகவல் உரிமை - பெண்களுக்கு அதிகாரமளித்தல் - நுகர்வோர் பாதுகாப்பு அமைப்புகள் - மனித உரிமைகள் சாசனம்; இந்தியாவில் அரசியல் கட்சிகளும் மற்றும் ஆட்சியல் முறைகளும்; நடப்பு நிகழ்வுகள்.

அலகு V: இந்தியப் பொருளாதாரம் மற்றும் தமிழ்நாட்டில் வளர்ச்சி நிர்வாகம் (50 கேள்விகள்)
இந்தியப் பொருளாதாரத்தின் இயல்புகள் - ஐந்தாண்டு திட்ட மாதிரிகள் - ஒரு மதிப்பீடு - திட்டக்குழு மற்றும் நிதி ஆயோக்; வருவாய் ஆதாரங்கள் - இந்திய ரிசர்வ் வங்கி - நிதி கொள்கை மற்றும் பணவியல் கொள்கை - நிதி ஆணையம் - மத்திய மாநில அரசுகளுக்கிடையேயான நிதிப் பகிர்வு -

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சரக்கு மற்றும் சேவை வரி; இந்திய பொருளாதார அமைப்பு மற்றும் வேலைவாய்ப்பு உருவாக்கம், நிலச் சீர்திருத்தங்கள் மற்றும் வேளாண்மை - வேளாண்மையில் அறிவியல் தொழில்நுட்பத்தின் பயன்பாடு - தொழில் வளர்ச்சி - ஊரக நலன்சார் திட்டங்கள் - சமூகப் பிரச்சனைகள் - மக்கள் தொகை, கல்வி, நலவாழ்வு, வேலைவாய்ப்பு, வறுமை; தமிழ்நாட்டின் மனிதவள மேம்பாட்டுக் குறியீடுகளும் அவற்றை தேசிய மற்றும் பிற மாநிலங்களுக்கான குறியீடுகளுடன் ஒப்பாய்வும் - தமிழ்நாட்டின் சமூக பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சிக்கு சமூக மறுமலர்ச்சி இயக்கங்களின் பங்களிப்பு; அரசியல் கட்சிகளும் பலதரப்பு மக்களுக்கான நலத்திட்டங்களும் - இடஒதுக்கீட்டுக் கொள்கைக்கான நியாயங்களும் சமூக வளங்களைப் பெறும் வாய்ப்புகளும் - தமிழ்நாட்டின் பொருளாதார போக்குகள் - தமிழ்நாட்டின் சமூக பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியில் சமூகநலத் திட்டங்களின் தாக்கமும் பங்களிப்பும்; சமூக நீதியும் சமூக நல்லிணக்கமும் சமூகப் பொருளாதார மேம்பாட்டின் மூலாதாரங்கள்; தமிழ்நாட்டின் கல்வி மற்றும் நலவாழ்வு (Health) முறைமைகள்; தமிழ்நாட்டின் புவியியல் கூறுகளும் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியில் அவற்றின் தாக்கமும்; பல்வேறு துறைகளில் தமிழ்நாடு நிகழ்த்தியுள்ள சாதனைகள்; தமிழ்நாட்டில் மின்னாளுகை; பொது விழிப்புணர்வும் (Public Awareness) பொது நிர்வாகமும் - நலன்சார் அரசுத் திட்டங்களும் அவற்றின் பயன்பாடும், பொது விநியோக அமைப்புகளில் (Public delivery systems) நிலவும் சிக்கல்கள்; தற்போதைய சமூகப் பொருளாதார பிரச்சனைகள்; நடப்பு நிகழ்வுகள்.

அலகு VI: தமிழ்நாட்டின் வரலாறு, பண்பாடு, மரபு மற்றும் சமூக - அரசியல் இயக்கங்கள் (40 கேள்விகள்)

தமிழ் சமுதாய வரலாறு, அது தொடர்பான தொல்லியல் கண்டுபிடிப்புகள், சங்க காலம் முதல் இக்காலம் வரையிலான தமிழ் இலக்கிய வரலாறு; திருக்குறள் - மதச் சார்பற்ற தனித்தன்மையுள்ள இலக்கியம் - அன்றாட வாழ்வியலோடு தொடர்புத் தன்மை - மானுடத்தின் மீதான திருக்குறளின் தாக்கம் - திருக்குறளும் மாறாத விழுமியங்களும் - சமூக அரசியல் பொருளாதார நிகழ்வுகளில் திருக்குறளின் பொருத்தப்பாடு - திருக்குறளில் தத்துவக் கோட்பாடுகள்; விடுதலைப் போராட்டத்தில் தமிழ்நாட்டின் பங்கு - ஆங்கிலேயருக்கு எதிரான தொடக்க கால கிளர்ச்சிகள் - விடுதலைப் போராட்டத்தில் பெண்களின் பங்கு; பத்தொன்பது மற்றும் இருபதாம் நூற்றாண்டுகளில் தமிழ்நாட்டின் சமூக - அரசியல் இயக்கங்களின் பரிணாம வளர்ச்சி - நீதிக்கட்சி, பகுத்தறிவு வாதத்தின் வளர்ச்சி - சுயமரியாதை இயக்கம், திராவிட இயக்கம் மற்றும் இவ்வியக்கங்களுக்கான அடிப்படை கொள்கைகள், தந்தை பெரியார் மற்றும் பேரறிஞர் அண்ணாவின் பங்களிப்புகள்.

பகுதி ஆ: திறனறிவும் மனக்கணக்கு நுண்ணறிவும்
(பத்தாம் வகுப்புத் தரம் - 25 கேள்விகள்)

அலகு I: திறனறிவு (15 கேள்விகள்)

சுருக்குதல் - விழுக்காடு - மீப்பெரு பொதுக் காரணி (HCF) - மீச்சிறு பொது மடங்கு (LCM); விகிதம் மற்றும் விகிதாச்சாரம்; தனிவட்டி - கூட்டு வட்டி - பரப்பு - கொள்ளளவு - காலம் மற்றும் வேலை.

அலகு II: காரணவியல் (10 கேள்விகள்)

தருக்கக் காரணவியல் - புதிர்கள் - பகடை - காட்சிக் காரணவியல் - எண் எழுத்துக் காரணவியல் - எண் வரிசை.

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CHAPTER 01

Making of the Constitution, Preamble and Salient Features

1. Match the following sources of the Indian Constitution with their corresponding borrowed features:
List I: (Sources)
P. British Constitution
Q. American Constitution
R. Irish Constitution
S. Canadian Constitution
List II: (Features)
I. Directive Principles of State Policy
II. Federation with a strong centre
III. Rule of law
IV. Judicial review
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

2. How much exact time was taken by the Constituent Assembly to completely draft the Indian Constitution?
(A) 2 years, 10 months, and 15 days
(B) 3 years, 11 months, and 18 days
(C) 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days
(D) 2 years, 9 months, and 10 days
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Government of India Act 1935:
I. It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states.
II. It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced provincial autonomy.
III. It introduced the communal electorate system for the first time in India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

4. In the context of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, what does the term 'Republic' signify?
(A) The state possesses supreme and absolute power
(B) The state guarantees equal pay for equal work
(C) The state treats all religions equally
(D) The state has an elected head for a fixed tenure
(E) Answer not known

5. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The members of the Constituent Assembly were not directly elected by the people of India on the basis of universal adult franchise.
Reason (R): The Constituent Assembly was formed through indirect election by the members of the provincial assemblies established under the Government of India Act 1935.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

6. Which of the following options represents the correct chronological sequence of the British constitutional reforms introduced in India?
(A) Indian Councils Act 1861 - Morley-Minto Reforms - Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms - Government of India Act 1935

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(B) Indian Councils Act 1861 - Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms - Morley-Minto Reforms - Government of India Act 1935
(C) Morley-Minto Reforms - Indian Councils Act 1861 - Government of India Act 1935 - Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
(D) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms - Morley-Minto Reforms - Indian Councils Act 1861 - Government of India Act 1935
(E) Answer not known

7. Identify the correct statement regarding the structural nature of the Indian Constitution.
(A) It establishes a purely federal system with no unitary features
(B) It establishes a unitary system with absolute centralization of power
(C) It establishes a confederal system giving maximum power to states
(D) It establishes a federal system with a strong unitary bias
(E) Answer not known

8. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the key figures of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) B.R. Ambedkar - Chairman of the Drafting Committee
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad - Temporary Chairman of the Assembly
(C) Sachchidananda Sinha - Permanent Chairman of the Assembly
(D) T.T. Krishnamachari - Proposer of the Objectives Resolution
(E) Answer not known

9. Which of the following was NOT introduced by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919?
(A) Dyarchy in the provinces
(B) Complete provincial autonomy
(C) Division of provincial subjects into transferred and reserved
(D) Bicameralism at the centre
(E) Answer not known

10. Match the ideals enshrined in the Preamble with their exact nature as stated in the text:
List I: (Ideals)
P. Justice
Q. Liberty
R. Equality
S. Fraternity
List II: (Nature)
I. Assuring the dignity of the individual
II. Of status and of opportunity
III. Social, economic, and political
IV. Of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

11. On which date was the Constitution of India formally adopted by the Constituent Assembly?
(A) November 26, 1949
(B) January 26, 1950
(C) August 15, 1947
(D) December 9, 1946
(E) Answer not known

12. Consider the following statements regarding the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946:
I. It proposed a grouping scheme for provincial assemblies.
II. It provided the framework for forming the Constituent Assembly.
III. It recommended the immediate creation of two independent nations.
IV. It was universally accepted without any objections from major political parties.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

13. Which of the following features was NOT originally present in the Constitution of India when it was adopted in 1949?
(A) Fundamental Rights
(B) Directive Principles of State Policy
(C) Universal Adult Franchise
(D) Fundamental Duties
(E) Answer not known

14. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two

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statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Preamble is not considered a part of the Indian Constitution according to the current judicial interpretation.
Reason (R): In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court ruled that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

15. Consider the following events related to the making of the Constitution:
I. Adoption of the Constitution
II. First meeting of the Constituent Assembly
III. Passing of the Objectives Resolution
IV. Enforcement of the Constitution
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(A) II, III, I, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) II, I, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

16. How are the emergency provisions classified in the Indian Constitution?
(A) Internal, External, and Military Emergencies
(B) Presidential, Parliamentary, and Judicial Emergencies
(C) Central, Provincial, and Local Emergencies
(D) National, State, and Financial Emergencies
(E) Answer not known

17. Which of the following pairs of source country and borrowed constitutional feature is incorrectly matched?
(A) French Constitution - Single Citizenship
(B) Weimar Constitution - Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency
(C) Australian Constitution - Concurrent List
(D) South African Constitution - Election of members to Rajya Sabha
(E) Answer not known

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18. Match the following landmark judicial cases with their rulings on the Preamble:
List I: (Cases)
P. Berubari Union case
Q. Kesavananda Bharati case
R. LIC of India case
S. SR Bommai case
List II: (Rulings)
I. Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution
II. Preamble is not a part of the Constitution
III. Secularism is a basic feature of the Constitution
IV. Preamble is a part of the Constitution and can be amended without altering basic structure
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

19. How does the Indian system of citizenship compare with that of the United States of America?
(A) India has single citizenship, whereas the USA provides dual citizenship
(B) Both India and the USA have a system of single citizenship
(C) India has dual citizenship, whereas the USA provides single citizenship
(D) Both countries lack formal citizenship provisions in their constitutions
(E) Answer not known

20. Consider the following statements about the salient features of the Indian Constitution:
I. It is the lengthiest written constitution in the world.
II. It establishes a federal system with a unitary bias.
III. It provides for a parliamentary form of government based on the Westminster model.
IV. It ensures an integrated and independent judiciary.
V. It grants dual citizenship to all citizens residing in states.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V

(C) I, II and III
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

21. Identify the incorrect statement regarding representation in the Constituent Assembly.
(A) It was partly an elected and partly a nominated body
(B) Representatives of the princely states were directly elected by their subjects
(C) Seats were allocated to provinces based on their population
(D) The Muslim and Sikh communities had separate representation from the provinces
(E) Answer not known

22. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Directive Principles of State Policy are fundamental in the governance of the country.
Reason (R): They are legally enforceable in the courts of law if the state fails to implement them.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

23. Who among the following served as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(C) K.M. Munshi
(D) B.R. Ambedkar
(E) Answer not known

24. Which of the following options represents the correct sequence of words as they currently appear in the Preamble describing the nature of the Indian State?
(A) Sovereign, Secular, Socialist, Democratic, Republic
(B) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
(C) Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular, Republic
(D) Socialist, Secular, Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
(E) Answer not known

25. Consider the following statements regarding the Objectives Resolution:
I. It was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946.
II. It laid down the fundamental philosophy and guiding principles of the Constitution.
III. It was moved by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar during the first session.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

26. Which of the following pairs of words were added to the Preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976?
(A) Sovereign and Democratic
(B) Socialist and Secular
(C) Liberty and Equality
(D) Justice and Fraternity
(E) Answer not known

27. Match the following British-era legislative Acts with their significant provisions:
List I: (Legislative Acts)
P. Government of India Act 1858
Q. Indian Councils Act 1861
R. Indian Councils Act 1892
S. Morley-Minto Reforms 1909
List II: (Provisions)
I. Introduction of communal electorate
II. Direct assumption of Indian administration by the British Crown
III. Beginning of representative institutions by associating Indians
IV. Expansion of legislative councils with limited indirect elections
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

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28. Which of the following best infers the constitutional necessity of an independent judiciary in India?
(A) To ensure that the Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution freely
(B) To assist the President in bypassing the Council of Ministers
(C) To protect the fundamental rights of citizens and maintain federal equilibrium
(D) To dictate foreign policy decisions independently of the executive
(E) Answer not known

29. Consider the following historical missions or plans:
I. Cabinet Mission Plan
II. Cripps Mission
III. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
IV. Morley-Minto Reforms
Which of the following is the correct chronological order?
(A) IV, III, II, I
(B) III, IV, I, II
(C) IV, III, I, II
(D) II, I, IV, III
(E) Answer not known

30. Identify the correct statement regarding Universal Adult Franchise in India.
(A) It was formally adopted through a specific constitutional amendment in 1989
(B) Only those citizens who pay a minimum prescribed tax are eligible to vote
(C) Article 326 provides the basis for this electoral right
(D) The voting age was originally 18 years and later increased to 21 years by law
(E) Answer not known

31. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 legalized communalism in India.
Reason (R): The Act introduced a system of separate electorates for Muslims, allowing only Muslim voters to vote for Muslim candidates.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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32. Consider the following statements regarding the representation of different sections in the Constituent Assembly:
I. The Constituent Assembly included representatives from British Indian Provinces.
II. Princely states were allotted seats proportional to their population.
III. The Assembly was exclusively composed of members from the Indian National Congress.
IV. Members of the Muslim League entirely boycotted the Assembly after partition was confirmed.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

33. Match the following independent bodies established by the Constitution with their primary role:
List I: (Independent Bodies)
P. Election Commission
Q. Comptroller and Auditor General
R. Union Public Service Commission
S. State Public Service Commission
List II: (Primary Role)
I. Audits the accounts of the Central and State governments
II. Conducts recruitment for All-India services
III. Ensures free and fair elections to Parliament and State Legislatures
IV. Conducts examinations for appointments to state services
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

34. How many members were there in the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly, including its Chairman?
(A) Five
(B) Nine
(C) Seven
(D) Eleven
(E) Answer not known

35. Which of the following pairs of borrowed feature and source is correctly matched?
(A) Impeachment of the President - American Constitution
(B) Concurrent List - British Constitution
(C) Directive Principles of State Policy - South African Constitution
(D) Amendment procedure of the Constitution - Irish Constitution
(E) Answer not known

36. Which of the following best demonstrates the concept application of 'Secularism' in the Indian constitutional context?
(A) The state strictly separates itself from all religious activities
(B) The state officially promotes the religion of the majority
(C) The state bans the public display of religious symbols
(D) The state gives equal respect and protection to all religions
(E) Answer not known

37. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The proposals of the Cripps Mission in 1942 were rejected by major Indian political parties.
Reason (R): The Cripps Mission proposed immediate and complete independence for India outside the British Commonwealth.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

38. Which of the following options represents the correct sequence of objectives as stated in the Preamble?
(A) Liberty, Justice, Equality, Fraternity
(B) Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
(C) Equality, Justice, Fraternity, Liberty
(D) Fraternity, Equality, Liberty, Justice
(E) Answer not known

39. What is the primary advantage of the Parliamentary form of government adopted by the Indian Constitution?
(A) Complete separation of powers between the executive and the legislature
(B) Ensures strict stability of the executive for a fixed term
(C) Prevents the President from exercising any emergency powers
(D) Ensures continuous responsibility of the executive to the legislature
(E) Answer not known

40. Consider the following statements about Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution:
I. They are absolute and not subject to any reasonable restrictions.
II. They are justiciable in nature.
III. They promote the ideal of political democracy.
IV. They can be suspended during a national emergency (except Articles 20 and 21).
V. They are non-enforceable principles meant only for policy guidance.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and III
(D) I and V
(E) Answer not known

41. Which of the following constitutional features was NOT borrowed from the American Constitution?
(A) Fundamental Rights
(B) Parliamentary form of government
(C) Independence of Judiciary
(D) Judicial Review
(E) Answer not known

42. Match the following historical figures with their distinct roles in the making of the Constitution:

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List I: (Historical Figures)
P. B.R. Ambedkar
Q. B.N. Rau
R. Jawaharlal Nehru
S. H.C. Mukherjee
List II: (Roles)
I. Constitutional Advisor to the Assembly
II. Moved the Objectives Resolution
III. Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly
IV. Chief architect of the Indian Constitution
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

43. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the timeline of the Constitution?
(A) November 26, 1949 - Enforcement of the entire Constitution
(B) December 9, 1946 - First meeting of the Constituent Assembly
(C) December 13, 1946 - Objectives Resolution introduced
(D) January 26, 1950 - Commencement of the Constitution
(E) Answer not known

44. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the nature of the Indian Constitution.
(A) It is partly rigid and partly flexible
(B) Some provisions can be amended by a simple majority in Parliament
(C) The entire Constitution can only be amended through a national referendum
(D) Some provisions require a special majority of Parliament and ratification by half the states
(E) Answer not known

45. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The original Constitution explicitly prescribed 18 years as the minimum voting age for citizens under Universal Adult Franchise.
Reason (R): The 61st Constitutional Amendment Act reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

46. Consider the following statements regarding T.T. Krishnamachari:
I. He was a prominent member of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly.
II. He was a leading representative from Tamil Nadu who contributed significantly to constitutional debates.
III. He served as the temporary chairman during the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

47. Which tier of government was NOT originally provided for in the structural framework of the Constitution adopted in 1949?
(A) The Union Government
(B) The Local Self-Governments (Panchayats and Municipalities)
(C) The State Governments
(D) The Judiciary
(E) Answer not known

48. Consider the following ideals mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution:
I. Equality of status and of opportunity
II. Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship
III. Justice, social, economic, and political
IV. Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual
Which of the following represents the correct sequence as they appear in the Preamble?
(A) III, II, I, IV
(B) II, III, I, IV
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) III, I, II, IV

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(E) Answer not known

49. Match the following Acts with their hallmark features:
List I: (Acts)
P. Indian Councils Act 1892
Q. Morley-Minto Reforms 1909
R. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms 1919
S. Government of India Act 1935
List II: (Features)
I. Provincial Autonomy
II. Introduction of Dyarchy in provinces
III. First introduction of indirect elections
IV. Separate electorate for Muslims
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

50. How does the Indian Parliamentary model primarily differ from the British Westminster model?
(A) India has a hereditary head of state, while Britain possesses a fully elected head
(B) The British Parliament cannot be dissolved, whereas the Indian Parliament is dissolved often
(C) India has an elected head, while Britain has a monarchy
(D) India follows a strict separation of powers, unlike the system found in Great Britain
(E) Answer not known

51. According to the constitutional philosophy embedded in the Preamble, what does the term 'Socialist' imply?
(A) A democratic socialism aiming to end poverty and inequality
(B) Total nationalization of all means of production and distribution by the state
(C) The complete eradication of private property across all economic sectors
(D) Establishing a one-party communist state with no private ownership rights
(E) Answer not known

52. Which of the following pairs concerning special constitutional provisions is correctly matched?
(A) Article 326 - Directive Principles of State Policy
(B) Article 51A - Amendment procedure
(C) Article 368 - Fundamental Duties
(D) Article 29 - Protection of interests of minorities
(E) Answer not known

53. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Preamble declares India to be a Sovereign state.
Reason (R): India is completely free from external control and has absolute power over its internal affairs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

54. Identify the correct statement regarding the structural composition of the Constituent Assembly after the partition of India.
(A) The total strength increased to 400
(B) All members from the princely states resigned
(C) The total strength was reduced from 389 to 299
(D) The Assembly lost its status as a fully sovereign body
(E) Answer not known

55. Consider the following statements regarding the Government of India Act 1858:
I. It transferred the powers of government from the East India Company to the British Crown.
II. It established the office of the Secretary of State for India.
III. It created a bicameral legislature at the central level.
IV. It introduced the system of dyarchy in the provinces.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and II

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(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

56. Which of the following constitutional features was adopted from the South African Constitution?
(A) The procedure for amendment of the Constitution
(B) The method of presidential election
(C) The institution of the Speaker and their role
(D) The concept of Concurrent List
(E) Answer not known

57. Which of the following options represents the correct sequence of the forms of Liberty mentioned in the Preamble?
(A) Thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship
(B) Expression, thought, faith, belief, and worship
(C) Belief, faith, worship, thought, and expression
(D) Thought, belief, expression, worship, and faith
(E) Answer not known

58. Which of the following pairs incorrectly matches a constitutional feature with its source?
(A) The concept of Concurrent list - Australian Constitution model
(B) Joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament - British Constitution
(C) The Federal scheme - Government of India Act of 1935
(D) Fundamental Duties - USSR (Soviet) Constitution provisions
(E) Answer not known

59. Match the following terms in the Preamble with their primary philosophical intent:
List I: (Terms)
P. We the People
Q. Secular
R. Democratic
S. Fraternity
List II: (Philosophical Intent)
I. Neutrality of the state towards all religions
II. Source of authority lies with the citizens
III. Promoting a sense of brotherhood
IV. Government based on the consent of the governed
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

60. How many Fundamental Duties are currently enshrined under Article 51A of the Indian Constitution?
(A) 9
(B) 10
(C) 11
(D) 12
(E) Answer not known

61. Based on the amendment procedure under Article 368, how is the Indian Constitution classified?
(A) Totally rigid requiring hard procedures
(B) Totally flexible based on simple law
(C) Unamendable in any circumstance by law
(D) A mix of both rigidity and flexibility
(E) Answer not known

62. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): K.C. Wheare described the Indian Constitution as "quasi-federal".
Reason (R): The Indian Constitution contains federal features but places a strong bias towards the unitary centre, especially during emergencies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

63. Consider the following statements about the independent bodies established by the Constitution:
I. The Election Commission conducts elections to Parliament and state legislatures.
II. The Comptroller and Auditor General audits the accounts of both central and state governments.

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III. The Union Public Service Commission advises the President on disciplinary matters of civil servants.
IV. These bodies operate independently to safeguard the democratic system.
V. They are subordinate to the Prime minister's Office and require prior approval for major decisions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and III
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

64. What is the most appropriate description of the Preamble's role in the Indian Constitution?
(A) It grants substantial and absolute legislative powers to the Parliament
(B) It acts as a primary source of absolute power for the President of India
(C) It outlines the specific penal provisions for all constitutional violations
(D) It outlines the underlying philosophy of the Constitution
(E) Answer not known

65. Consider the following historical milestones:
I. Government of India Act establishing provincial autonomy
II. Morley-Minto Reforms introducing communal electorates
III. Transfer of power from East India Company to the Crown
IV. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms introducing dyarchy in provinces

Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence?
(A) III, II, IV, I
(B) II, III, I, IV
(C) III, IV, II, I
(D) I, II, IV, III
(E) Answer not known

66. How does the concept of a Republic apply practically to the Indian polity?
(A) It ensures that the highest office of the state is always hereditary
(B) It ensures that political sovereignty is vested in a single powerful individual
(C) The head of the state is elected for a fixed term
(D) It ensures the complete subordination of the judiciary to the executive branch
(E) Answer not known

67. Match the dimensions of Justice provided in the Preamble with their intended meanings:
List I: (Justice Dimensions)
P. Social Justice
Q. Economic Justice
R. Political Justice
S. Distributive Justice (Social + Economic)
List II: (Meanings)
I. Equal political rights and access to political offices
II. Eradication of glaring inequalities in wealth and property
III. Equal treatment of all citizens without social distinction
IV. Overarching goal combining equal societal and wealth status
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

68. Which of the following pairs concerning the Constituent Assembly is incorrectly matched?
(A) Total initial strength of the Assembly - 389
(B) Seats allotted to British Indian Provinces - 296
(C) Seats allotted to Princely States - 93
(D) Members elected directly by adult franchise - 292
(E) Answer not known

69. On which exact date did the Constituent Assembly hold its very first meeting?
(A) December 11, 1946
(B) December 9, 1946
(C) August 15, 1947
(D) January 26, 1948
(E) Answer not known

70. Consider the following statements regarding the Cabinet Mission Plan:
I. It proposed a strong central government with comprehensive powers over all subjects.
II. It envisaged the division of British Indian

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provinces into three groups (A, B, and C).
III. It provided for the establishment of a Constituent Assembly.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

71. The phrase "We, the People of India" in the Preamble most directly implies which constitutional principle?
(A) Parliamentary Sovereignty
(B) Judicial Supremacy
(C) Executive Dominance
(D) Popular Sovereignty
(E) Answer not known

72. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution heavily rely on the Weimar Constitution of Germany.
Reason (R): The concept of suspending Fundamental Rights during an emergency was borrowed from the Weimar Constitution.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

73. Match the following ideological phrases in the Preamble with their historical sources:
List I: (Phrases)
P. Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity
Q. Justice (Social, Economic, and Political)
R. Republic
S. We, the People
List II: (Sources)
I. Russian Revolution (1917)
II. French Revolution (1789-1799)
III. UN Charter / US Constitution
IV. French Constitution model
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

74. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Objectives Resolution.
(A) It was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on January 22, 1947
(B) It was drafted and moved by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(C) It heavily influenced the eventual shaping of the Preamble
(D) It pledged to guarantee social, economic, and political justice to all people
(E) Answer not known

75. Consider the following statements about the Indian Councils Acts of 1861 and 1892:
I. The Act of 1861 initiated the process of decentralization by restoring legislative powers to Bombay and Madras.
II. The Act of 1861 established new legislative councils for Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.
III. The Act of 1892 introduced a direct and universal election system for the first time.
IV. The Act of 1892 increased the number of non-official members in the central and provincial legislative councils.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

76. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the terms in the Preamble?
(A) Sovereign - India remains a dominion of the British Commonwealth
(B) Secular - The state actively promotes the religion of the majority
(C) Democratic - Government authority is derived from the people
(D) Socialist - The complete and total abolition of private enterprise
(E) Answer not known

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77. The total number of sessions held by the Constituent Assembly to draft the Constitution was:
(A) 9 sessions
(B) 15 sessions
(C) 18 sessions
(D) 11 sessions
(E) Answer not known

78. Which of the following options represents the correct sequence in the drafting process of the Constitution?
(A) Formation of Constituent Assembly - Objectives Resolution - Appointment of Drafting Committee - Adoption of Constitution
(B) Objectives Resolution - Formation of Constituent Assembly - Appointment of Drafting Committee - Adoption of Constitution
(C) Appointment of Drafting Committee - Formation of Constituent Assembly - Objectives Resolution - Adoption of Constitution
(D) Formation of Constituent Assembly - Appointment of Drafting Committee - Objectives Resolution - Adoption of Constitution
(E) Answer not known

79. Which of the following is a fundamental feature of Indian Citizenship as per the Constitution?
(A) Dual citizenship for the Union and the States
(B) Single citizenship for the entire nation
(C) State-specific citizenship without national citizenship
(D) Citizenship based solely on tax payments
(E) Answer not known

80. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution establishes an integrated judicial system.
Reason (R): The Supreme Court acts as the highest court of appeal only for central laws, while High Courts are supreme for state laws.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

81. Consider the following statements about the structural flexibility of the Constitution:
I. Article 368 provides for two types of amendments.
II. Some provisions require ratification by half of the state legislatures.
III. The basic structure of the Constitution can be amended by a special majority.
IV. The amendment process is simpler than that of the British Constitution.
V. Ordinary legislative processes can amend certain provisions like the formation of new states.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and III
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

82. Which of the following was NOT a feature of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (Government of India Act 1919)?
(A) The introduction of dyarchy in the provinces of India
(B) The introduction of bicameralism at the central level
(C) A fully responsible government at the centre
(D) The introduction of direct elections throughout the country
(E) Answer not known

83. Match the following features of the Indian Constitution with their respective borrowing sources:
List I: (Feature)
P. Fundamental Rights
Q. Directive Principles
R. Fundamental Duties
S. Amendment Procedure
List II: (Source)
I. Irish Constitution
II. US Constitution
III. South African Constitution

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IV. USSR (Soviet) Constitution
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

84. In the context of the Government of India Act 1919, what does the term 'Dyarchy' specifically mean?
(A) Division of the central legislature into two distinct houses
(B) Double rule by the British Crown and the East India Company
(C) Separation of executive and judicial powers in the provinces
(D) Division of provincial subjects into two categories
(E) Answer not known

85. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the justiciability of constitutional provisions?
(A) Fundamental Rights - Justiciable
(B) Preamble - Enforceable in a court of law
(C) Directive Principles of State Policy - Non-justiciable
(D) Fundamental Duties - Non-justiciable
(E) Answer not known

86. Identify the correct statement regarding Universal Adult Franchise as adopted in the Indian Constitution.
(A) It was introduced by the British in the Government of India Act 1935 reforms
(B) It strictly requires a minimum educational qualification for all voting rights
(C) Voting rights for all adults without discrimination
(D) It limits the voting rights only to those who own a minimum amount of property
(E) Answer not known

87. Consider the following statements regarding the influence of the French Constitution on the Indian Constitution:
I. The ideals of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity in the Preamble were inspired by it.
II. The concept of a Republic was borrowed from it.
III. The institution of the Governor was adopted from it.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

88. Which historic resolution moved in the Constituent Assembly eventually transformed into the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
(A) The Objectives Resolution
(B) The Independence Resolution
(C) The Sovereignty Resolution
(D) The Poorna Swaraj Resolution
(E) Answer not known

89. Consider the following statements concerning Fundamental Duties:
I. They were part of the original Constitution adopted in 1949.
II. They were added by the 42nd Amendment Act based on the Swaran Singh Committee recommendations.
III. They are binding and their violation is immediately punishable by the Supreme Court.
IV. They apply only to citizens and not to foreigners.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

90. How does the democratic model of India compare conceptually with direct democracy?
(A) India practices direct democracy where citizens participate directly in legislative processes
(B) India practices indirect (representative) democracy where elected representatives exercise power
(C) India allows for referendums and initiatives for all national legislations
(D) Direct democracy features like recall are uniformly available across all levels of Indian governance
(E) Answer not known

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91. Which specific constitutional amendment is noted for adding the terms 'Socialist', 'Secular', and 'Integrity' to the Preamble?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(C) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992
(D) 1st Amendment Act, 1951
(E) Answer not known

92. Match the constitutional feature with the country from which it was borrowed:
List I: (Feature)
P. Cabinet system of government
Q. Presidential election method
R. Joint sitting of Parliament
S. Residuary powers with the Centre
List II: (Country)
I. Canada
II. Australia
III. Britain
IV. Ireland
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

93. Which of the following pairs accurately links the constitutional milestone with its recognized commemorative day in India?
(A) November 26 - Republic Day
(B) January 26 - Constitution Day
(C) August 15 - Republic Day
(D) November 26 - Constitution Day
(E) Answer not known

94. The ideal of 'Fraternity' in the Preamble is designed to assure which two specific outcomes?
(A) Ensuring economic parity and long-term political stability
(B) Religious freedom and educational advancement for all groups
(C) Dignity of the individual and national unity
(D) Judicial independence and absolute legislative supremacy status
(E) Answer not known

95. Consider the following statements about the Government of India Act 1935:
I. It proposed an All-India Federation.
II. It divided powers between the Centre and units into three lists.
III. It established a Reserve Bank of India.
IV. It established a Federal Court.
V. It completely abolished the bicameral legislature at the central level.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and III
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

96. What is the most appropriate significance of the Supreme Court's judgement in the Berubari Union case (1960) regarding the Preamble?
(A) It ruled that the Preamble is a source of power for the legislature
(B) It ruled that the Preamble cannot be amended under any circumstances
(C) It ruled that the Preamble overrides the Fundamental Rights
(D) It ruled that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution
(E) Answer not known

97. Which of the following is a classic example of a "unitary bias" within the federal structure of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Appointment of State Governors by the Centre
(B) Division of powers into Union, State, and Concurrent lists
(C) The existence of a fully independent and unified judiciary
(D) Bicameralism at the central level with two distinct houses
(E) Answer not known

98. Who among the following was a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly, emphasizing the Tamil Nadu connection to the drafting process?
(A) C. Rajagopalachari
(B) K. Kamaraj
(C) T.T. Krishnamachari
(D) S. Satyamurti
(E) Answer not known

99. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the special provisions for minorities under the Indian Constitution.

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(A) The Constitution exclusively protects only religious minorities and does not recognize linguistic minorities
(B) Articles 29 and 30 guarantee cultural and educational rights to minorities
(C) Article 29 protects the interests of minorities by allowing them to conserve their distinct language, script, or culture
(D) Article 30 grants all minorities the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice
(E) Answer not known

100. What is a key advantage of the integrated judiciary system adopted in the Indian Constitution?
(A) It ensures that state laws are entirely immune from central judicial scrutiny
(B) It allows state courts to override the decisions of the Supreme Court in local matters
(C) It prevents the Supreme Court from interfering in any major inter-state disputes
(D) Uniform application of laws across the nation
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The Indian Constitution draws from various global sources. The British system provided the rule of law. From the American Constitution, the concept of judicial review was adopted. Ireland influenced the Directive Principles of State Policy. Canada inspired the federal structure with a strong central authority. These features ensure a balanced and robust governance framework for the nation.

2. (C) 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days
Drafting the Indian Constitution was an intensive process undertaken by the Constituent Assembly. It took exactly two years, eleven months, and eighteen days to finalize the comprehensive document. During this period, the Assembly held eleven sessions and considered numerous amendments to ensure a democratic and inclusive legal foundation for the newly independent and sovereign Indian nation.

3. (A) I and II
The Government of India Act 1935 remains a significant milestone in Indian constitutional history. It proposed an All-India Federation including provinces and princely states. Furthermore, it abolished the dyarchy system in provinces, replacing it with provincial autonomy. This allowed provinces to act as autonomous units of administration, although the federation part of the act never actually came into effect.

4. (D) The state has an elected head for a fixed tenure
In a republican system of government, the head of state is not a hereditary monarch but is chosen through elections. This elected official serves for a predetermined and fixed tenure. This principle signifies that political sovereignty rests with the people, and all public offices are open to every citizen without any discrimination or any hereditary privilege status.

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Constituent Assembly was not directly elected through universal adult suffrage by the people. Instead, its members were chosen indirectly by the representatives of the provincial legislative assemblies. These provincial assemblies had been established under the Government of India Act 1935. This indirect method ensured representation from various regions despite the lack of direct national elections at that time.

6. (A) Indian Councils Act 1861 - Morley-Minto Reforms - Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms - Government of India Act 1935
The evolution of the British constitutional framework in India followed a specific timeline of reforms. It began with the Indian Councils Act of 1861, followed by the Morley-Minto Reforms in 1909. Subsequently, the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were introduced in 1919. Finally, the Government of India Act 1935 provided the most comprehensive administrative structure before India gained its formal independence.

7. (D) It establishes a federal system with a strong unitary bias
The Indian Constitution establishes a federal structure characterized by a dual polity and division of powers. However, it incorporates several unitary features, such as a strong central government, a single constitution, and emergency provisions. This unique blend creates a system often described as quasi-federal, where the central authority remains dominant to maintain national integrity and overall stability.

8. (A) B.R. Ambedkar - Chairman of the Drafting Committee
Different leaders played vital roles in the Constituent Assembly. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar served as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, becoming the principal architect of the document. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the permanent President, while Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha served briefly as temporary Chairman. Jawaharlal Nehru was

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responsible for moving the historic Objectives Resolution that defined the constitutional goals.

9. (B) Complete provincial autonomy
The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 introduced significant changes like dyarchy in the provinces, dividing subjects into transferred and reserved categories. It also established a bicameral legislature at the central level. However, complete provincial autonomy was not granted by this Act. That specific feature was only introduced later through the comprehensive and wide-ranging Government of India Act of 1935.

10. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
The Preamble articulates the core objectives of the Indian State. Justice is defined in social, economic, and political terms. Liberty covers thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship. Equality focuses on status and opportunity for all citizens. Fraternity aims to assure the dignity of every individual while promoting national unity and integrity among the diverse population of the country.

11. (A) November 26, 1949
The drafting of the Indian Constitution concluded on November 26, 1949, when the Constituent Assembly formally adopted the document. While certain provisions regarding citizenship and elections came into force immediately, the entire Constitution was officially enacted on January 26, 1950. This adoption date is now celebrated annually across the country as Constitution Day to honor the national document.

12. (D) III and IV
The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 proposed a grouping scheme for provinces and provided the framework for the Constituent Assembly. However, it specifically rejected the demand for two separate independent nations. Furthermore, the plan faced significant objections and was not universally accepted by all major political parties, leading to subsequent political developments and the eventual partition of British India.

13. (D) Fundamental Duties
When the Constitution was adopted in 1949, it included Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, and the provision for Universal Adult Franchise. Fundamental Duties were not part of the original document. They were later incorporated through the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976, following the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee to emphasize the responsibilities of citizens toward the Indian nation.

14. (D) A is false but R is true.
The legal status of the Preamble evolved through various judicial pronouncements. Initially, in the Berubari Union case, it was considered not a part of the Constitution. However, the Supreme Court reversed this view in the landmark Kesavananda Bharati case of 1973. The court ruled that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution and its basic structure.

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15. (A) II, III, I, IV
The process of making the Constitution followed a logical sequence of events. It began with the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly in December 1946, followed shortly by the moving of the Objectives Resolution. After years of deliberation, the document was formally adopted in November 1949. Finally, the Constitution came into full force and effect in January 1950.

16. (D) National, State, and Financial Emergencies
The Indian Constitution provides for three distinct types of emergencies to handle extraordinary situations. National emergency is declared during war or armed rebellion. State emergency, often called President's Rule, occurs when the constitutional machinery in a state fails. Financial emergency can be proclaimed if the financial stability of India is threatened. These provisions grant the central government extraordinary powers.

17. (A) French Constitution - Single Citizenship
Most constitutional features in India are borrowed from various global models. While the Weimar Constitution influenced the suspension of rights during emergencies and Australia inspired the Concurrent List, single citizenship was actually borrowed from the British Constitution. The French Constitution primarily contributed the concepts of the Republic and the ideals of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity found in the national Preamble.

18. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
The Supreme Court has clarified the Preamble's status through several cases. In the Berubari case, it was held not to be part of the Constitution. The Kesavananda Bharati case established it as an amendable part. The LIC case reaffirmed it as an integral component. Finally, the S.R. Bommai case declared secularism, a term within the Preamble, as a basic feature.

19. (A) India has single citizenship, whereas the USA provides dual citizenship
India follows a system of single citizenship, meaning every person is a citizen of India regardless of their state of residence. In contrast, the United States of America practices dual citizenship, where an individual is a citizen of both the national government and their specific state. The Indian model promotes national unity and prevents regional discrimination among the diverse citizens.

20. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Indian Constitution is characterized by its length and a federal structure with a strong unitary bias. It adopts the parliamentary form of government based on the Westminster model and ensures an integrated, independent judiciary. Unlike some other federal nations, it provides only for single citizenship for all its residents, ensuring that the identity of being an Indian remains paramount.

21. (B) Representatives of the princely states were directly elected by their subjects
The Constituent Assembly was a body representing various interests across India. While British Indian provinces had representatives elected indirectly by provincial assemblies, the representatives from princely states were not elected by their subjects. Instead, they were nominated by the heads of those respective princely states. This composition made the Assembly a mix of both elected and nominated members.

22. (C) A is true but R is false.
Directive Principles of State Policy are fundamental for the governance of the country as they guide the state in making laws. However, unlike Fundamental Rights, they are non-justiciable. This means they are not legally enforceable by any court of law if the state fails to implement them. They represent moral and political obligations of the state toward its citizens.

23. (D) B.R. Ambedkar
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was appointed as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee on August 29, 1947. He played the most crucial role in preparing the draft of the Constitution and defending it during the debates in the Constituent Assembly. Due to his immense contribution, he is widely regarded as the Father of the Indian Constitution and its architect.

24. (B) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
The opening words of the Preamble describe the nature of the Indian State in a specific order. India is declared to be a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic. The terms Socialist and Secular were added later by the 42nd Amendment in 1976. This sequence reflects the foundational values and the socialistic and secular commitments of the Indian political system.

25. (D) III only
Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946. This resolution outlined the fundamental philosophy and principles that would guide the drafting process. It was not moved by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. The principles contained in this resolution eventually formed the basis of the Preamble, which summarizes the core values of the entire Constitution.

26. (B) Socialist and Secular
The Preamble has been amended only once since its inception. This occurred through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 during the Emergency period. This amendment inserted three new words into the Preamble: Socialist, Secular, and Integrity. These additions were intended to clearly define and emphasize the social and secular character of the Indian state and its national unity.

27. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
British legislative acts progressively shaped India's administration. The 1858 Act transferred

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power to the Crown. The 1861 Act introduced representation by associating Indians with law-making. The 1892 Act expanded councils with indirect elections. Finally, the 1909 Morley-Minto reforms introduced separate electorates for Muslims, legalizing communalism in the political structure. These acts provided the foundation for subsequent constitutional developments in India.

28. (C) To protect the fundamental rights of citizens and maintain federal equilibrium
An independent judiciary is essential in a federal system like India's. Its primary role is to act as the protector of the fundamental rights of citizens against any state encroachment. Additionally, it serves as the final arbiter in disputes between the centre and states, thereby maintaining the federal equilibrium and ensuring that all branches of government stay within constitutional limits.

29. (A) IV, III, II, I
The constitutional history of India involves several missions and reform acts. Chronologically, the Morley-Minto Reforms arrived first in 1909, followed by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in 1919. Decades later, the Cripps Mission was sent in 1942 during World War II. Finally, the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 provided the actual framework for the formation of the Constituent Assembly of India.

30. (C) Article 326 provides the basis for this electoral right
Universal Adult Franchise ensures that every adult citizen has the right to vote without discrimination. In the Indian Constitution, Article 326 provides the legal basis for this right for elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. While the original voting age was 21 years, it was later reduced to 18 years by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act.

31. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 are often criticized for legalizing communalism in India. This is because the Act introduced the system of separate electorates specifically for Muslims. Under this system, only Muslim voters were permitted to vote for candidates from their own community. This legislative move institutionalized religious divisions within the electoral process and significantly impacted future Indian politics.

32. (C) I and II
The Constituent Assembly was designed to be broadly representative of the Indian population. It included members from British Indian Provinces and representatives from princely states, with seats allotted in proportion to their respective populations. Although the Indian National Congress held a majority, the Assembly was not exclusively composed of its members, as it included several experts and other political groups.

33. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
The Constitution establishes various independent bodies to safeguard the democratic process. The Election Commission ensures free and fair elections. The Comptroller and Auditor General audits government accounts to ensure financial accountability. The Union Public Service Commission conducts recruitment for all-India and central services, while State Public Service Commissions handle appointments for state-level services, maintaining the merit system.

34. (C) Seven
The Drafting Committee was the most important committee of the Constituent Assembly. It consisted of exactly seven members, including its Chairman, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. The other members were N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, Dr. K.M. Munshi, Syed Mohammad Sadullah, N. Madhava Rau, and T.T. Krishnamachari. Together, they were responsible for preparing and finalizing the draft of the Constitution.

35. (A) Impeachment of the President - American Constitution
The Indian Constitution incorporates various features from other nations. The procedure for the impeachment of the President was borrowed from the American Constitution. Other correctly matched sources include the Irish Constitution for Directive Principles and the South African Constitution for the amendment procedure. The Concurrent List, however, was inspired by the Australian model rather than the British or Irish ones.

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36. (D) The state gives equal respect and protection to all religions
In India, secularism does not mean a strict separation between religion and state as seen in some Western models. Instead, it follows a positive concept where the state maintains a neutral stance and provides equal respect, protection, and support to all religions. No single religion is recognized as the state religion, ensuring that all citizens can practice their faith freely.

37. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Cripps Mission of 1942 was rejected by major Indian political parties for different reasons. The Congress opposed it because it offered only Dominion Status instead of full independence. The Muslim League rejected it because it did not explicitly grant their demand for a separate state of Pakistan. The proposal's failure reflected the growing gap between British offers and aspirations.

38. (B) Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
The Preamble lists four major objectives for the citizens of India in a specific sequence. It begins with Justice, followed by Liberty. Then comes Equality, and finally, it mentions Fraternity, which aims to ensure the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation. This order reflects the prioritized goals intended by the founding fathers of India.

39. (D) Ensures continuous responsibility of the executive to the legislature
The primary advantage of the parliamentary form of government is the principle of executive responsibility. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the legislature, specifically the Lok Sabha. This ensures that the executive remains accountable to the people's representatives. If the government loses the confidence of the house, it must resign, providing a system of continuous assessment and accountability.

40. (D) I and V
Fundamental Rights are justiciable, meaning citizens can approach courts for their enforcement. They promote the ideal of political democracy by protecting individual liberties. However, they are not absolute and are subject to reasonable restrictions. Unlike Directive Principles, they are legally enforceable. During a national emergency, most can be suspended, but the protections under Articles 20 and 21 remain inviolable.

41. (B) Parliamentary form of government
The Indian Constitution borrowed several features from the American model, including Fundamental Rights, the independence of the judiciary, and the concept of judicial review. However, the parliamentary form of government was not taken from the United States, which follows a presidential system. Instead, the Indian parliamentary model is based on the British Westminster system, emphasizing executive accountability to the legislature.

42. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
Several individuals held specialized roles during the constitutional drafting process. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chief architect. Sir B.N. Rau served as the Constitutional Advisor, providing technical legal expertise. Jawaharlal Nehru moved the foundational Objectives Resolution. H.C. Mukherjee was elected as the Vice-President of the Assembly. Each of these leaders contributed uniquely to the creation of the final constitutional document.

43. (A) November 26, 1949 - Enforcement of the entire Constitution
The timeline of the Indian Constitution includes several critical dates. The first meeting of the Assembly occurred on December 9, 1946. The Objectives Resolution was introduced on December 13, 1946. While the Constitution was adopted on November 26, 1949, it only came into full force on January 26, 1950. Thus, the total enforcement did not happen on the adoption date.

44. (C) The entire Constitution can only be amended through a national referendum
The Indian Constitution is unique because it is partly rigid and partly flexible. Many provisions can be amended by a simple majority, while others require a special majority in Parliament. Certain federal matters also require ratification by half the state legislatures. However, the Constitution does not provide for a national referendum as a method for amending any of its current provisions.

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45. (D) A is false but R is true.
The original Constitution established the minimum voting age for citizens as 21 years under the principle of Universal Adult Franchise. This was later changed to 18 years to encourage greater youth participation in the democratic process. This reduction was achieved through the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1988, which came into effect in 1989, thereby broadening the Indian electorate.

46. (A) I and II
T.T. Krishnamachari was a prominent member of the Drafting Committee and a leading representative from Tamil Nadu who contributed extensively to the debates. He replaced D.P. Khaitan on the committee after the latter's death. However, he did not serve as the temporary chairman during the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly; that role was held by Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha.

47. (B) The Local Self-Governments (Panchayats and Municipalities)
The original structure of the Indian Constitution adopted in 1949 provided for a two-tier system of government: the Union and the States. It also established an independent judiciary. While the Directive Principles mentioned village panchayats, the formal third tier of local self-government was not originally mandated. It was constitutionalized much later through the 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts in 1992.

48. (A) III, II, I, IV
The Preamble lists several ideals that the Republic of India aims to secure for its citizens. The text mentions these in a specific order: first Justice (social, economic, and political), then Liberty (of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship), followed by Equality (of status and of opportunity), and finally Fraternity (assuring the dignity of the individual and national unity).

49. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
Each British-era Act introduced specific constitutional features. The 1892 Act was notable for the first introduction of indirect elections. The 1909 Morley-Minto Reforms introduced separate electorates for Muslims. The 1919 Act established dyarchy in the provinces, while the 1935 Act replaced it with provincial autonomy, granting provinces significant administrative freedom and establishing a federal structure for the first time in India.

50. (C) India has an elected head, while Britain has a monarchy
While India adopted the British parliamentary system, there is a fundamental difference regarding the head of state. The British system is a constitutional monarchy where the head is a hereditary monarch. In contrast, India is a republic with an elected head of state, the President. This distinction highlights that political authority in India is derived from the people rather than heredity.

51. (A) A democratic socialism aiming to end poverty and inequality
In the context of the Indian Constitution, the term Socialist refers to a democratic form of socialism rather than a communist one. It aims to achieve socialistic goals through democratic and evolutionary means. This includes reducing poverty, ignorance, and inequality of opportunity, and maintaining a mixed economy where both public and private sectors coexist for the benefit of national development.

52. (D) Article 29 - Protection of interests of minorities
The Indian Constitution contains several specific articles for various purposes. Article 29 is correctly matched as it provides for the protection of interests of minorities regarding their language, script, and culture. In contrast, Article 368 deals with the amendment procedure, Article 51A outlines Fundamental Duties, and Article 326 establishes the basis for Universal Adult Franchise and elections to the legislature.

53. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Preamble declares India to be a Sovereign state, which means that the country has supreme and independent authority. This implies that India is completely free from any external control or foreign power. It has the absolute right to manage its internal affairs and conduct its foreign policy without being subject to the dictates of any other nation or organization.

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54. (C) The total strength was reduced from 389 to 299
Before the partition of India, the total strength of the Constituent Assembly was planned at 389. Following the partition and the withdrawal of the members representing the areas that became part of Pakistan, the strength was reduced to 299. Out of these, 229 represented British Indian provinces while the remaining 70 represented the various princely states that joined the Indian Union.

55. (D) III and IV
The Government of India Act 1858 focused on transferring administrative power from the East India Company to the British Crown. It established the office of the Secretary of State for India and a council to assist him. However, it did not introduce a bicameral legislature or the system of dyarchy. Those features were incorporated much later through reforms introduced in 1919.

56. (A) The procedure for amendment of the Constitution
The Indian Constitution is a patchwork of various global features. The specific procedure for the amendment of the Constitution, detailed in Article 368, was adopted from the South African Constitution. Other borrowed features include the election of members to the Rajya Sabha. In contrast, the Concurrent List was taken from Australia and the presidential election method was influenced by the Irish model.

57. (A) Thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship
The Preamble secures for all Indian citizens liberty in five distinct forms. The exact sequence as stated in the text is: Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship. This comprehensive definition ensures that individuals have the freedom to think, speak, and practice any religion or belief system of their choice, which is fundamental to a thriving and inclusive national democracy.

58. (B) Joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament - British Constitution
Several features of the Indian Constitution were inspired by international models. The Concurrent List and the provision for a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament were borrowed from the Australian Constitution. The Federal scheme was based on the Government of India Act 1935, and Fundamental Duties were taken from the USSR Constitution. Therefore, attributing joint sittings to Britain is incorrect.

59. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The terms in the Preamble reflect deep philosophical intents. “We the People” establishes that ultimate authority rests with the citizens. “Secular” signifies the state’s neutrality toward all religions. “Democratic” indicates a government based on the consent of the governed through representation. “Fraternity” promotes a sense of brotherhood among citizens to ensure national unity and individual dignity within a diverse society.

60. (C) 11
Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976. Initially, there were ten duties listed under Article 51A. Later, an eleventh duty, concerning the provision of education opportunities for children between six and fourteen years, was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002. Currently, there are eleven fundamental duties expected of every citizen.

61. (D) A mix of both rigidity and flexibility
Based on the amendment procedure under Article 368, the Indian Constitution is classified as a blend of rigidity and flexibility. Some parts can be amended easily by a simple majority, while others require a special majority. The most important federal provisions require a special majority plus ratification by half the states. This balanced approach allows the document to evolve while protecting its core.

62. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
K.C. Wheare, a prominent constitutional expert, famously described the Indian Constitution as quasi-federal. This description stems from the fact that while the Constitution has all the essential features of a federation, such as two levels of government and division of powers, it also contains strong unitary features. The central government holds significant authority, particularly during emergencies, creating a centralized federal structure.

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63. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Constitution establishes independent bodies like the Election Commission, the Comptroller and Auditor General, and the Union Public Service Commission to safeguard democracy. These bodies function independently to ensure fair elections, financial accountability, and merit-based recruitment. They are not subordinate to the Prime Minister's Office, as their autonomy is constitutionally guaranteed to prevent political interference in their vital national roles.

64. (D) It outlines the underlying philosophy of the Constitution
The Preamble serves as an introductory statement that outlines the underlying philosophy, goals, and values of the Indian Constitution. It does not grant legislative or executive powers, nor does it contain specific penal provisions. Instead, it acts as a guide for interpreting the Constitution and embodies the spirit of the document as envisioned by the founding fathers for the nation's future.

65. (A) III, II, IV, I
The administrative history of British India progressed through several major milestones. It began with the transfer of power to the Crown in 1858. This was followed by the Morley-Minto Reforms in 1909 and the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in 1919. Finally, the Government of India Act of 1935 established provincial autonomy, marking a significant shift toward representative government before the country achieved independence.

66. (C) The head of the state is elected for a fixed term
In the Indian context, being a Republic means that the office of the President, who is the head of state, is elective and not hereditary. The President is elected indirectly by the people's representatives for a fixed term of five years. This ensures that no individual or family holds a permanent claim to the highest office, reinforcing political equality and popular sovereignty.

67. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
The Preamble guarantees justice in three specific forms. Social justice ensures equal treatment for all without distinctions. Economic justice aims at removing inequalities in wealth and income. Political justice provides all citizens with equal rights and access to political offices. Distributive justice is the combination of social and economic justice, aiming for a fair and equitable distribution of resources throughout society.

68. (D) Members elected directly by adult franchise - 292
The composition of the Constituent Assembly involved specific allocations: 389 total seats, with 296 for British India and 93 for princely states. However, the members from British India were not elected directly by the people through universal adult franchise. Instead, they were elected indirectly by members of the provincial legislative assemblies, while representatives of princely states were nominated by their rulers.

69. (B) December 9, 1946
The Constituent Assembly met for the first time on December 9, 1946, in the Central Hall of Parliament House. This historic session was attended by 211 members, as the Muslim League boycotted the meeting. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, being the oldest member, was elected as the temporary chairman following the French practice of selecting the senior-most member to preside over proceedings.

70. (C) I only
The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 proposed a unique structure with a weak central government that would have jurisdiction only over defense, foreign affairs, and communications. All other subjects and residuary powers were to be vested in the provinces. It also envisaged the division of provinces into three groups and the formation of a Constituent Assembly, but it did not propose a comprehensive central authority.

71. (D) Popular Sovereignty
The opening phrase "We, the People of India" signifies the principle of popular sovereignty. It indicates that the ultimate source of all authority and power under the Constitution lies with the citizens of India. The Constitution was not imposed by an external power or a monarch; rather, it was enacted and adopted by the people through their representatives in the Constituent Assembly.

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72. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution draw significantly from international precedents. Specifically, the concept of suspending the enforcement of Fundamental Rights during a declared state of emergency was borrowed from the Weimar Constitution of Germany. This allows the central government to take decisive action during times of national crisis, even though it involves temporary restrictions on usual individual liberties.

73. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The Preamble's language is influenced by historic global movements. The ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity originate from the French Revolution. The dimensions of social, economic, and political justice are inspired by the Russian Revolution. The concept of the Republic follows the French constitutional model, while the introductory phrase We, the People aligns with the language used in the US Constitution.

74. (B) It was drafted and moved by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
The Objectives Resolution was a foundational document adopted by the Constituent Assembly on January 22, 1947. It was drafted and moved by Jawaharlal Nehru, not Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. This resolution set the ideological framework and goals of the Constitution, such as guaranteeing justice and equality, and its essence was later summarized and incorporated into the Preamble of the Constitution.

75. (C) I, II and IV
The Indian Councils Acts of 1861 and 1892 brought several administrative changes. The 1861 Act initiated decentralization and established new legislative councils. The 1892 Act increased the number of non-official members in councils. However, the 1892 Act did not introduce a direct or universal election system; instead, it introduced a limited and indirect method where certain bodies recommended names.

76. (C) Democratic - Government authority is derived from the people
The Preamble uses specific terms to define the Indian State. Sovereign means India is independent of external control. Secular means the state treats all religions equally. Socialist refers to democratic socialism aiming at socio-economic equality. Democratic signifies that the government's authority is derived from the will of the people expressed through elections. Thus, authority from the people is the core principle.

77. (D) 11 sessions
To complete the monumental task of drafting the Constitution, the Constituent Assembly held a total of eleven sessions. These sessions spanned over a period of two years, eleven months, and eighteen days. During this time, the members meticulously debated every clause and considered thousands of amendments to ensure the document reflected the aspirations and diverse needs of the Indian population.

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78. (A) Formation of Constituent Assembly - Objectives Resolution - Appointment of Drafting Committee - Adoption of Constitution
The drafting of the Constitution followed a clear chronological order. First, the Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946. Shortly after, the Objectives Resolution was moved to set guiding principles. Later, the Drafting Committee was appointed in August 1947 to prepare the actual text. Finally, after extensive debates and revisions, the finished document was formally adopted on November 26, 1949.

79. (B) Single citizenship for the entire nation
A fundamental feature of the Indian Constitution is the provision of single citizenship. Despite being a federal country with two levels of government, there is no separate state citizenship. Every individual is a citizen of India only, which entitles them to equal rights and privileges throughout the territory. This helps in fostering national integration and preventing regionalism among the diverse population.

80. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Indian Constitution establishes an integrated judicial system with the Supreme Court at the top. Below it are the High Courts and subordinate courts. This system is integrated because the Supreme Court acts as the highest court of appeal for both central and state laws. High Courts also have authority to adjudicate on both types of laws, ensuring uniform application.

81. (D) III and IV
Article 368 outlines the procedure for amending the Constitution. While some provisions can be changed by a simple majority, others require a special majority or state ratification. However, the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be amended even by a special majority. Furthermore, the Indian amendment process is more formal and complex than the British system, which allows changes through ordinary acts.

82. (C) A fully responsible government at the centre
The Government of India Act 1919 introduced several changes like dyarchy in provinces and a bicameral legislature at the centre. It also expanded direct elections. However, it did not establish a fully responsible government at the central level. The central executive remained responsible to the British Parliament rather than the Indian legislature, maintaining British control over key national administrative subjects.

83. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The Indian Constitution is a synthesis of various international features. Fundamental Rights were inspired by the American Bill of Rights. Directive Principles of State Policy were taken from the Irish Constitution. Fundamental Duties were later added based on the USSR model. The procedure for amending the Constitution was borrowed from South Africa. These diverse elements were adapted to suit India's requirements.

84. (D) Division of provincial subjects into two categories
In the context of the Government of India Act 1919, dyarchy refers to a system of double government introduced in the provinces. It involved dividing provincial subjects into two distinct categories: transferred and reserved. Transferred subjects were administered by the Governor with ministers, while reserved subjects were handled by the Governor and his executive council without responsibility to the local elected legislature.

85. (B) Preamble - Enforceable in a court of law
In constitutional law, justiciability refers to whether a provision can be enforced in a court of law. Fundamental Rights are justiciable, meaning they are enforceable. In contrast, both Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable. The Preamble is also considered non-justiciable; while it helps in interpreting the Constitution, its provisions cannot be directly enforced to seek remedies.

86. (C) Voting rights for all adults without discrimination
Universal Adult Franchise is a cornerstone of Indian democracy. It grants every citizen who is an adult the right to vote in elections without any discrimination based on caste, race, religion, sex, literacy, or wealth. This system was a bold step by the makers of the Constitution, as it replaced the limited franchise system and ensured that political power resides with masses.

87. (A) I and II
The French Constitution significantly influenced the ideological framework of the Indian Preamble. The ideals of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity were directly inspired by the French revolutionary spirit. Additionally, the concept of a Republic, where the head of state is elected rather than hereditary, was borrowed from the French model. The institution of the Governor was primarily derived from other sources.

88. (A) The Objectives Resolution
The Objectives Resolution, moved by Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946, served as the ideological foundation for the Indian Constitution. It outlined core principles of justice, equality, and sovereignty. This resolution was unanimously adopted by the Constituent Assembly and was later modified and condensed to become the Preamble, which now serves as the preface and guiding light of the entire document.

89. (C) I and III
Fundamental Duties were not part of the original 1949 Constitution; they were added in 1976. Furthermore, they are non-justiciable, meaning their violation is not immediately punishable by the Supreme Court or any other court. While they apply only to citizens and not to foreigners, they serve as a constant reminder of the responsibilities that individuals owe to the Indian nation.

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90. (B) India practices indirect (representative) democracy where elected representatives exercise power
Unlike direct democracy, where citizens participate directly in law-making through tools like referendums, India follows an indirect or representative democracy. In this system, the people exercise their supreme power through elected representatives who form the government and make laws. This model is more suitable for a large and diverse nation like India, ensuring that various interests are represented fairly.

91. (A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, passed in 1976, is often called a mini-constitution due to the extensive changes it introduced. One of its most significant impacts was the amendment of the Preamble to include three specific terms: Socialist, Secular, and Integrity. This amendment aimed to formally recognize and strengthen the socialistic and secular commitments of the Indian State and national unity.

92. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
The Indian Constitution is a collection of features adapted from several countries. The cabinet system was taken from Britain. The method for electing the President was borrowed from Ireland. Australia provided the concept of the joint sitting of Parliament. Canada influenced the provision where residuary powers are vested with the Centre. These elements were integrated to form a unique and functional system.

93. (D) November 26 - Constitution Day
In India, different dates commemorate specific constitutional milestones. November 26 is celebrated as Constitution Day, as it marks the date in 1949 when the Constituent Assembly formally adopted the document. January 26 is celebrated as Republic Day, marking the official commencement of the Constitution in 1950. These days serve to remind citizens of the values and framework governing the nation.

94. (C) Dignity of the individual and national unity
The concept of Fraternity in the Preamble is intended to promote a spirit of common brotherhood among all Indians. It specifically aims to assure two major outcomes: the dignity of every individual and the unity and integrity of the nation. By fostering a sense of belonging and mutual respect, fraternity helps to overcome challenges of communalism, regionalism, and casteism in society.

95. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Government of India Act 1935 was a very detailed document. It proposed an All-India Federation and divided powers into three lists: Federal, Provincial, and Concurrent. It also led to the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India and a Federal Court. However, it did not abolish the bicameral legislature; instead, it maintained it and even introduced it in several provinces.

96. (D) It ruled that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution
In the Berubari Union case of 1960, the Supreme Court examined the legal status of the Preamble. The court ruled that although the Preamble serves as a key to open the minds of the makers, it is not a part of the Constitution. This meant it could not be used as a source of substantive power. This view was later overruled.

97. (A) Appointment of State Governors by the Centre
Although India has a federal structure, it exhibits a unitary bias through certain provisions. A classic example is the appointment of State Governors by the President on the advice of the Centre. The Governor acts as an agent of the central government, allowing the Centre to exercise influence over state administration. This feature ensures that the national government maintains control and stability.

98. (C) T.T. Krishnamachari
T.T. Krishnamachari was a key member of the Drafting Committee who hailed from Tamil Nadu. He was an industrialist and politician who made significant contributions to the debates on financial and economic provisions in the Constituent Assembly. He replaced D.P. Khaitan on the committee and later served as the Union Finance Minister. His role highlights the regional representation in the drafting process.

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99. (A) The Constitution exclusively protects only religious minorities and does not recognize linguistic minorities

The Indian Constitution provides extensive protection for minorities under Articles 29 and 30. Contrary to the idea that it only protects religious groups, the Constitution explicitly recognizes both religious and linguistic minorities. Article 29 allows any section of citizens with a distinct language, script, or culture to conserve the same. Article 30 further grants minorities the right to establish educational institutions.

100. (D) Uniform application of laws across the nation

The integrated judiciary adopted in India consists of a single hierarchy of courts for the entire country. The primary advantage of this system is the uniform application of both central and state laws across all regions. It ensures that legal principles are interpreted consistently, providing stability and predictability in the justice system. This avoids the confusion of having entirely separate judicial systems.

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CHAPTER 02
Union States and Union Territories

1. According to Article 1 of the Indian Constitution, the territory of India is classified into three categories. Which of the following is not one of those categories?
(A) Territories of the States
(B) Exclusive Economic Zones extending into the ocean
(C) Union Territories specified in the First Schedule
(D) Territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any time
(E) Answer not known

2. In the context of the Indian constitutional framework, how is a Union Territory fundamentally defined?
(A) An administrative unit governed directly by the Union Government without any autonomous legislative powers
(B) An administrative division managed directly by the Central Government, some of which may have a legislature with limited powers
(C) A sovereign region within India that shares equal legislative powers with the Central Government
(D) An administrative division managed directly by the Central Government, some of which may have a legislature with limited powers
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding Article 3 of the Indian Constitution:
I. It empowers Parliament to form a new State by separation of territory from any State.
II. A Bill for this purpose can be introduced in Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President.
III. The views expressed by the State Legislature regarding the Bill are binding on the President and Parliament.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

4. Match the following Special Provisions under Article 371 (List I) with their respective States (List II):
List I: Special Provisions
P. Article 371A
Q. Article 371B
R. Article 371C
S. Article 371D
List II: States
I. Assam
II. Nagaland
III. Andhra Pradesh
IV. Manipur
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

5. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Parliament of India can alter the boundaries of a State without the consent of the respective State Legislature.
Reason (R): The Constitution describes India as an indestructible union of destructible states.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

6. Identify the correctly matched pair of the State and the year of its formation/full statehood:

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(A) Haryana - 1963
(B) Goa - 1971
(C) Mizoram - 1980
(D) Sikkim - 1975
(E) Answer not known

7. Arrange the following States in the chronological order of their creation:
1. Haryana
2. Nagaland
3. Andhra Pradesh
4. Sikkim

(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 3, 1, 2, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4
(E) Answer not known

8. Which of the following represents the correct procedural sequence to alter the boundaries of a state under Article 3?
(A) Presidential recommendation → Reference to State Legislature → Introduction in Parliament → Passed by simple majority
(B) Introduction in Parliament → Presidential recommendation → Reference to State Legislature → Passed by special majority
(C) Reference to State Legislature → Introduction in Parliament → Presidential recommendation → Passed by simple majority
(D) Presidential recommendation → Introduction in Parliament → Reference to State Legislature → Passed by special majority
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following statements regarding the Fazl Ali Commission:
I. It was appointed in 1953 to re-examine the whole question of state reorganisation objectively.
II. It rejected the theory of 'one language, one state'.
III. It recommended the abolition of the four-fold classification of states.
IV. It suggested the creation of 16 States and 3 Centrally Administered Territories.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

10. Consider the following statements regarding the formation of Tamil Nadu:
I. Madras State was officially renamed as Tamil Nadu on January 14, 1969.
II. The resolution to rename the state was unanimously passed by the Madras State Legislative Assembly in 1967.
III. Sankaralinganar undertook a 76-day fast demanding the renaming of Madras State and sacrificed his life.
IV. Kanyakumari district was integrated into Madras State following the States Reorganisation Act of 1956.
V. The entire region of Tirupati was retained in Madras State after the formation of Andhra Pradesh.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

11. Which was the first linguistic state formed in independent India?
(A) Kerala
(B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Karnataka
(D) Maharashtra
(E) Answer not known

12. Identify the correct statement regarding the Zonal Councils:
(A) They are permanent constitutional bodies formally established under Article 263.
(B) They are statutory bodies created by the Reorganisation Act of 1956.
(C) The Prime Minister of India acts as the presiding Chairman of all Zonal Councils.
(D) Decisions made by the Zonal Councils are legally binding on all member states.
(E) Answer not known

13. Consider the following statements regarding the administration of Scheduled and Tribal Areas:
I. The Fifth Schedule applies to the administration of Scheduled Areas in all

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states except Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.
II. The Sixth Schedule provides for the creation of Autonomous District Councils.
III. The Governor has the power to direct that any particular act of Parliament does not apply to a Scheduled Area under the Fifth Schedule.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

14. Match the following Committees/Commissions (List I) with their primary historical context (List II):

List I: Committees/Commissions
P. Dar Commission
Q. JVP Committee
R. Fazl Ali Commission
S. Shah Commission

List II: Historical Context
I. Bifurcation of Punjab
II. Acceptance of language as basis for reorganisation
III. Rejection of language as sole basis for reorganisation
IV. Assessment of linguistic provinces in 1948

(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

15. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.

Assertion (A): C.N. Annadurai played a pivotal role in renaming Madras State to Tamil Nadu.

Reason (R): The States Reorganisation Act of 1956 fundamentally reorganised states on linguistic lines across India.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

16. Identify the incorrectly matched pair of a Union Territory and its judicial jurisdiction:
(A) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands - Calcutta High Court jurisdiction
(B) The island territory of Lakshadweep - Kerala High Court jurisdiction
(C) Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu - Gujarat High Court
(D) The Union Territory of Puducherry - Madras High Court jurisdiction
(E) Answer not known

17. Arrange the following administrative divisions of a State in descending order of their hierarchical authority:
1. Division
2. Taluk/Tehsil
3. District
4. Hobli/Firka

(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 3, 1, 2, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4
(E) Answer not known

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18. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of events related to the status of Jammu and Kashmir?
(A) Instrument of Accession → Presidential Order 1954 → Abrogation of Article 370 → J&K Reorganisation Act enacted
(B) Presidential Order 1954 → Instrument of Accession → J&K Reorganisation Act enacted → Abrogation of Article 370
(C) Instrument of Accession → Abrogation of Article 370 → Presidential Order 1954 → J&K Reorganisation Act enacted
(D) Presidential Order 1954 → J&K Reorganisation Act enacted → Instrument of Accession → Abrogation of Article 370
(E) Answer not known

19. Consider the following statements about the Interstate Council:
I. It is established under Article 263 of the Constitution.
II. It is a permanent constitutional body established in 1950.

III. The Prime Minister serves as the Chairman of the Council.
IV. Its primary function is to inquire into and advise upon disputes between states.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

20. Consider the following statements concerning the administration of Union Territories:
I. All Union Territories are governed by Article 239 of the Constitution.
II. The President appoints an Administrator for every Union Territory.
III. Delhi was designated as the National Capital Territory by the 69th Constitutional Amendment.
IV. Under Article 239AA, the Delhi Legislative Assembly can legislate on all subjects in the State List.
V. Puducherry is administered through a Lieutenant Governor and has a legislative assembly.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

21. Which prominent activist undertook a 56-day fast unto death in 1952 demanding a separate state for Telugu-speaking people?
(A) Potti Sriramulu
(B) Pattabhi Sitaramayya
(C) T. Prakasam
(D) K. Kelappan
(E) Answer not known

22. Which of the following statements regarding the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 is incorrect?
(A) It was enacted based on the primary recommendations of the Fazl Ali Commission.
(B) It abolished the four-fold classification of states into Parts A, B, C, and D.
(C) It led to the immediate creation of fourteen states and six union territories.
(D) It recommended dividing Bombay into Gujarat and Maharashtra.
(E) Answer not known

23. Consider the following statements about Interstate River Water Disputes:
I. Article 262 empowers Parliament to adjudicate any dispute relating to interstate rivers.
II. Parliament has enacted the Interstate Water Disputes Act, 1956 to establish tribunals.
III. The decision of a tribunal under this Act is advisory and not binding on the parties.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

24. Match the Zonal Councils (List I) with their respective Headquarters (List II):
List I: Zonal Councils
P. Northern Zonal Council
Q. Central Zonal Council
R. Eastern Zonal Council
S. Southern Zonal Council
List II: Headquarters
I. Chennai
II. Kolkata
III. Prayagraj (Allahabad)
IV. New Delhi
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

25. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Delhi has a unique special status among Union Territories under Article 239AA of the Constitution.
Reason (R): Delhi is completely exempt from the administrative and legislative control of the Union Government.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

26. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the earlier status of states before achieving full statehood:
(A) Manipur - Previously a Union Territory
(B) Himachal Pradesh - Previously an autonomous region of Punjab
(C) Sikkim - Previously an integral Part A state
(D) Goa - Previously directly acquired from the British
(E) Answer not known

27. Arrange the formation of the following Union Territories in chronological order:
1. Lakshadweep (as a UT by name)
2. Chandigarh
3. Ladakh
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (merger)

(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4
(E) Answer not known

28. Which of the following is the correct sequence of states traversed by the river Godavari, which is central to a major interstate water dispute?
(A) Maharashtra → Telangana → Andhra Pradesh → Chhattisgarh → Odisha (catchment area)
(B) Maharashtra → Karnataka → Telangana → Andhra Pradesh
(C) Madhya Pradesh → Maharashtra → Telangana → Andhra Pradesh
(D) Karnataka → Maharashtra → Andhra Pradesh → Odisha
(E) Answer not known

29. Consider the following statements about the formation of Andhra Pradesh:
I. It was the first state created on a linguistic basis in independent India.
II. The state was formed by separating Telugu-speaking areas from the Madras State.
III. The JVP committee strongly recommended its immediate formation in 1948.
IV. The death of Potti Sriramulu triggered widespread agitations leading to its formation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

30. Consider the following statements regarding the J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019:
I. It bifurcated the State of Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories.
II. The UT of Jammu and Kashmir was provided with a Legislative Assembly.
III. The UT of Ladakh was created without a Legislative Assembly.
IV. It abolished Article 370 in its entirety from the Constitution of India.
V. It was passed by the Parliament following a Presidential order under Article 370(1).

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

31. In which year were the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu formally merged into a single Union Territory?
(A) 2018
(B) 2019
(C) 2021
(D) 2020
(E) Answer not known

32. Which of the following states is NOT administered under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Assam
(B) Meghalaya
(C) Manipur
(D) Tripura
(E) Answer not known

33. Consider the following statements regarding the North Eastern Council (NEC):
I. It was created by a separate Act of Parliament

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in 1971.
II. Sikkim was added to the Council as its eighth member in 2002.
III. Its primary function is identical to that of a Zonal Council but operates under the Prime Minister's Office.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

34. Match the following Interstate Water Dispute Tribunals (List I) with their establishment years (List II):
List I: Interstate Water Dispute Tribunals
P. Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal
Q. Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal
R. Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal II
S. Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal
List II: Establishment Year
I. 1969
II. 1990
III. 2004
IV. 2010
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

35. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Lakshadweep is administered directly by the President of India through a Lieutenant Governor.
Reason (R): Lakshadweep is a strategically important coral island territory located in the Arabian Sea.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

36. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding boundary disputes between states:
(A) Belagavi dispute - Karnataka and Maharashtra
(B) Kasaragod dispute - Kerala and Karnataka
(C) Dimapur dispute - Assam and Arunachal Pradesh
(D) Kanyakumari dispute - Tamil Nadu and Kerala (historical)
(E) Answer not known

37. Arrange the creation or renaming of the following South Indian entities in chronological order:
1. Formation of Kerala State
2. Renaming of Madras State to Tamil Nadu
3. Formation of Telangana State
4. Formation of Andhra State
(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 4, 2, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3
(E) Answer not known

38. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of the integration of French settlements into the Indian Union?
(A) De facto transfer agreement → Cession treaty signed → Treaty ratified by French Parliament → Constitutional Amendment integrating Puducherry
(B) Cession treaty signed → De facto transfer agreement → Treaty ratified → Constitutional Amendment
(C) Constitutional Amendment → Cession treaty signed → De facto transfer → Treaty ratified
(D) De facto transfer → Constitutional Amendment → Treaty ratified → Cession treaty signed
(E) Answer not known

39. Consider the following statements distinguishing a State from a Union Territory:
I. States share a federal relationship with the Centre, while UTs share a unitary relationship.
II. Executive power of a State rests with the Governor, while in a UT it rests with the President.
III. All States have representation in the

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Rajya Sabha, but no Union Territory has representation in the Rajya Sabha.
IV. States enjoy autonomous legislative powers derived directly from the Constitution.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

40. Consider the following statements regarding the significance of linguistic reorganisation for national integration:
I. It accommodated regional aspirations without threatening national unity.
II. It provided a uniform and rational basis for provincial boundaries replacing artificial British demarcations.
III. It completely eradicated interstate border disputes in India.
IV. It facilitated administration and education in the local mother tongue.
V. It strengthened federalism by recognizing India's immense cultural diversity.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

41. What is the most appropriate primary rationale for keeping the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as a directly administered Union Territory?
(A) Protection of indigenous tribal cultures and demographic vulnerability.
(B) Lack of sufficient population to elect a local legislative assembly.
(C) Economic unviability to function as a fully independent state unit.
(D) Strategic location requiring direct central security control.
(E) Answer not known

42. If a new state is to be carved out of the existing state of Tamil Nadu, which Schedules of the Indian Constitution must invariably be amended?
(A) First and Fourth Schedules
(B) First and Second Schedules
(C) Second and Third Schedules
(D) Third and Fourth Schedules
(E) Answer not known

43. Consider the following statements about Special Provisions under Article 371:
I. Article 371 provides special provisions for Maharashtra and Gujarat regarding development boards.
II. These provisions were mostly added by subsequent Constitutional Amendments to accommodate regional demands.
III. Article 371-J provides a special status for the Saurashtra region.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

44. Match the following Union Territories (List I) with their distinguishing features (List II):
List I: Union Territories
P. Lakshadweep
Q. Puducherry
R. Andaman and Nicobar
S. Delhi
List II: Distinguishing Features
I. Special provisions under Article 239AA
II. Coral islands
III. Former French settlements integrated in 1954
IV. Protection of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups like Sentinelese
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

45. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Zonal Councils are statutory bodies.
Reason (R): They were established by an Act of Parliament, specifically the States Reorganisation Act of 1956.

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(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

46. Identify the correctly matched pair of Puducherry enclaves and their adjoining States:
(A) Mahe - Andhra Pradesh
(B) Yanam - Kerala
(C) Karaikal - Tamil Nadu
(D) Ozhukarai - Karnataka
(E) Answer not known

47. Arrange the formation of the following newly created states in chronological order:
1. Jharkhand
2. Uttarakhand
3. Chhattisgarh
4. Telangana

(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4
(E) Answer not known

48. Which of the following sequences correctly traces the historical progression leading to the States Reorganisation Act, 1956?
(A) Dar Commission → JVP Committee → Potti Sriramulu's fast → Fazl Ali Commission
(B) JVP Committee → Dar Commission → Fazl Ali Commission → Potti Sriramulu's fast
(C) Dar Commission → Fazl Ali Commission → JVP Committee → Potti Sriramulu's fast
(D) Potti Sriramulu's fast → Dar Commission → JVP Committee → Fazl Ali Commission
(E) Answer not known

49. Consider the following statements about Lakshadweep:
I. It is India's smallest Union Territory.
II. It is administered by an Administrator appointed by the President.
III. It falls under the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court.
IV. Recent controversies involved administrative reforms impacting local land ownership and cultural practices.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

50. Consider the following statements regarding the boundary dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra:
I. The dispute primarily revolves around the Belagavi (Belgaum) district.
II. Maharashtra claims the area based on linguistic grounds, arguing a majority Marathi-speaking population.
III. The Mahajan Commission was appointed in 1966 to resolve this specific dispute.
IV. The Mahajan Commission recommended the transfer of Belagavi to Maharashtra.
V. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction under Article 131 to resolve such interstate border disputes.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

51. In the original Constitution of 1950, states were classified into Part A, B, C, and D. Which category did the erstwhile Madras State belong to?
(A) Part A States
(B) Part B States
(C) Part C States
(D) Part D Territories
(E) Answer not known

52. Match the following Constitutional Articles (List I) with their respective provisions (List II):
List I: Constitutional Articles
P. Article 1
Q. Article 2
R. Article 3
S. Article 4
List II: Provisions
I. Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing states
II. Admission or establishment of new states

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III. Name and territory of the Union
IV. Laws made under Articles 2 and 3 not to be considered amendments under Article 368
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

53. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Andhra Pradesh was the first linguistic state formed in independent India.
Reason (R): The JVP Committee formally rejected language as the sole basis for state reorganisation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

54. Identify the incorrectly matched pair of a Union Territory and the official designation of its executive head:
(A) Delhi - Lieutenant Governor
(B) Puducherry - Lieutenant Governor
(C) Chandigarh - Administrator
(D) Andaman and Nicobar Islands - Chief Commissioner
(E) Answer not known

55. Which of the following is the key difference between the Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Indian Constitution?
(A) The Fifth Schedule deals exclusively with tribal areas in the Northeast, whereas the Sixth Schedule covers the rest of India.
(B) The Sixth Schedule provides for ADCs with legislative and judicial powers.
(C) The Governor has significant special powers under the Sixth Schedule but possesses no administrative role under the Fifth Schedule.
(D) The Fifth Schedule requires parliamentary approval for implementation, whereas the Sixth Schedule is implemented by the President alone.
(E) Answer not known

56. Which state enjoys special provisions under Article 371-J of the Constitution, specifically aimed at establishing an equitable allocation of funds and reservation in employment for the Hyderabad-Karnataka region?
(A) Andhra Pradesh
(B) Telangana
(C) Karnataka
(D) Maharashtra
(E) Answer not known

57. Which of the following states is an example of a territory that was originally a Union Territory before being granted full statehood?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Haryana
(C) Telangana
(D) Himachal Pradesh
(E) Answer not known

58. Among the following factors considered by the Fazl Ali Commission for state reorganisation, which one was deemed least critical compared to the others?
(A) Uniform imposition of one national language.
(B) Preservation and strengthening of national unity and security.
(C) Linguistic and cultural homogeneity within the borders.
(D) Financial, economic, and administrative considerations.
(E) Answer not known

59. Match the Interstate Rivers (List I) with the States primarily involved in their water sharing disputes (List II):
List I: Interstate Rivers
P. Cauvery
Q. Mahadayi
R. Vansadhara
S. Krishna
List II: States Involved
I. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry
II. Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra
III. Odisha, Andhra Pradesh
IV. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana,

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Andhra Pradesh
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

60. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Puducherry shares a deep cultural and historical affinity with Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): Puducherry was a Portuguese colony for centuries before its integration into India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

61. Identify the correctly matched pair of a State and its original name before alteration:
(A) Uttarakhand - Uttaranchal
(B) Odisha - Utkal
(C) Karnataka - Coorg
(D) Madhya Pradesh - Central Provinces
(E) Answer not known

62. What can be inferred about the constitutional status of Union Territories from the abrogation of Article 370 and the subsequent J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019?
(A) Union Territories can only be formed from acquired foreign territories through international treaties.
(B) A State cannot be bifurcated if the process leads to the creation of a Union Territory.
(C) Parliament can downgrade a State into a Union Territory under Article 3.
(D) The creation of any new Union Territory requires a formal constitutional amendment under Article 368.
(E) Answer not known

63. What is the major fiscal advantage granted to states that are accorded 'Special Category Status' by the Central Government?
(A) Complete exemption from contributing to the Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenue pool.
(B) Authority to print and issue independent state currency notes for local use.
(C) Exemption from all judicial scrutiny and auditing of state expenditures by central bodies.
(D) Higher central assistance, usually in a 90:10 grant-to-loan ratio.
(E) Answer not known

NODIA

64. As of the current constitutional setup following the merger of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, what is the total number of States and Union Territories in India?
(A) 29 States and 7 Union Territories
(B) 28 States and 9 Union Territories
(C) 28 States and 8 Union Territories
(D) 27 States and 8 Union Territories
(E) Answer not known

65. Match the following States (List I) with the Zonal Council they belong to (List II):
List I: States
P. Tamil Nadu
Q. Madhya Pradesh
R. Punjab
S. Bihar
List II: Zonal Council
I. Southern Zonal Council
II. Central Zonal Council
III. Northern Zonal Council
IV. Eastern Zonal Council
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

66. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Parliament can cede Indian territory to a foreign country by passing an ordinary law under Article 3.

Reason (R): Ceding Indian territory to a foreign state requires an amendment to the Constitution under Article 368.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

67. Identify the incorrectly matched pair of a newly formed State and the State from which it was bifurcated:
(A) Uttarakhand - Himachal Pradesh
(B) Chhattisgarh - Madhya Pradesh
(C) Jharkhand - Bihar
(D) Telangana - Andhra Pradesh
(E) Answer not known

68. Under Article 1 of the Constitution, what precisely defines the "Territory of India"?
(A) Exclusively the geographical territories of the independent States.
(B) Only the Union Territories and defined exclusive economic zones.
(C) State territories, Union Territories, and acquired territories.
(D) Mainland states and island territories, specifically excluding any recently acquired regions.
(E) Answer not known

69. In which year did the regions of Travancore-Cochin and the Malabar district merge to form the modern State of Kerala?
(A) 1956
(B) 1953
(C) 1960
(D) 1969
(E) Answer not known

70. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the Interstate Council?
(A) Its decisions are binding and fully enforceable by the Supreme Court.
(B) It was established immediately upon the commencement of the Constitution in 1950.
(C) It replaces the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in all interstate disputes.
(D) It is constituted under Article 263 to coordinate between states.
(E) Answer not known

71. Match the Constitutional Amendment Acts (List I) with the corresponding territorial changes (List II):
List I: Constitutional Amendment Acts
P. 10th Amendment Act
Q. 12th Amendment Act
R. 14th Amendment Act
S. 36th Amendment Act
List II: Territorial Changes
I. Incorporation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli
II. Incorporation of Goa, Daman and Diu
III. Incorporation of Puducherry
IV. Full statehood to Sikkim
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

72. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Interstate Council is not a permanent constitutional body established automatically by the Constitution.
Reason (R): It is established by the President under Article 263 only when it appears that public interests would be served by its establishment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

73. Identify the correctly matched pair of a Constitutional/Statutory body and its enabling Article or Act:
(A) Zonal Councils - Article 263 of the Indian Constitution
(B) Interstate Council - The States Reorganisation Act, 1956
(C) Finance Commission - Article 262 of the Indian Constitution

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(D) North Eastern Council - NEC Act, 1971
(E) Answer not known

74. Which of the following statements regarding the 69th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1991 is incorrect?
(A) Delhi Assembly can legislate on police, order, and land.
(B) It designated the Union Territory of Delhi as the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
(C) It provided for a Legislative Assembly for Delhi.
(D) It created the post of the Chief Minister to head the Council of Ministers in Delhi.
(E) Answer not known

75. Which of the following is NOT a designated function of the Zonal Councils?
(A) Discussing and making recommendations regarding border disputes
(B) Adjudicating binding decisions on interstate river water disputes
(C) Discussing matters concerning economic and social planning
(D) Fostering interstate transport and communication cooperation
(E) Answer not known

76. Which of the following best describes the 'Autonomous District Councils' formed under the Sixth Schedule?
(A) They are completely independent sovereign entities within a state.
(B) Elected bodies with legislative/judicial powers over tribal subjects.
(C) They are purely advisory bodies with no power to make laws or collect taxes.
(D) They are administrative wings of the Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs operating directly in states.
(E) Answer not known

77. Match the following regions demanding separate statehood (List I) with their current parent State (List II):
List I: Regions
P. Bodoland
Q. Vidarbha
R. Gorkhaland
S. Saurashtra
List II: Parent State
I. Assam
II. Maharashtra
III. West Bengal
IV. Gujarat
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

78. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Article 371-J grants special provisions for the Hyderabad-Karnataka region to ensure equitable resource allocation.
Reason (R): The Sixth Schedule provides for the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

79. Identify the incorrectly matched pair of a tribal area (Sixth Schedule) and its respective State:
(A) Khasi Hills Autonomous District - Meghalaya
(B) Chakma Autonomous District - Mizoram
(C) Karbi Anglong Autonomous District - Assam
(D) Garo Hills Autonomous District - Tripura
(E) Answer not known

80. If Tamil Nadu and a neighboring state have an unresolvable boundary dispute, which constitutional mechanism is specifically meant to exercise original jurisdiction to resolve it?
(A) The Zonal Council covering both states
(B) The Interstate Council
(C) The Supreme Court of India under Article 131
(D) A tribunal established by the Parliament
(E) Answer not known

NODIA

81. The process of reorganising states on linguistic lines while keeping them within an indestructible union best reflects which characteristic of Indian federalism?
(A) Asymmetric Federalism
(B) Cooperative Federalism with a unitary bias
(C) Confederalism
(D) Competitive Federalism
(E) Answer not known

82. Comparing the Zonal Councils with the North Eastern Council (NEC), what is a unique feature of the NEC?
(A) The NEC is a constitutional body, whereas Zonal Councils are statutory.
(B) The NEC has the power to pass state laws, which Zonal Councils do not.
(C) The NEC is chaired by the President, whereas Zonal Councils are chaired by the Prime Minister.
(D) It was established by a specific parliamentary act in 1971.
(E) Answer not known

83. Which commission or committee first explicitly warned that forming provinces exclusively on linguistic lines might lead to a threat to national unity, famously stating that "language should not be the sole criterion"?
(A) Dar Commission
(B) Fazl Ali Commission
(C) JVP Committee
(D) Shah Commission
(E) Answer not known

84. Which of the following Union Territories is an example of two contiguous administrative units merged to streamline administration and reduce duplication of services in 2020?
(A) Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh
(B) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(C) Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
(D) Puducherry and Lakshadweep
(E) Answer not known

85. Excluding the North Eastern Council, how many Zonal Councils are currently operating under the framework of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956?
(A) Five
(B) Four
(C) Six
(D) Seven
(E) Answer not known

86. What does the phrase "Union of States" in Article 1 imply in the context of the Indian Constitution?
(A) The Indian federation is the result of an agreement among the independent states.
(B) The states have the constitutional right to secede from the federation.
(C) The Union Government cannot alter state boundaries without state consent.
(D) Federation is not from agreement; states cannot secede.
(E) Answer not known

87. Which Constitutional Amendment Act made Sikkim an "associate state" before it was granted full statehood by the subsequent amendment?
(A) 34th Amendment Act
(B) 35th Amendment Act
(C) 36th Amendment Act
(D) 37th Amendment Act
(E) Answer not known

88. Identify the correct statement regarding the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution:
(A) It applies exclusively to the administration of tribal areas in Northeast India.
(B) It removes the executive power of the state over the Scheduled Areas.
(C) It mandates the creation of Tribes Advisory Councils in states with Scheduled Areas.
(D) The President has no power to alter the boundaries of Scheduled Areas.
(E) Answer not known

89. Which of the following statements regarding the legislative powers of Union Territories is incorrect?
(A) Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists for all Union Territories.
(B) The legislative assembly of Puducherry can make laws on any subject in the State List.
(C) Laws made by Parliament prevail over laws made by the UT legislature in case of conflict.
(D) The legislative assembly of Delhi can make laws on police and public order.

NODIA

(E) Answer not known

90. Which of the following states does NOT have special provisions listed under Articles 371 to 371J of the Constitution?
(A) Kerala
(B) Assam
(C) Nagaland
(D) Karnataka
(E) Answer not known

91. What was the core stated rationale for bifurcating the State of Jammu & Kashmir into two Union Territories in 2019?
(A) To strictly implement linguistic reorganisation principles across the northern frontier.
(B) To enhance security, efficiency, and economic development.
(C) To permanently cede the Ladakh region to foreign administrative control for diplomatic reasons.
(D) To fulfill the mandate of the original States Reorganisation Act of 1956.
(E) Answer not known

92. If the principles of the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 were purely applied today to a new statehood demand, which argument would be the strongest justification?
(A) The proposed state has a unique religion distinct from the parent state.
(B) Distinct linguistic/cultural identity plus economic viability.
(C) The proposed state wants lower taxation from the Central Government.
(D) The proposed state refuses to accept the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
(E) Answer not known

93. Based on the presence of a legislative assembly, how are the current eight Union Territories of India classified?
(A) 3 with legislatures, 5 without
(B) 2 with legislatures, 6 without
(C) 4 with legislatures, 4 without
(D) 1 with legislature, 7 without
(E) Answer not known

94. How does the legislative power of a State differ from a Union Territory equipped with a legislature (like Puducherry)?
(A) State bills reserved by the Governor require Presidential assent, unlike UT bills which become law without such assent.
(B) States are prohibited from legislating on the Concurrent List, whereas UT legislatures enjoy such power.
(C) States have exclusive State List power; Parliament shares it for UTs.
(D) There is no constitutional difference in how these two entities function regarding their legislative authority.
(E) Answer not known

95. What was a unique geographical characteristic of the Madras State before the reorganisation in 1956?
(A) It was entirely confined to the Tamil-speaking population since 1950.
(B) It was entirely governed directly by the President without a state assembly.
(C) It excluded the city of Madras, which was a separate Union Territory.
(D) It included parts of Andhra, Karnataka, and Kerala.
(E) Answer not known

96. Which of the following is an example of an extra-constitutional, statutory mechanism designed to promote interstate cooperation and resolve disputes?
(A) The Supreme Court's original jurisdiction under Article 131.
(B) The Interstate Council established under Article 263.
(C) Statutory Zonal Councils created by the 1956 Act.
(D) The Finance Commission established under Article 280.
(E) Answer not known

97. Which of the following issues has been the most frequent cause of prolonged interstate disputes among South Indian states?
(A) Disagreement over the official national language
(B) Sharing of interstate river waters
(C) Boundary disputes regarding tribal autonomy

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(D) Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha
(E) Answer not known

98. What inference can be drawn from the creation of Telangana in 2014 regarding the linguistic principle of state reorganisation?
(A) It proved that language is the only successful basis for creating a state.
(B) It showed that the Central Government no longer has the power to alter state boundaries.
(C) It highlighted the failure of the Zonal Councils to prevent language wars.
(D) States can bifurcate on development/history despite same language.
(E) Answer not known

99. How are "Scheduled Areas" defined under the Indian Constitution?
(A) Presidential areas under Fifth Schedule needing special admin.
(B) Areas designated for special economic zones to boost foreign trade.
(C) Areas exclusively meant for the establishment of military bases.
(D) Urban areas requiring central funding for smart city development.
(E) Answer not known

100. Who was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu when the state was officially renamed from Madras State to Tamil Nadu in 1969?
(A) K. Kamaraj
(B) M. Karunanidhi
(C) C.N. Annadurai
(D) M.G. Ramachandran
(E) Answer not known

NODIA

ANSWERS

1. (B) Exclusive Economic Zones extending into the ocean
   Article 1 of the Constitution defines the territory of India as comprising three distinct categories. These include the territories of various states, the union territories as specified in the first schedule, and any other territories that may be acquired by the government. The exclusive economic zone is a maritime concept under international law and not a constitutional category.

2. (D) An administrative division managed directly by the Central Government, some of which may have a legislature with limited powers
   A Union Territory is an administrative division in the Indian federal structure that is managed directly by the central government. While they are centrally administered, certain territories like Delhi and Puducherry are provided with their own legislatures and councils of ministers. These legislatures possess limited powers compared to those of the states, maintaining the central oversight.

3. (A) I and II
   Article 3 authorizes the Parliament to form new states or alter the areas and boundaries of existing ones. This process requires a bill to be introduced only after the President provides a prior recommendation. Although the President refers the bill to the concerned state legislature for their views, these opinions are not legally binding on the Parliament or President.

4. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
   Article 371 contains special provisions for several states to address their unique socio-economic and political requirements. Specifically, Article 371A pertains to Nagaland, while 371B covers Assam. Furthermore, Article 371C is designated for the state of Manipur, and Article 371D provides special provisions regarding the state of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to ensure equitable opportunities for the local residents.

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
   The Indian Constitution empowers Parliament to alter state boundaries, names, or areas without the mandatory consent of the respective state legislatures. This reflects the principle that India is an indestructible union of destructible states. Since the Union can change the territorial integrity of any state at its will, the assertion and the reason are both accurate.

6. (D) Sikkim - 1975
   Sikkim was initially an associate state under the 35th Constitutional Amendment Act. It later became a full-fledged state of the Indian Union in 1975 through the 36th Constitutional Amendment Act. Other states mentioned have different formation years, such as Haryana in 1966 and Goa in 1987. Therefore, the timeline for Sikkim represents the only accurate match provided.

7. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
   The creation of states followed a specific historical timeline. Andhra Pradesh was established first in 1953 as the first linguistic state. Nagaland followed in 1963 to address regional aspirations. Haryana was subsequently carved out of Punjab in 1966. Finally, Sikkim was integrated as a full state in 1975. This sequence reflects the post-independence territorial reorganisation of the country.

8. (A) Presidential recommendation → Reference to State Legislature → Introduction in Parliament → Passed by simple majority
   The process for altering state boundaries begins with a recommendation from the President. The bill is then referred to the affected state legislature to express their views within a specified timeframe. Subsequently, the bill is introduced in either house of Parliament. For the legislation to be enacted, it must be passed by a simple majority in both the houses.

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9. (A) I, II and III
Appointed in 1953, the Fazl Ali Commission was tasked with reviewing the reorganisation of Indian states. It acknowledged language as a factor but rejected the idea of one language for one state. The commission recommended abolishing the previous four-fold classification. It suggested creating sixteen states and three centrally administered territories to ensure national unity, security, and administrative efficiency.

10. (A) I, II, III and IV
Madras State was renamed Tamil Nadu on January 14, 1969, following a resolution passed by the state assembly in 1967. This change honored the sacrifice of Sankaralinganar, who died after a long fast. The 1956 reorganisation integrated Kanyakumari into the state. However, the Tirupati region was included in Andhra Pradesh rather than being retained in Madras.

11. (B) Andhra Pradesh
Following intense public pressure and the tragic death of activist Potti Sriramulu, the government was forced to create the first linguistic state. Andhra State was established in October 1953 by separating the Telugu-speaking regions from the Madras Presidency. This event marked a significant shift in India's internal policy, leading to the wider reorganisation of states based on language.

12. (B) They are statutory bodies created by the Reorganisation Act of 1956.
Zonal Councils are statutory bodies established under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 rather than being constitutional entities. They are designed to promote cooperation and coordination between states. The Union Home Minister serves as the common chairman for all five zonal councils. Their role is purely advisory, and their recommendations are not legally binding on the member states.

13. (A) I and II
The Fifth Schedule governs the administration of scheduled areas in most states, excluding the four northeastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. These four states are specifically covered under the Sixth Schedule, which allows for Autonomous District Councils. While the Governor has significant powers in these regions, the specific authority regarding the non-application of parliamentary acts is also defined.

14. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
The Dar Commission was formed in 1948 to evaluate the feasibility of linguistic provinces. The JVP Committee subsequently rejected language as the primary basis for reorganisation. Later, the Fazl Ali Commission accepted language while considering national unity. Finally, the Shah Commission was responsible for the bifurcation of Punjab in 1966, leading to the creation of Haryana and Chandigarh.

15. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C.N. Annadurai was instrumental in the official renaming of Madras State to Tamil Nadu in 1969. While this is a factual statement, the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 was the broader legislation that restructured Indian states on linguistic lines much earlier. Both statements are historically accurate, but the 1956 Act does not serve as a direct explanation.

16. (C) Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu - Gujarat High Court
Each Union Territory is linked to a specific High Court for its judicial matters. Andaman and Nicobar Islands fall under the Calcutta High Court, while Lakshadweep is under the Kerala High Court. Puducherry is linked with the Madras High Court. However, Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu are under the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court, not the Gujarat High Court.

17. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
The administrative structure of an Indian state follows a descending hierarchy for effective governance. A state is typically divided into several divisions, which are further subdivided into districts. Below the district level, the administration is organized into taluks or tehsils. The smallest administrative units are often referred to as hoblis or firkas, representing the lowest level in this hierarchical territorial arrangement.

NODIA

18. (A) Instrument of Accession → Presidential Order 1954 → Abrogation of Article 370 → J&K Reorganisation Act enacted
The historical status of Jammu and Kashmir began with the signing of the Instrument of Accession in 1947. This was followed by the Presidential Order of 1954, which applied specific constitutional provisions. In 2019, the special status was revoked through the abrogation of Article 370. Simultaneously, the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act was enacted to create two new union territories.

19. (A) I, III and IV
The Interstate Council is a constitutional body established under Article 263 to facilitate coordination between states and the Union. It is not a permanent body but was formally set up in 1990 following the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations. The Prime Minister serves as its chairman. Its primary mandate is to investigate and discuss subjects of common interest and advise on disputes.

20. (A) I, II, III and V
Article 239 stipulates that the President administers Union Territories through appointed administrators. The 69th Amendment designated Delhi as the National Capital Territory with a legislature. While the Delhi Assembly has broad legislative powers, it cannot legislate on police, public order, or land. Puducherry also possesses a legislative assembly and is administered by a Lieutenant Governor, reflecting its unique setup.

21. (A) Potti Sriramulu
Potti Sriramulu was a prominent Gandhian activist who advocated for the creation of a separate state for the Telugu-speaking population. In 1952, he undertook a hunger strike that lasted for fifty-six days. His unfortunate death during this fast triggered massive unrest and public demonstrations. This pressure ultimately forced the central government to establish Andhra State as a separate linguistic entity.

22. (D) It recommended dividing Bombay into Gujarat and Maharashtra.
The States Reorganisation Act of 1956 followed the recommendations of the Fazl Ali Commission and abolished the Part A, B, C, and D classifications. It created fourteen states and six union territories immediately. However, it did not recommend the division of Bombay into Gujarat and Maharashtra; that particular bifurcation occurred later in 1960 after intense regional movements and demands.

23. (A) I and II
Article 262 of the Constitution provides the framework for adjudicating disputes related to the waters of interstate rivers. Under this authority, Parliament enacted the Interstate Water Disputes Act in 1956, enabling the creation of ad hoc tribunals. Unlike many other advisory bodies, the decisions rendered by these tribunals are final and binding on all the states involved.

24. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
Each Zonal Council has a designated headquarters for its administrative functions. The Northern Zonal Council is based in New Delhi, while the Central Zonal Council is located in Prayagraj. The Eastern Zonal Council operates from Kolkata, and the Southern Zonal Council is headquartered in Chennai. These centers facilitate regional cooperation and dialogue on social and economic planning among member states.

25. (C) A is true but R is false.
Article 239AA provides a unique constitutional status to Delhi, establishing it as the National Capital Territory with its own legislative assembly. While it possesses certain autonomous powers, it is not completely exempt from the control of the Union Government. The center retains exclusive authority over crucial matters like police, public order, and land, making the reason provided incorrect.

26. (A) Manipur - Previously a Union Territory
Several Indian states were managed as Union Territories before receiving full statehood. Manipur is a clear example of this transition. In contrast, Himachal Pradesh was a Union Territory, not just a region of Punjab. Sikkim was a protectorate and then an associate state, not a Part A state. Goa was a Portuguese territory integrated through military action before becoming a state.

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27. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The administrative status of various territories has evolved over time. Lakshadweep was named a Union Territory in 1956 during the initial reorganisation. Chandigarh was created as a Union Territory in 1966 following the bifurcation of Punjab. Much later, in 2019, Ladakh was established as a separate Union Territory. Finally, Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu were merged in 2020.

28. (A) Maharashtra → Telangana → Andhra Pradesh → Chhattisgarh → Odisha (catchment area)
The Godavari River, often involved in water-sharing discussions, flows through several states in the Deccan plateau. It originates in Maharashtra and traverses through Telangana and Andhra Pradesh before reaching the sea. Additionally, its vast catchment area extends into the states of Chhattisgarh and Odisha. Understanding this geographical path is essential for managing the legal and administrative aspects of the river.

29. (A) I, II and IV
Andhra Pradesh was the pioneering state established on a linguistic basis in 1953. It was formed by separating Telugu-speaking districts from the Madras State following the death of Potti Sriramulu. Although the JVP Committee had earlier expressed reservations about linguistic states, the intense public agitation necessitated this change. This move set the precedent for the comprehensive reorganisation of states in 1956.

30. (A) I, II, III and V
The 2019 Act bifurcated Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories. The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir was granted a legislative assembly, while Ladakh was established without one. The process involved a Presidential order under Article 370(1). Although the act significantly altered the state's status, Article 370 remains in the constitutional text but was rendered largely inoperative.

31. (D) 2020
In an effort to improve administrative efficiency and reduce the cost of governance, the central government decided to merge two contiguous union territories. The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Act was passed by the Parliament. This legislation came into effect on January 26, 2020, formally consolidating these areas into a single administrative unit.

32. (C) Manipur
The Sixth Schedule provides for the administration of tribal areas in specific northeastern states through Autonomous District Councils. This special provision currently applies to the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. While Manipur has its own administrative arrangements for hill areas, it is not covered under the Sixth Schedule. This distinction is vital for understanding tribal autonomy levels.

33. (A) I and II
The North Eastern Council was established by a specific Act of Parliament in 1971 to act as a regional planning body. Originally consisting of seven states, Sikkim was officially added as the eighth member in 2002. While it shares some functional similarities with Zonal Councils, it is a unique statutory body aimed at the balanced development and security of the region.

34. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The establishment of river water tribunals reflects the history of interstate water conflicts. The Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal was set up in 1969. The Cauvery Tribunal followed in 1990 to address long-standing issues in the south. Later, the second Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal was established in 2004, and the Mahadayi Tribunal was created in 2010 to resolve disputes.

35. (D) A is false but R is true.
Lakshadweep is a strategically significant archipelago in the Arabian Sea, known for its unique coral formations. As a Union Territory, it is administered by the President of India. However, the President carries out this administration through an official designated as an Administrator, not a Lieutenant Governor. Therefore, while the reason is factually correct, the assertion regarding the head is inaccurate.

36. (C) Dimapur dispute - Assam and Arunachal Pradesh
Boundary disputes often arise between neighboring states over linguistic or historical claims. The Belagavi dispute involves Karnataka and Maharashtra, while Kasaragod is contested

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between Kerala and Karnataka. Historical issues also existed regarding Kanyakumari between Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The Dimapur region, however, is a major city in Nagaland and is not the subject of a dispute between Assam and Arunachal.

37. (A) 4, 1, 2, 3
The evolution of southern states began with the creation of Andhra State in 1953. This was followed by the formation of Kerala State in 1956 during the linguistic reorganisation. Madras State was subsequently renamed Tamil Nadu in 1969 to reflect its cultural identity. The most recent change was the formation of Telangana State in 2014, separated from Andhra Pradesh.

38. (A) De facto transfer agreement → Cession treaty signed → Treaty ratified by French Parliament → Constitutional Amendment integrating Puducherry
The integration of French settlements like Puducherry involved a specific legal process. It began with a de facto transfer agreement in 1954, followed by the signing of a formal cession treaty in 1956. The French Parliament eventually ratified the treaty in 1962. Finally, the Indian Parliament passed a Constitutional Amendment to formally integrate these territories into the Union as a Union Territory.

39. (A) I, II and IV
States share a federal relationship with the Centre and enjoy autonomous powers under the Constitution, with executive power vested in the Governor. Conversely, Union Territories have a unitary relationship with the Centre, and their administration rests with the President. While most states have representation in the Rajya Sabha, certain Union Territories like Delhi, Puducherry, and Jammu and Kashmir also have representation.

40. (A) I, II, IV and V
Reorganising states on linguistic lines served several critical purposes, such as accommodating regional aspirations and providing a rational basis for boundaries. It facilitated local administration and education in the mother tongue while strengthening Indian federalism through cultural recognition. However, while it resolved many issues, it did not completely eliminate all interstate border disputes, which continue to persist across India.

41. (D) Strategic location requiring direct central security control.
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located far from the Indian mainland and possess a highly sensitive strategic position in the Indian Ocean. Direct central administration is primarily necessitated by the need to maintain national security and defense. While tribal protection is important, the strategic location requiring central control over security and external affairs is the most appropriate primary rationale.

42. (A) First and Fourth Schedules
When a new state is created by carving out territory from an existing state, specific parts of the Constitution must be updated. The First Schedule, which lists all the states and union territories, needs to be amended to include the new entity. Additionally, the Fourth Schedule must be modified because it specifies the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha for states.

43. (A) I and II
Article 371 provides special provisions to ensure the development of backward regions in Maharashtra and Gujarat through dedicated boards. These provisions were largely added through constitutional amendments to address regional imbalances and local needs. However, Article 371-J specifically provides for the Hyderabad-Karnataka region in the state of Karnataka, rather than being focused on the Saurashtra region of Gujarat.

44. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Each Union Territory has unique characteristics. Lakshadweep is notable for being a group of coral islands. Puducherry consists of former French settlements integrated into India. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are home to protected tribal groups like the Sentinelese. Delhi is unique for having special constitutional provisions under Article 239AA, which grants it a legislative assembly and administrative structure.

45. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Zonal Councils are classified as statutory bodies rather than constitutional ones. This

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classification is due to the fact that they were created by an Act of Parliament, specifically the States Reorganisation Act of 1956. Since the reason correctly explains why these councils are considered statutory, both the assertion and the reason are true and the link is logically sound.

46. (C) Karaikal - Tamil Nadu
The Union Territory of Puducherry comprises four geographically separated enclaves. Karaikal is located within the state of Tamil Nadu. Mahe is situated on the Malabar Coast, surrounded by Kerala. Yanam is an enclave within the state of Andhra Pradesh. The main region of Puducherry is also surrounded by Tamil Nadu. These locations reflect the historical spread of French administration.

47. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
In late 2000, three new states were created from larger parent states to improve administration. Chhattisgarh was established on November 1st, followed by Uttarakhand on November 9th, and Jharkhand on November 15th. Much later, in 2014, Telangana was formed as the 29th state of India. This timeline shows the sequential evolution of state boundaries to meet regional and administrative demands.

48. (A) Dar Commission → JVP Committee → Potti Sriramulu's fast → Fazl Ali Commission
The path to the 1956 reorganisation began with the Dar Commission in 1948, followed by the JVP Committee. Both initially resisted linguistic states. However, the intense fast and subsequent death of Potti Sriramulu in 1952 forced the creation of Andhra State. This led the government to appoint the Fazl Ali Commission, whose comprehensive report formed the basis for the final Act.

49. (A) I, II and IV
Lakshadweep is India's smallest Union Territory and is administered by an official appointed by the President. While it is geographically close to Kerala, its judicial matters are under the jurisdiction of the Kerala High Court, not the Bombay High Court. Recently, the territory has seen significant discussion regarding administrative reforms and their impact on local traditions and cultural identity.

50. (A) I, II, III and V
The border dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra centers on the Belagavi district, which Maharashtra claims due to its significant Marathi-speaking population. The Mahajan Commission, appointed in 1966, reviewed these claims but recommended that Belagavi remain with Karnataka. Such interstate disputes fall under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, allowing for a legal resolution under Article 131.

51. (A) Part A States
When the Indian Constitution was adopted in 1950, states were organized into four categories based on their previous administrative status. Part A states consisted of the former governor's provinces of British India. Since Madras was a major province under British rule, it was classified as a Part A state. This system remained in place until the comprehensive reorganisation of states in 1956.

52. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
The first four articles of the Constitution define the Union and its territory. Article 1 focuses on the name and territory of the Union. Article 2 deals with the admission or establishment of new states. Article 3 empowers Parliament to alter boundaries or form new states from existing ones. Article 4 clarifies that such changes do not require a constitutional amendment.

53. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Andhra Pradesh was indeed the first state created on a linguistic basis in 1953. This followed a period where the JVP Committee, consisting of Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, and Pattabhi Sitaramayya, had formally rejected language as the immediate basis for state reorganisation. While both statements are factually correct, the JVP Committee's rejection is not the reason for the formation.

54. (D) Andaman and Nicobar Islands - Chief Commissioner
The executive head of a Union Territory is appointed by the President and has different official designations. In Delhi and Puducherry, the head is known as the Lieutenant Governor. In Chandigarh, the official is designated as the

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Administrator. However, for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the current designation is also Lieutenant Governor, making the title of Chief Commissioner an incorrect match.

55. (B) The Sixth Schedule provides for ADCs with legislative and judicial powers.
The Fifth and Sixth Schedules provide different frameworks for tribal administration. A key distinction is that the Sixth Schedule provides for the creation of Autonomous District Councils which possess specific legislative, judicial, and executive powers over tribal subjects. The Fifth Schedule, while providing for Tribes Advisory Councils, does not grant the same level of local legislative autonomy as the Sixth Schedule.

56. (C) Karnataka
Article 371-J was inserted into the Constitution to provide special provisions for the Hyderabad-Karnataka region. This article empowers the Governor to ensure an equitable allocation of funds for development and to provide reservations in local government jobs and educational institutions for the residents of this backward region. This specifically addresses the historical developmental gap within the state of Karnataka.

57. (D) Himachal Pradesh
Several Indian states began their journey as Union Territories before their status was elevated. Himachal Pradesh is a notable example, having been a Union Territory until it achieved full statehood in 1971. In contrast, states like Gujarat and Haryana were created directly by the bifurcation of existing states, while Telangana was carved out of Andhra Pradesh, which was already a state.

58. (A) Uniform imposition of one national language.
The Fazl Ali Commission identified four major factors for state reorganisation: national unity and security, linguistic and cultural homogeneity, and administrative and financial considerations. While the commission recognized the importance of language, it explicitly rejected the idea of the uniform imposition of one national language. Therefore, imposing a single national language was considered the least critical factor among the listed considerations.

59. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Interstate river water disputes involve multiple states depending on the river's course. The Cauvery dispute involves Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, and Puducherry. The Mahadayi river is contested between Goa, Karnataka, and Maharashtra. The Vansadhara dispute involves Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. Lastly, the Krishna river water sharing is a major issue between the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh.

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60. (C) A is true but R is false.
Puducherry maintains a strong cultural and historical connection with the neighboring state of Tamil Nadu, as seen in its language and traditions. However, the reason provided is historically incorrect because Puducherry was a French colony, not a Portuguese one. The Portuguese primarily controlled territories like Goa, Daman, and Diu. Thus, while the assertion is true, the reason offered is false.

61. (A) Uttarakhand - Uttaranchal
Several Indian states have undergone name changes to better reflect their cultural or historical identities. Uttarakhand was originally known as Uttaranchal when it was first created in 2000. It was officially renamed in 2007. Other changes include Orissa becoming Odisha and Mysore being renamed Karnataka. The match between Uttarakhand and its former name Uttaranchal is the only accurate pair.

62. (C) Parliament can downgrade a State into a Union Territory under Article 3.
The reorganization of Jammu and Kashmir in 2019 demonstrated that the Parliament holds significant power over the status of states. Under Article 3 of the Constitution, the Parliament has the authority to bifurcate a state or even downgrade its status into a Union Territory. This process does not necessarily require a formal constitutional amendment under Article 368 for each individual change.

63. (D) Higher central assistance, usually in a 90:10 grant-to-loan ratio.
Special Category Status is a classification granted by the Centre to assist states with geographical or socio-economic disadvantages. The primary fiscal benefit is a significantly higher share

of central assistance for centrally sponsored schemes. Instead of the standard ratio, these states receive funds in a 90:10 grant-to-loan ratio, greatly reducing the financial burden for essential development projects.

64. (C) 28 States and 8 Union Territories
Following the reorganisation of Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories in 2019 and the subsequent merger of Dadra and Nagar Haveli with Daman and Diu in 2020, the count of administrative units changed. Currently, India is composed of twenty-eight states and eight union territories. This structure reflects the most recent territorial adjustments aimed at improving governance and administrative efficiency.

65. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
States are grouped into Zonal Councils based on their geographical location. Tamil Nadu is a member of the Southern Zonal Council. Madhya Pradesh belongs to the Central Zonal Council due to its inland position. Punjab is part of the Northern Zonal Council, while Bihar is categorized under the Eastern Zonal Council. These councils provide a platform for states to discuss common regional issues.

66. (D) A is false but R is true.
The power of Parliament under Article 3 is limited to the internal reorganisation of states. It does not include the authority to cede Indian territory to a foreign country through an ordinary law. Such an action requires a formal amendment to the Constitution under Article 368. Therefore, the assertion is false while the reason accurately states the constitutional requirement for ceding territory.

67. (A) Uttarakhand - Himachal Pradesh
New states are often created by bifurcating larger existing ones. Chhattisgarh was carved out of Madhya Pradesh, and Jharkhand was separated from Bihar. Telangana was recently created from Andhra Pradesh. However, Uttarakhand was formed by separating several hill districts from the state of Uttar Pradesh, not from Himachal Pradesh. This makes the pairing of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh incorrect.

68. (C) State territories, Union Territories, and acquired territories.
Article 1 of the Constitution provides a comprehensive definition of the "Territory of India." It encompasses three distinct parts: the territories belonging to the various states, the union territories specified in the first schedule, and any other territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any future time. This definition ensures the constitutional inclusion of all current and future regions.

69. (A) 1956
The modern state of Kerala was created during the nationwide reorganisation of states on linguistic lines. It was formed on November 1, 1956, by merging the Malayalam-speaking regions. This included the princely state of Travancore-Cochin and the Malabar district, which was previously part of the Madras Presidency. This merger unified the Malayalam-speaking population into a single administrative entity.

70. (D) It is constituted under Article 263 to coordinate between states.
The Interstate Council is a constitutional body established under Article 263. Its purpose is to foster coordination and cooperation between the states and the Union. It is not a permanent body but is constituted by the President when necessary. While it discusses disputes and subjects of common interest, its role is advisory, and it does not replace judicial power.

71. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Various constitutional amendments have integrated territories into India. The 10th Amendment incorporated Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The 12th Amendment brought Goa, Daman, and Diu into the Union. The 14th Amendment incorporated Puducherry following the treaty with France. Finally, the 36th Amendment granted full statehood to Sikkim, completing its integration process. These amendments reflect the expanding territorial boundaries of independent India.

72. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Interstate Council is not a permanent body that exists automatically; instead, it is established by the President under Article 263.

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This happens only when the President is satisfied that such a council would serve the public interest by coordinating policies and resolving disputes. Since the reason correctly explains the conditional nature of the council's establishment, both statements are true.

73. (D) North Eastern Council - NEC Act, 1971
Different bodies in India have either constitutional or statutory origins. Zonal Councils were created by the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, making them statutory. The Interstate Council is based on Article 263 of the Constitution. The North Eastern Council is a statutory body established by the NEC Act of 1971. This distinction is crucial for understanding the legal foundation of these organizations.

74. (A) Delhi Assembly can legislate on police, order, and land.
The 69th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1991 granted a special status to Delhi, renaming it the National Capital Territory and providing it with a legislative assembly and a council of ministers headed by a Chief Minister. However, it specifically restricted the assembly's power, preventing it from legislating on three key subjects: public order, police, and land, which remain under central control.

75. (B) Adjudicating binding decisions on interstate river water disputes
Zonal Councils are designed to be advisory forums where states can discuss solutions for border disputes, economic planning, and interstate transport. However, they do not have the legal authority to adjudicate or make binding decisions on interstate river water disputes. Such water-related conflicts are handled through specialized tribunals established by the Parliament under the specific provisions of Article 262.

76. (B) Elected bodies with legislative/judicial powers over tribal subjects.
Autonomous District Councils established under the Sixth Schedule are elected bodies designed to provide self-governance to tribal populations. These councils possess significant powers, including the authority to make laws on subjects like land, forests, and inheritance. They also have judicial powers to settle certain disputes and the executive power to collect specific taxes, ensuring local autonomy within the state.

77. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Several regions in India have ongoing movements for separate statehood. Bodoland is a region within Assam seeking autonomy. Vidarbha is a large area in eastern Maharashtra with a long-standing demand for statehood. Gorkhaland is a proposed state in the northern part of West Bengal. Saurashtra is a region in Gujarat that has historically seen similar aspirations. These demands reflect regional concerns.

78. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Article 371-J provides special provisions for the development of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, ensuring equitable resource distribution. Separately, the Sixth Schedule provides a framework for administering tribal areas in four northeastern states. While both statements are factually correct descriptions of constitutional provisions, there is no logical or explanatory connection between the status of Karnataka and northeastern tribal administration.

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79. (D) Garo Hills Autonomous District - Tripura
The Sixth Schedule identifies specific autonomous districts in the Northeast. The Khasi Hills and Garo Hills are both located in Meghalaya. The Chakma district is in Mizoram, and Karbi Anglong is in Assam. Therefore, matching the Garo Hills Autonomous District with Tripura is incorrect, as Tripura's autonomous tribal area is the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, covering tribal communities.

80. (C) The Supreme Court of India under Article 131
When a legal dispute arises between two or more states, such as a disagreement over territorial boundaries, the Constitution provides a specific judicial remedy. Under Article 131, the Supreme Court of India possesses original jurisdiction over such matters. This means that the dispute can be brought directly to the Supreme Court for a final and legally binding resolution, bypassing lower courts.

81. (B) Cooperative Federalism with a unitary bias
The Indian federal system is characterized by a "unitary bias," where the Union holds significant power over the existence and boundaries of states. The ability to reorganise states while maintaining an indestructible union reflects this balance. This approach, often called cooperative federalism with a unitary bias, allows the country to accommodate regional diversity while ensuring that national integrity remains paramount.

82. (D) It was established by a specific parliamentary act in 1971.
While Zonal Councils were established by the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, the North Eastern Council is a separate statutory body. It was created by the North Eastern Council Act of 1971 to address the specific development and security needs of the eight northeastern states. Its unique statutory origin and focused regional mandate distinguish it from the broader zonal councils.

83. (A) Dar Commission
The Dar Commission, appointed in 1948, was the first official body to examine the demand for linguistic provinces. It cautioned that reorganising states solely on the basis of language could potentially foster narrow provincialism and threaten national unity. The commission emphasized that administrative convenience, financial self-sufficiency, and geographic contiguity should be considered more important factors than language for territorial organisation.

84. (C) Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
To streamline administration and minimize the duplication of government services, the central government merged two previously separate union territories located on the western coast. Dadra and Nagar Haveli were combined with Daman and Diu through a parliamentary act. This merger, which became effective in 2020, created a single administrative unit while retaining the historical and cultural identities.

85. (A) Five
Under the framework of the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, India is divided into five geographical zones, each with its own Zonal Council. These are the Northern, Central, Eastern, Western, and Southern Zonal Councils. Although there is also a North Eastern Council, it was established by a different act in 1971, leaving exactly five councils created by the 1956 legislation.

86. (D) Federation is not from agreement; states cannot secede.
The phrase "Union of States" in Article 1 clarifies two fundamental points about the Indian federation. First, it signifies that the federation is not the result of a voluntary agreement between independent states. Second, it implies that the states have no constitutional right to secede from the union. This reinforces the principle that India is an indestructible and permanent political entity.

87. (B) 35th Amendment Act
Sikkim's integration into India was a two-step constitutional process. Initially, the 35th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1974 introduced a new category by making Sikkim an "associate state" of the Indian Union. This unique status was short-lived, as the subsequent 36th Amendment Act of 1975 granted Sikkim the status of a full-fledged state, making it the 22nd state.

88. (C) It mandates the creation of Tribes Advisory Councils in states with Scheduled Areas.
The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes in several states. One of its mandatory requirements is the establishment of a Tribes Advisory Council in every state that has scheduled areas. This council consists of representatives from the scheduled tribes and advises the Governor on matters pertaining to the welfare of these communities.

89. (D) The legislative assembly of Delhi can make laws on police and public order.
While the legislative assemblies of certain Union Territories have powers to make laws, they are subject to specific constitutional limitations. In the case of Delhi, the 69th Amendment explicitly excludes the subjects of police, public order, and land from the assembly's jurisdiction. Therefore, stating that the Delhi Legislative Assembly can make laws regarding police and public order is factually incorrect.

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90. (A) Kerala
Articles 371 to 371-J contain special provisions for various states, including Maharashtra, Gujarat, Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, and Karnataka. These provisions address specific regional needs and historical imbalances. However, Kerala is not among the states for which such special constitutional provisions are provided, as its administration follows the standard constitutional framework.

91. (B) To enhance security, efficiency, and economic development.
The primary justification provided for reorganising Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories was to improve the internal security situation and enhance administrative efficiency. The government argued that this change would facilitate better economic development and allow for the direct application of central laws and welfare schemes. This move was intended to integrate the region effectively into the national mainstream.

92. (B) Distinct linguistic/cultural identity plus economic viability.
While language was the primary basis for state reorganisation in 1956, modern statehood demands are evaluated on a combination of factors. The strongest justification involves a distinct linguistic or cultural identity coupled with proven economic and administrative viability. This ensures that the new state can function effectively and provide for its citizens without becoming a permanent financial burden on the center.

93. (A) 3 with legislatures, 5 without
Currently, India has eight Union Territories, which are classified based on their administrative setup. Three of these territories—Delhi, Puducherry, and Jammu and Kashmir—are provided with their own legislative assemblies. The remaining five union territories are administered directly by the center through appointed officials without any local legislature. This classification reflects different levels of local representation granted to various territories.

94. (C) States have exclusive State List power; Parliament shares it for UTs.
A fundamental difference between a state and a Union Territory with a legislature lies in the nature of their authority. States enjoy exclusive power to legislate on subjects in the State List under the federal scheme. However, for Union Territories, the Parliament retains concurrent power to make laws on any subject in the State List, even if the territory has its own legislature.

95. (D) It included parts of Andhra, Karnataka, and Kerala.
Before the linguistic reorganisation of 1956, the Madras State was a much larger administrative entity. It was not limited to Tamil-speaking areas but included significant regions that are now part of neighboring states. Specifically, it encompassed several districts of modern Andhra Pradesh, parts of coastal Karnataka, and the Malabar region of Kerala. This composition was a remnant of the Madras Presidency.

96. (C) Statutory Zonal Councils created by the 1956 Act.
While the Supreme Court and the Interstate Council have constitutional origins, Zonal Councils are unique extra-constitutional, statutory mechanisms. They were created by an Act of Parliament, the States Reorganisation Act of 1956. Their purpose is to provide a forum for states to collaborate on social and economic planning and resolve regional issues through discussion rather than through formal constitutional processes.

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97. (B) Sharing of interstate river waters
Among the various issues that cause tension between neighboring states, the sharing of interstate river waters has historically been the most persistent and frequent cause of conflict in South India. Rivers like the Cauvery and Krishna flow through multiple states, leading to long-standing legal and political battles over water allocation for irrigation, drinking, and industrial use.

98. (D) States can bifurcate on development/history despite same language.
The creation of Telangana in 2014 marked a significant departure from the strict linguistic principle. Both regions share the same language,

Telugu, but the demand for separation was driven by differences in economic development, historical identity, and political grievances. This demonstrates that states can be bifurcated based on socio-economic and administrative factors even when the population shares a common language.

99. (A) Presidential areas under Fifth Schedule needing special admin.
Scheduled Areas are specific regions designated by the President of India under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. These areas are identified as having a significant population of scheduled tribes and require a special administrative framework to protect their cultural interests and ensure their economic advancement. The Governor of the state holds special responsibilities for the administration of these regions.

100. (C) C.N. Annadurai
C.N. Annadurai was the leader of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and served as the Chief Minister of Madras State. He led the movement to change the name of the state to reflect its cultural and linguistic identity. Under his leadership, the state was officially renamed Tamil Nadu in January 1969, fulfilling a long-standing demand and cementing his historical legacy.

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CHAPTER 03
Citizenship

1. Which Article of the Indian Constitution specifically deals with the citizenship of persons who migrated to India from Pakistan at the commencement of the Constitution?
(A) Article 5
(B) Article 6
(C) Article 7
(D) Article 8
(E) Answer not known

2. How is 'citizenship' primarily distinguished from 'nationality' in legal and constitutional jurisprudence?
(A) Nationality is a political status granting voting rights, whereas citizenship is purely a cultural identity.
(B) Nationality can be acquired by naturalisation, whereas citizenship can only be acquired by birth.
(C) There is no distinction; both terms are used interchangeably in the Indian Constitution.
(D) Citizenship represents a legal relationship conferring civil and political rights, whereas nationality generally denotes ethnic or birth origin without necessarily conferring political rights.
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional provisions on citizenship:
I. Article 7 deals with the rights of citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan.
II. Article 9 states that persons voluntarily acquiring the citizenship of a foreign state shall not be citizens of India.
III. Article 10 empowers Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

4. Consider the following lists regarding Articles of the Indian Constitution and their respective provisions regarding citizenship. Match the items in List I with List II:
List I: (Articles)
P. Article 5
Q. Article 8
R. Article 9
S. Article 11
List II: (Provisions)
I. Persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign State
II. Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law
III. Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution
IV. Citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

5. Which of the following statements correctly describes the provision under Article 10 of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Citizenship continues subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament.
(B) It provides for the automatic termination of citizenship upon acquiring a foreign passport.
(C) It outlines the specific procedure for the naturalisation of foreigners residing in India.
(D) It grants the Supreme Court the exclusive power to adjudicate all citizenship disputes.
(E) Answer not known

6. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two

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statements carefully and select the correct answer from the given options.
Assertion (A): The Constitution of India does not lay down a permanent or comprehensive law relating to citizenship.
Reason (R): Article 11 of the Constitution grants Parliament the absolute power to make provisions with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

7. The Citizenship Act, 1955, provides for how many distinct modes of acquiring Indian citizenship?
(A) Three
(B) Four
(C) Five
(D) Six
(E) Answer not known

8. Consider the following statements regarding citizenship by birth and descent under the Citizenship Act, 1955:
I. A person born in India on or after 1st July 1987 is considered a citizen only if either of their parents is a citizen of India at the time of birth.
II. A person born outside India on or after 3rd December 2004 acquires citizenship by descent automatically without registration.
III. The birth of a child outside India must be registered at an Indian consulate within one year for them to acquire citizenship by descent.
IV. Children of foreign diplomats born in India acquire Indian citizenship by birth.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) II and IV only
(E) Answer not known

9. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer from the given options.
Assertion (A): India follows a system of single citizenship, unlike the United States of America.
Reason (R): Single citizenship was adopted to foster a sense of unity and national integration among the diverse populations of Indian states.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

10. Which of the following options correctly represents the chronological order of major amendments made to the Citizenship Act, 1955, prior to 2019?
(A) 1986, 1992, 2003, 2015
(B) 1992, 1986, 2003, 2015
(C) 1986, 2003, 1992, 2015
(D) 2003, 1986, 1992, 2015
(E) Answer not known

11. Consider the following lists regarding the modes of acquiring citizenship and their respective conditions. Match the items in List I with List II:
List I: (Modes)
P. Birth
Q. Descent
R. Registration
S. Naturalisation
List II: (Conditions)
I. Residing in India or in government service for 12 months preceding the application
II. Persons of Indian origin who are ordinarily resident in India for seven years
III. Born in India subject to parents' citizenship status
IV. Born outside India subject to consular registration
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

12. Which of the following is NOT a valid ground for the deprivation of Indian citizenship by the

Central Government under the Citizenship Act, 1955?
(A) The citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India.
(B) The citizen has been residing out of India for seven years without registration.
(C) The citizen has voluntarily migrated to another state within the territory of India.
(D) The citizen has, within five years of naturalisation, been jailed for two years.
(E) Answer not known

13. Which of the following pairs concerning the termination of citizenship is correctly matched?
(A) Deprivation - Compulsory termination by the Central Government
(B) Renunciation - Automatic loss upon acquiring foreign citizenship
(C) Termination - Voluntary declaration to surrender citizenship
(D) Resignation - Losing citizenship due to marriage to a foreign national
(E) Answer not known

14. Consider the following statements regarding the loss of Indian citizenship:
I. When a person renounces Indian citizenship, every minor child of that person also loses Indian citizenship.
II. A minor child who loses citizenship due to parent's renunciation can resume it within one year of attaining full age.
III. The automatic termination of citizenship does not apply during a war in which India is engaged.
IV. Deprivation is a voluntary mode of giving up citizenship.
V. A citizen by birth can never be deprived of their citizenship by the government.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, II and IV only
(D) I, III and V only
(E) Answer not known

15. If an Indian citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of Canada, what immediate legal consequence follows under the Citizenship Act, 1955?
(A) They retain Indian citizenship but lose voting rights.
(B) They must apply for a deprivation certificate from the Ministry of Home Affairs.
(C) They become a dual citizen with restricted fundamental rights.
(D) They automatically cease to be a citizen of India under the principle of termination.
(E) Answer not known

16. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer from the given options.
Assertion (A): The Central Government cannot deprive a person of Indian citizenship if they acquired it by birth.
Reason (R): Deprivation is a compulsory termination mode applicable only to citizens who acquired citizenship by naturalisation or registration.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

17. Arrange the following logical steps required for a foreigner to acquire Indian citizenship by naturalisation:
1. Residing continuously in India for a period of 12 months immediately preceding the application.
2. Undertaking an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of India.
3. Residing in India for an aggregate of 11 years out of the 14 years preceding the 12-month period.
4. Receiving the formal certificate of naturalisation from the government.
(A) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4
(B) 1 - 3 - 4 - 2
(C) 3 - 1 - 4 - 2
(D) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(E) Answer not known

18. Consider the following lists regarding citizenship loss terms and their specific legal triggers. Match the items in List I with List II:

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List I: (Terms)
P. Renunciation
Q. Termination
R. Deprivation
S. Exceptions to loss
List II: (Triggers)
I. Voluntary acquisition of another country's passport
II. Formal declaration registered by the Central Government
III. When India is engaged in a war
IV. Obtaining citizenship by fraud or false representation
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

19. Which of the following statements incorrectly distinguishes single citizenship from dual citizenship in the Indian context?
(A) In India, a person born in Tamil Nadu is a citizen of India and a citizen of Tamil Nadu simultaneously.
(B) Single citizenship means citizens owe allegiance only to the Union, whereas dual citizenship implies allegiance to both the Union and the State.
(C) Dual citizenship in the USA allows states to provide special rights to their own citizens.
(D) India's single citizenship provides equality of rights across the country, subject to few constitutional exceptions.
(E) Answer not known

20. When comparing the citizenship framework of India with that of the United States, which of the following is a primary difference?
(A) The USA grants citizenship by descent only, while India grants it only by birth.
(B) India features strictly single national citizenship without exceptions for specific states.
(C) USA features dual citizenship, whereas India features strictly single national citizenship.
(D) USA allows naturalised citizens to be President, whereas India only allows citizens by birth.
(E) Answer not known

21. Which of the following pairs regarding constitutional rights available to citizens and non-citizens is incorrectly matched?
(A) Article 19 - Available to both citizens and foreigners
(B) Article 15 - Available only to citizens
(C) Article 16 - Available only to citizens
(D) Article 21 - Available to both citizens and foreigners
(E) Answer not known

22. Consider the following statements about Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholders:
I. OCI cardholders have equal rights with Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) in agricultural land acquisition.
II. OCI cardholders are exempt from registering with the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer (FRRO) for any length of stay in India.
III. OCI cardholders do not have the right to vote in Indian elections.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) III only
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

23. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer from the given options.
Assertion (A): Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs) enjoy identical legal and political rights in India.
Reason (R): Both NRIs and OCIs belong to the Indian diaspora and hold lifelong visas to visit India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

24. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the rights enjoyed by an Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)?

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(A) Full political rights including the right to contest for a seat in the Lok Sabha.
(B) Absolute parity with resident Indian citizens in matters of public employment under Article 16.
(C) Parity with NRIs in most fields, excluding the acquisition of agricultural land.
(D) Right to hold high constitutional posts such as a Judge of the Supreme Court or Governor.
(E) Answer not known

25. Which of the following options correctly represents the chronological order of the introduction of diaspora-related schemes by the Government of India?
(A) Person of Indian Origin (PIO) Card Scheme → Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Scheme → Merger of PIO and OCI cards
(B) Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Scheme → Person of Indian Origin (PIO) Card Scheme → Merger of PIO and OCI cards
(C) Merger of PIO and OCI cards → PIO Card Scheme → OCI Scheme
(D) PIO Card Scheme → Merger of PIO and OCI cards → OCI Scheme
(E) Answer not known

26. A significant advantage of the single citizenship framework established by the Indian Constitution is that it:
(A) Promotes fraternity and curtails the negative effects of regionalism and parochialism.
(B) Allows states to restrict employment entirely to native residents without parliamentary interference.
(C) Prevents the state governments from levying any form of direct taxes or registration fees.
(D) Grants automatic voting rights to all persons of Indian origin currently living abroad.
(E) Answer not known

27. Consider the following lists regarding diaspora categories and their legal definitions. Match the items in List I with List II:
List I: (Categories)
P. NRI (Non-Resident Indian)
Q. OCI (Overseas Citizen of India)
R. PIO (Person of Indian Origin)
S. Stateless Person
List II: (Definitions)
I. A foreign citizen of Indian origin registered under Section 7A of the Citizenship Act, 1955
II. An Indian citizen residing outside India for a combined total of at least 183 days in a financial year
III. A person who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law
IV. A legacy category of foreign citizens of Indian descent now merged into the OCI scheme
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

28. How is a 'Non-Resident Indian' (NRI) strictly defined under Indian legal frameworks concerning citizenship and taxation?
(A) A person of Indian origin holding a foreign passport but residing in India.
(B) An Indian citizen who is ordinarily residing outside India and holds an Indian passport.
(C) Any foreign national who has invested substantially in Indian businesses.
(D) A former Indian citizen who has renounced citizenship to live abroad permanently.
(E) Answer not known

29. Consider the following statements regarding the Tamil diaspora and their OCI status:
I. Members of the Tamil diaspora who migrated to Southeast Asia centuries ago can easily acquire OCI status without providing documentary proof of ancestral Indian citizenship.
II. OCI status connects the Tamil diaspora to Tamil Nadu by allowing them parity with NRIs in pursuing professions like medicine and law in India.
III. Sri Lankan Tamil refugees living in Tamil Nadu are currently eligible for OCI cards.
IV. The Tamil diaspora spread across countries like Malaysia and Singapore form a significant portion of eligible OCI applicants.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) II and IV only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only

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(D) I and III only
(E) Answer not known

30. Which of the following pairs concerning diaspora classifications is correctly matched?
(A) NRI - Holds foreign citizenship but retains voting rights in India
(B) PIO - A currently active distinct card scheme introduced in 2019
(C) OCI - Foreign citizen of Indian origin with a lifelong visa to India
(D) Alien - An Indian citizen visiting a foreign country for tourism
(E) Answer not known

31. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer from the given options.
Assertion (A): Sri Lankan Tamil refugees residing in rehabilitation camps in Tamil Nadu face hurdles in obtaining Indian citizenship.
Reason (R): Under the Citizenship Act, 1955, they are generally classified as 'illegal migrants' if they entered India without valid travel documents, barring them from naturalisation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

32. During which major event did the first large-scale influx of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees into Tamil Nadu camps occur, deeply affecting the state's demographics and citizenship discourse?
(A) The Sirima-Shastri Pact of 1964
(B) The end of the Eelam War IV in 2009
(C) The Black July riots of 1983
(D) The implementation of the Citizenship Amendment Act in 2019
(E) Answer not known

33. Based on the legal status of the 'Hill Tamils' (Up-Country Tamils) of Sri Lanka historically, what can be inferred about statelessness?
(A) Statelessness occurs only when a person voluntarily renounces all citizenships simultaneously and officially.
(B) Statelessness arises when a state denies nationality to an ethnic minority, leaving them unrecognized by any country.
(C) The United Nations automatically grants a new citizenship to all stateless populations displaced by civil wars.
(D) India immediately granted constitutional citizenship to all Hill Tamils upon the date of Sri Lanka's independence.
(E) Answer not known

34. Arrange the following historical events concerning Sri Lankan Tamils and their legal/citizenship issues in chronological order:
1. The end of Eelam War IV causing a fresh wave of refugees.
2. The Sirima-Shastri Pact addressing the statelessness of Hill Tamils.
3. The Black July riots resulting in massive refugee influx to Tamil Nadu.
4. The enactment of the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) leading to debates over the exclusion of Sri Lankan Tamils.

(A) 2 - 3 - 1 - 4
(B) 3 - 2 - 1 - 4
(C) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
(D) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(E) Answer not known

35. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Hill Tamils' and stateless persons in Tamil Nadu:
I. Hill Tamils were initially taken from the Madras Presidency to Ceylon to work on plantations during British rule.
II. Following Ceylon's independence, legislative acts disenfranchised the Hill Tamils, rendering a vast majority of them stateless.
III. The Sirima-Shastri Pact of 1964 was an agreement to repatriate a portion of these stateless Hill Tamils to India and grant them Indian citizenship.
IV. All Sri Lankan Tamils who arrived in Tamil Nadu post-1983 have been granted Indian citizenship under the 1964 Pact.
V. The humanitarian concerns regarding statelessness in Tamil Nadu are completely resolved today with no refugee camps remaining.

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Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III, IV and V only
(D) I, III and V only
(E) Answer not known

36. Consider the following lists regarding pacts, agreements, and laws and their core subject matters related to citizenship and migration. Match the items in List I with List II:
List I: (Agreements/Laws)
P. Sirima-Shastri Pact (1964)
Q. Citizenship Act, 1955
R. Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019
S. Assam Accord (1985)
List II: (Subject Matters)
I. Primary legislation governing the acquisition and loss of citizenship in India
II. Agreement regarding the stateless Hill Tamils of Sri Lanka
III. Detection and deportation of illegal immigrants in a Northeastern state
IV. Fast-tracking citizenship for persecuted minorities from three specific neighboring countries
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

37. What was the primary provision introduced by the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill/Act of 2015/2018 regarding Overseas Citizens of India?
(A) It merged the Person of Indian Origin (PIO) card scheme with the OCI card scheme to create a single framework.
(B) It granted OCI cardholders the right to vote in local panchayat elections.
(C) It allowed foreign spouses of Indian citizens to automatically acquire Indian citizenship.
(D) It removed the requirement of obtaining a visa for non-OCI foreign nationals.
(E) Answer not known

38. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer from the given options.

Assertion (A): The Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) 2019 faced widespread protests and legal challenges in the Supreme Court of India.
Reason (R): The Act introduces a religious criterion for acquiring citizenship, which critics argue violates the secular fabric and the right to equality under Article 14 of the Constitution.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

39. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the groups benefited by the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), 2019?
(A) Undocumented migrants of all religions from Pakistan and Bangladesh who entered India on or before 2014.
(B) Specific non-Muslim minorities from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan who entered India by December 31, 2014.
(C) Persecuted Tamil minorities from Sri Lanka and Rohingya Muslims from Myanmar who arrived in India before 2019.
(D) Any person of Indian origin facing religious or ethnic persecution anywhere in the world regardless of arrival date.
(E) Answer not known

40. Which of the following pairs regarding the exclusions under the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) 2019 is incorrectly matched?
(A) Exempted Area - Tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura under the Sixth Schedule
(B) Exempted Area - States protected by the Inner Line Permit (ILP) regime
(C) Included Religion - Islam
(D) Included Country - Afghanistan
(E) Answer not known

41. Consider the following statements regarding the exemptions provided in the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), 2019:
I. The provisions of the CAA do not apply to tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura included in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

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II. The CAA is not applicable in areas regulated by the Inner Line Permit (ILP) under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.
III. Tamil Nadu was explicitly listed as an exempted state under the CAA 2019 to protect Sri Lankan Tamil refugees.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

42. In the context of nationwide protests against the citizenship framework in 2019-2020, how were the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) and the National Register of Citizens (NRC) conceptually linked by critics?
(A) Critics argued that NRC renders people stateless while CAA selectively protects non-Muslims, leaving undocumented Muslims vulnerable.
(B) NRC aimed to grant citizenship to all refugees, while CAA aimed to deport them, creating a policy clash.
(C) The CAA legally mandated the implementation of a nationwide NRC within one year of its passing.
(D) Both CAA and NRC explicitly aimed at removing Overseas Citizens of India from the electoral rolls.
(E) Answer not known

43. Which of the following options correctly represents the procedural sequence of the National Register of Citizens (NRC) updation process in Assam?
(A) Verification of legacy data → Publication of Draft NRC → Claims and Objections process → Publication of Final NRC
(B) Publication of Final NRC → Verification of legacy data → Claims and Objections → Publication of Draft NRC
(C) Claims and Objections → Verification of legacy data → Publication of Draft NRC → Publication of Final NRC
(D) Publication of Draft NRC → Claims and Objections → Publication of Final NRC → Verification of legacy data
(E) Answer not known

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44. Consider the following lists regarding instruments of citizenship and population documentation and their respective characteristics. Match the items in List I with List II:

List I: (Instruments)
P. National Register of Citizens (NRC)
Q. National Population Register (NPR)
R. Foreigners Tribunal
S. Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA)

List II: (Characteristics)
I. A register of usual residents of the country, irrespective of their citizenship
II. Quasi-judicial bodies established to decide whether a person is an illegal migrant
III. A list aimed at identifying bona fide Indian citizens and weeding out illegal immigrants in Assam
IV. Fast-tracks naturalisation for specific religiously persecuted minorities

(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

45. Which of the following Fundamental Rights is NOT available to a foreign national living in India?
(A) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16)
(B) Equality before law and equal protection of laws (Article 14)
(C) Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21)
(D) Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases (Article 22)
(E) Answer not known

46. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer from the given options.

Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution confines the right to freedom of speech and expression (Article 19) exclusively to the citizens of India.

Reason (R): Non-citizens do not hold a permanent political allegiance to the Indian state, and extending such democratic freedoms

could compromise national security and sovereignty.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

47. Consider the following Fundamental Rights provided in the Indian Constitution:
I. Article 15 (Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth)
II. Article 20 (Protection in respect of conviction for offences)
III. Article 29 (Protection of interests of minorities)
IV. Article 21A (Right to elementary education)
Which of the above rights are available strictly to Indian citizens ONLY?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I and IV only
(E) Answer not known

48. Which of the following pairs of Fundamental Rights and their beneficiaries is correctly matched?
(A) Article 30 (Right of minorities to establish educational institutions) - Available to all persons including non-citizens
(B) Six democratic freedoms (Article 19) - Available to citizens only
(C) Article 19 (Six democratic freedoms) - Available to citizens only
(D) Article 14 (Equality before law) - Available to citizens only
(E) Answer not known

49. Among the rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution, which specific Article protects all persons, including non-citizens, against being compelled to be a witness against themselves?
(A) Article 21
(B) Article 20(3)
(C) Article 22(1)
(D) Article 19(1)(a)
(E) Answer not known

50. In Indian constitutional law, how is the classification between 'Domicile' and 'Citizenship' best understood?
(A) Domicile and citizenship are legally identical terms under the Citizenship Act, 1955.
(B) Domicile is purely a temporary residential status, while citizenship can only be held by indigenous populations.
(C) Domicile is governed by international law, whereas citizenship is exclusively a state-level mechanism.
(D) Domicile refers to a permanent home, whereas citizenship is the legal bond with the state.
(E) Answer not known

51. Arrange the following Fundamental Rights in the ascending order of their Article numbers in the Constitution, noting whether they apply to citizens or all persons:
1. Protection of life and personal liberty (All persons)
2. Equality of opportunity in public employment (Citizens only)
3. Equality before law (All persons)
4. Prohibition of discrimination on certain grounds (Citizens only)
(A) 3 - 4 - 2 - 1
(B) 4 - 3 - 1 - 2
(C) 3 - 2 - 4 - 1
(D) 1 - 4 - 2 - 3
(E) Answer not known

52. Consider the following lists regarding states and their corresponding regulatory frameworks for entry by outsiders. Match the items in List I with List II:
List I: (States)
P. Arunachal Pradesh
Q. Tamil Nadu
R. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
S. Assam
List II: (Frameworks)
I. Requires Restricted/Protected Area Permit for foreigners
II. Requires Inner Line Permit (ILP) for domestic citizens from other states
III. Undergoing National Register of Citizens (NRC) updation
IV. Freely accessible state without ILP or PAP

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restrictions for domestic citizens
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

53. What is the historical and ongoing significance of the Inner Line Permit (ILP) system in India?
(A) It is a mechanism to control domestic migration into protected states to preserve indigenous culture.
(B) It acts as an international passport for Northeastern citizens to travel abroad without a visa.
(C) It is a permit required by Indian citizens to permanently settle in Jammu and Kashmir.
(D) It restricts foreign diplomats from visiting the capital city without prior Ministry of Home Affairs approval.
(E) Answer not known

54. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer from the given options.
Assertion (A): The Inner Line Permit (ILP) system is seen as a crucial tool for the protection of tribal populations in Northeast India.
Reason (R): The ILP regulates the entry of non-indigenous Indian citizens into states like Nagaland and Mizoram, preventing unauthorized land acquisition and demographic shifts.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

55. Consider the following statements regarding the Protected Area Permit (PAP) and restricted areas:
I. The PAP system stems from the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958.
II. All foreign nationals require a PAP to visit areas declared as protected.
III. Indian citizens also require a PAP to visit these areas.
IV. The permit system is primarily designed for national security and border sensitivity.
V. Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) are completely exempt from the PAP requirement.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, II, III and V only
(C) II, III, IV and V only
(D) I, III and IV only
(E) Answer not known

56. Which of the following pairs regarding states and the requirement of an Inner Line Permit (ILP) for Indian citizens is incorrectly matched?
(A) Nagaland - Requires ILP
(B) Mizoram - Requires ILP
(C) Meghalaya - Requires ILP
(D) Arunachal Pradesh - Requires ILP
(E) Answer not known

57. A distinctive feature of the Protected Area Permit (PAP) regime, as opposed to the Inner Line Permit (ILP) regime, is that:
(A) PAP is administered by State Governments independently, while ILP is issued only by the Ministry of External Affairs.
(B) PAP allows foreigners to purchase property in restricted areas, whereas ILP prohibits Indian citizens from doing so.
(C) PAP is required for entry into Tamil Nadu coastal zones, while ILP is required strictly for the Northeast.
(D) PAP applies to foreign nationals visiting border areas, whereas ILP applies to Indian citizens from other states.
(E) Answer not known

58. Which of the following is an example of a state currently falling entirely under the Inner Line Permit (ILP) system, thereby exempting it from the provisions of the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), 2019?
(A) Manipur
(B) Tripura
(C) Assam
(D) West Bengal
(E) Answer not known

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59. Which of the following correctly outlines the sequence for an eligible individual to exercise their electoral rights in India?
(A) Attain 18 years of age → Acquire Citizenship of India → Enroll as a voter in the constituency of ordinary residence → Cast vote
(B) Acquire Citizenship of India → Attain 18 years of age → Enroll as a voter in the constituency of ordinary residence → Cast vote
(C) Enroll as a voter → Attain 18 years of age → Acquire Citizenship → Cast vote
(D) Acquire Citizenship → Cast vote → Enroll as a voter → Attain 18 years of age
(E) Answer not known

60. Consider the following lists regarding categories of individuals and their corresponding voting rights in India. Match the items in List I with List II:
List I: (Categories)
P. Resident Indian Citizen
Q. Non-Resident Indian (NRI)
R. Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)
S. Service Voter (Armed Forces)
List II: (Voting Rights)
I. Can vote through postal ballot or proxy voting
II. Does not possess voting rights in Indian elections
III. Has the right to vote only in person at the constituency where registered
IV. General right to register and vote in the constituency of ordinary residence
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

61. A proposed advantage of granting proxy voting rights to Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) is that:
(A) It enables the diaspora to participate in democracy without incurring high travel costs.
(B) It would allow foreign nationals of Indian descent to influence local district policies.
(C) It effectively merges the OCI and NRI categories for domestic and foreign taxation purposes.
(D) It guarantees fixed representation of NRIs in the Upper House or Rajya Sabha.
(E) Answer not known

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62. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer from the given options.
Assertion (A): Providing electronic or proxy voting rights to Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) remains a subject of intense political debate in India.
Reason (R): Critics argue that proxy voting might compromise the secrecy of the ballot and allow manipulation of NRI votes by proxies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

63. Consider the following statements regarding the jurisprudence of the Supreme Court on citizenship matters:
I. The Supreme Court has ruled that citizenship by birth is absolute and cannot be subjected to legislative amendments by Parliament.
II. The Supreme Court has upheld that a company or a corporation cannot be a citizen of India and thus cannot claim fundamental rights available only to citizens.
III. The Supreme Court closely monitors the NRC updation process in Assam.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

64. Consider the following lists regarding landmark Supreme Court judgments and their respective core rulings. Match the items in List I with List II:
List I: (Judgments)
P. State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. v. CTO

Q. Sarbananda Sonowal v. Union of India
R. E.P. Royappa v. State of Tamil Nadu
S. Kesavananda Bharati case

List II: (Rulings)

I. A corporation is not a citizen and cannot claim rights under Article 19
II. Challenged the IMDT Act regarding illegal migration in Assam
III. Discussed arbitrariness in context of Equality (though often cited broadly)
IV. Defined the basic structure of the Constitution

(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

65. In the context of state-level rights such as reservations in local educational institutions or state government jobs in Tamil Nadu, which concept is most appropriate in determining eligibility?
(A) Nationality acquired by naturalisation
(B) Domicile or nativity within the state
(C) Dual citizenship of the state
(D) OCI registration
(E) Answer not known

66. How is a "stateless person" defined under international law frameworks, which is relevant to the debate on the Hill Tamils in Tamil Nadu?
(A) A person who possesses citizenship of two or more hostile nations.
(B) An individual who voluntarily resides outside their country of citizenship for more than a decade.
(C) A refugee who is actively seeking asylum in a third country.
(D) A person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law.
(E) Answer not known

67. Arrange the hierarchy of adjudicatory bodies an individual in Assam would typically face when challenging their exclusion from citizenship status during the NRC process:
1. Supreme Court of India
2. Foreigners Tribunal
3. High Court
4. Electoral Registration Officer (for initial legacy data verification)

(A) 4 - 2 - 3 - 1
(B) 4 - 3 - 2 - 1
(C) 2 - 4 - 3 - 1
(D) 2 - 3 - 4 - 1
(E) Answer not known

68. Consider the following lists regarding legal concepts and their definitions. Match the items in List I with List II:

List I: (Concepts)

P. Nationality
Q. Citizenship
R. Domicile
S. Person of Indian Origin

List II: (Definitions)

I. The legal relationship granting full civil and political rights in a state
II. The place where a person has their permanent principal home
III. The status of belonging to a particular nation by origin, birth, or descent
IV. An individual holding foreign citizenship but having Indian ancestry

(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

69. Which of the following is the most relevant argument generally put forward AGAINST the implementation of dual citizenship in India?
(A) It could compromise national security and foster divided loyalties during conflicts.
(B) It would prevent many Indian residents from migrating to developed Western countries.
(C) It would force the central government to charge dual income tax on all residents.
(D) It would require dissolving the current state governments and forming a unitary state.
(E) Answer not known

70. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer from the given options.

Assertion (A): Under Article 9 of the Constitution, a person voluntarily acquiring the citizenship of a foreign state ceases to be a

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citizen of India.
Reason (R): The framers of the Constitution were completely against Indian citizens engaging in any form of foreign employment or trade.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

71. Consider the following grounds on which the Central Government can deprive an individual of Indian citizenship under Section 10 of the Citizenship Act, 1955:
I. The citizen has obtained citizenship by means of fraud.
II. The citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India.
III. The citizen has, during a war in which India is engaged, unlawfully communicated with an enemy.
IV. The citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for a continuous period of seven years (subject to exceptions).
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) I, II, III and IV only
(D) II, III and IV only
(E) Answer not known

72. Which of the following pairs regarding the modes of losing citizenship is incorrectly matched?
(A) Renunciation - Requires a formal declaration by the individual
(B) Termination - Occurs automatically upon acquiring another country's citizenship
(C) Deprivation - A voluntary action taken by an NRI to surrender their passport
(D) Resumption - The right of a minor to regain citizenship lost via parent's renunciation upon attaining majority
(E) Answer not known

73. Which statement incorrectly interprets Article 10 regarding the continuance of citizenship rights?
(A) Citizenship rights are not absolute but are subject to laws made by Parliament.
(B) A person who is deemed to be a citizen under Part II shall continue to be a citizen.
(C) The continuance of citizenship is entirely governed by parliamentary legislation.
(D) Parliament lacks the authority to revoke the citizenship of anyone born before 1950.
(E) Answer not known

74. When comparing the erstwhile Person of Indian Origin (PIO) card scheme with the Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) scheme before their merger, what was a key differentiator?
(A) PIO cardholders required police registration for long stays, whereas OCIs were exempt.
(B) PIO cardholders had active voting rights, whereas OCI cardholders did not have any.
(C) OCI was available to citizens of Pakistan and Bangladesh, whereas PIO was not.
(D) PIO cards were valid for life, whereas OCI cards had to be renewed every 15 years.
(E) Answer not known

75. Which of the following correctly outlines the process of acquiring citizenship by incorporation of territory?
(A) New territory joins India → Government notifies an order → Residents become citizens.
(B) New territory joins India → All inhabitants instantly receive OCI cards → They must naturalise.
(C) Parliament passes a constitutional amendment → Territory is annexed → Only employees become citizens.
(D) Territory applies to the UN → UN grants permission → India registers them as PIOs.
(E) Answer not known

76. Consider the following lists regarding amendments to the Citizenship Act and their key changes. Match the items in List I with List II:
List I: (Amendments)
P. Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1986
Q. Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1992
R. Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003
S. Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019
List II: (Key Changes)
I. Citizenship by birth restricted; at least one

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parent must be an Indian citizen
II. Allowed citizenship by descent if the mother is an Indian citizen at the time of birth
III. Introduced the Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) scheme
IV. Provided a pathway to citizenship for non-Muslim minorities from three specific countries
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

77. The residents of Puducherry acquired Indian citizenship under the Citizenship (Pondicherry) Order, 1962. This is an application of which concept under the Citizenship Act, 1955?
(A) Citizenship by Incorporation of Territory
(B) Citizenship by Naturalisation
(C) Citizenship by Registration
(D) Citizenship by Descent
(E) Answer not known

78. Which of the following is an example of a territory whose incorporation led to its residents acquiring Indian citizenship through a specific government order?
(A) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(B) Lakshadweep
(C) Goa, Daman and Diu
(D) Sri Lanka
(E) Answer not known

79. Consider the following statements in the context of Tamil Nadu's connection to citizenship and migration issues:
I. Tamil Nadu hosts multiple rehabilitation camps for Sri Lankan Tamil refugees who fled due to ethnic conflict.
II. The Tamil diaspora in Southeast Asian countries like Malaysia and Singapore form a significant portion of OCI cardholders.
III. Hill Tamils who returned to Tamil Nadu under the Sirima-Shastri Pact were granted Indian citizenship.
IV. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly passed a resolution opposing the implementation of the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), 2019.
V. Sri Lankan Tamils are explicitly granted fast-track naturalisation under the CAA 2019.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) I, II, IV and V only
(C) II, III, IV and V only
(D) I, III, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

80. In which Part of the Indian Constitution are the provisions regarding citizenship enshrined?
(A) Part I
(B) Part II
(C) Part III
(D) Part IV
(E) Answer not known

81. Under Article 6 of the Constitution, what is the crucial cut-off date for persons who migrated from Pakistan to India to be deemed citizens of India at the commencement of the Constitution?
(A) 26th January 1950
(B) 15th August 1947
(C) 19th July 1948
(D) 26th November 1949
(E) Answer not known

82. Consider the following statements regarding Article 8 of the Indian Constitution:
I. It deals with the rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India.
II. It requires such persons to register as citizens of India by the diplomatic or consular representative of India in the country where they are residing.
III. It applies only to individuals who migrated to Pakistan and returned to India.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

83. Arrange the following Constitutional provisions in the correct sequential order of their Articles (from Article 5 to Article 8):
1. Rights of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan.
2. Rights of citizenship of certain migrants to

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Pakistan.
3. Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution.
4. Rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India.

(A) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4
(B) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(C) 3 - 2 - 1 - 4
(D) 4 - 3 - 1 - 2
(E) Answer not known

84. Which of the following pairs linking a Fundamental Right to its exclusive availability to citizens is incorrectly matched?
(A) Article 15 - Citizens only
(B) Article 16 - Citizens only
(C) Article 14 - Citizens only
(D) Article 29 - Citizens only
(E) Answer not known

85. Identify the correct statement regarding Article 21 of the Indian Constitution in relation to non-citizens.
(A) It protects the life and personal liberty of all persons, including non-citizens and refugees.
(B) It provides the right to life and personal liberty solely to the citizens of India.
(C) It grants non-citizens the right to settle and reside in any part of Indian territory.
(D) It restricts foreign nationals from accessing the Indian judicial system for criminal offenses.
(E) Answer not known

86. Which of the following is NOT a restriction imposed on Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) cardholders?
(A) They cannot acquire agricultural or plantation properties in India.
(B) They cannot vote in any elections in India.
(C) They cannot hold constitutional posts like President, Vice President, or Supreme Court Judge.
(D) They are prohibited from traveling to India without a prior visa.
(E) Answer not known

87. How are the rights of a person legally classified if they hold an OCI card and reside in Tamil Nadu?
(A) They possess full civic and political rights identical to resident citizens.
(B) They have parity with NRIs except for political rights and agricultural property.
(C) They are classified as illegal immigrants with no constitutional protections.
(D) They hold dual citizenship with full voting rights in state assembly elections.
(E) Answer not known

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88. What is the fundamental difference between the loss of citizenship by 'renunciation' and by 'termination'?
(A) Renunciation is a compulsory act initiated by the state, whereas termination is a voluntary surrender by the individual.
(B) There is no difference; both terms are used interchangeably under the Citizenship Act.
(C) Renunciation is a voluntary declaration, whereas termination is an automatic result of acquiring foreign nationality.
(D) Renunciation applies only to naturalised citizens, whereas termination applies only to citizens by birth.
(E) Answer not known

89. Consider the following statements about the background and process of the National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam:
I. The updating of the NRC in Assam was mandated by the Assam Accord of 1985.
II. The cut-off date used for the NRC update in Assam was March 24, 1971.
III. Individuals excluded from the final NRC draft immediately and automatically lose their Indian citizenship and are deported.
IV. Excluded persons have the right to appeal to Foreigners Tribunals.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II and III only
(E) Answer not known

90. Identify the key feature required for a person to acquire Indian citizenship by naturalisation, assuming they are not married to an Indian citizen and do not fall under the CAA 2019 exemptions.
(A) Ordinary residence for 11 out of 14 years,

plus 12 months immediately preceding.
(B) Minimum residence in India for 7 years immediately preceding the official application.
(C) Investment of a minimum of 10 crore rupees in the Indian financial economy.
(D) Mandatory proficiency in at least three languages listed in the Eighth Schedule.
(E) Answer not known

91. Which of the following is a classic example of deprivation of citizenship?
(A) An Indian citizen voluntarily taking up a job in a foreign country.
(B) A naturalised citizen stripped of status for fraud during the application process.
(C) A person born in India losing citizenship because they acquired a US passport.
(D) An OCI cardholder having their OCI status cancelled for minor traffic violations.
(E) Answer not known

92. Identify the correct fact regarding the timeline of the OCI and PIO schemes.
(A) PIO scheme was launched in 1999, and OCI in 2005.
(B) OCI was launched in 1955 alongside the Citizenship Act.
(C) PIO and OCI were merged in 1986.
(D) OCI was abolished in 2019 and replaced entirely by the CAA.
(E) Answer not known

93. Consider the scope of Article 11 of the Indian Constitution, which states: "Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law." What powers does it entail?
I. Power to make provisions regarding the acquisition of citizenship.
II. Power to make provisions regarding the termination of citizenship.
III. Power to override the citizenship rights granted at the commencement of the Constitution under Articles 5 to 8.
IV. Power to establish dual citizenship across all states.
V. Power to enact the Citizenship Act, 1955.
Which of the above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V only
(B) I, II and V only
(C) II, III, IV and V only
(D) I, III, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

94. What is the most relevant legal reason that led to the Supreme Court proceedings against the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) 2019?
(A) It violates Article 21 by denying refugees the right to life.
(B) It removes the citizenship of existing Indian Muslims.
(C) It allegedly violates Article 14 and the secular structure by using religion.
(D) It grants full voting rights to OCI cardholders, disrupting the electoral process.
(E) Answer not known

95. From the constitutional debates and the ultimate framework adopted, what can be inferred about why India chose a single citizenship model?
(A) To strictly mirror the British constitution which mandated it for all its colonies.
(B) Because the states in India refused to grant citizenship rights to their own residents.
(C) Because the population was too small to warrant state-level citizenship.
(D) To ensure that regional identities do not undermine the unity of the new nation.
(E) Answer not known

96. What can be inferred about the humanitarian concerns of stateless Hill Tamils in Tamil Nadu?
(A) They enjoy all fundamental rights, making their statelessness purely a nominal issue.
(B) The United Nations fully funds their livelihood, eliminating any humanitarian concerns.
(C) Without citizenship, they face hurdles in education, jobs, and basic welfare schemes.
(D) They are immediately deported to Sri Lanka upon identification, bypassing any legal proceedings.
(E) Answer not known

97. How is the 'Inner Line Permit' (ILP) legally defined in India?
(A) A visa requirement for foreign nationals visiting India for tourism.
(B) A travel document for Indian citizens to enter a protected area for a limited period.
(C) A document proving domicile for state government employment in South Indian

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states.
(D) An electronic pass required for NRIs to vote in local elections.
(E) Answer not known

98. Which authority is primarily responsible for regulating and issuing the Protected Area Permit (PAP) for foreign nationals visiting restricted areas in India?
(A) Ministry of External Affairs
(B) The respective State Tourism Boards
(C) The Election Commission of India
(D) Ministry of Home Affairs
(E) Answer not known

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99. Which of the following best describes the legal status of an NRI (Non-Resident Indian)?
(A) An Indian citizen residing abroad who holds an Indian passport and full rights.
(B) A person of Indian origin holding foreign citizenship.
(C) An individual holding dual citizenship of India and another nation.
(D) A stateless person residing in an Indian embassy abroad.
(E) Answer not known

100. Which of the following legal terminologies concerning citizenship is incorrectly defined?
(A) Naturalisation - Granting citizenship to an alien after meeting residence and other requirements.
(B) Descent - Acquiring citizenship based on the nationality of one's parents.
(C) Registration - The automatic granting of citizenship to all tourists who stay in India for more than a year.
(D) Incorporation of Territory - Acquiring citizenship when one's home territory is acquired by India.
(E) Answer not known

ANSWERS

1. (B) Article 6
Article 6 of the Indian Constitution governs the citizenship of individuals who migrated to India from Pakistan. This provision applies to those who entered Indian territory before the commencement of the Constitution on July 19, 1948. It establishes specific conditions for registration and residence, ensuring that migrants could be recognized as legal citizens of the newly formed nation.

2. (D) Citizenship represents a legal relationship conferring civil and political rights, whereas nationality generally denotes ethnic or birth origin without necessarily conferring political rights.
In legal and constitutional jurisprudence, citizenship is defined as a specific status granted by a state that provides an individual with full political and civil rights, such as voting. Conversely, nationality refers to an individual's membership in a nation based on ethnic, cultural, or birth origin, which does not always guarantee the exercise of political rights within a state.

3. (A) I and II only
Article 7 provides for the rights of citizenship of those who migrated to Pakistan after March 1, 1947, but later returned to India. Article 9 specifies that individuals who voluntarily acquire foreign citizenship lose their status as Indian citizens. However, Article 11, not Article 10, empowers Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law, making the statement regarding Article 10 incorrect.

4. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Article 5 defines citizenship at the Constitution's commencement, while Article 8 addresses persons of Indian origin residing abroad. Article 9 deals with the loss of citizenship upon acquiring foreign nationality, and Article 11 gives Parliament the power to regulate citizenship laws. These matches correctly align specific constitutional articles with their respective legal provisions and regulatory frameworks concerning the status of individuals.

5. (A) Citizenship continues subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament.
Article 10 ensures the continuity of citizenship for individuals who are considered citizens under previous articles. This status is maintained as long as it remains consistent with any legislation subsequently enacted by Parliament. It establishes that while citizenship is a fundamental legal status, the legislative body retains the authority to modify or regulate its conditions through specific acts and regulations.

6. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Constitution only identified citizens at its commencement and did not establish a permanent framework for future acquisitions or losses. Article 11 explicitly grants Parliament the authority to create comprehensive laws regarding citizenship, such as the Citizenship Act of 1955. Therefore, the lack of a permanent constitutional law exists because the framers delegated this legislative power to the Parliament.

7. (C) Five
The Citizenship Act of 1955 identifies five specific methods for acquiring Indian citizenship. These modes include acquisition by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation, and the incorporation of new territory into the Union of India. Each method has distinct legal requirements and conditions that must be satisfied by individuals seeking to become citizens, ensuring a structured approach to national membership and identity.

8. (B) I and III only
For persons born in India after July 1987, citizenship requires at least one parent to be an Indian citizen. Regarding births outside India, parents must register the child at an Indian consulate within one year. Children of foreign diplomats born in India do not acquire citizenship by birth, and the 2004 amendment ended automatic citizenship by descent without mandatory registration.

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9. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India opted for a single citizenship model to ensure that all individuals owe allegiance solely to the Union, regardless of their state of residence. This system contrasts with the dual citizenship model in the United States. The primary objective was to eliminate regional barriers and promote a unified national identity, thereby fostering fraternity and integration across the diverse population.

10. (A) 1986, 1992, 2003, 2015
The Citizenship Act of 1955 has undergone several significant amendments to address evolving demographic and political needs. The 1986 amendment restricted citizenship by birth, the 1992 amendment granted citizenship by descent through the mother, the 2003 amendment introduced the Overseas Citizen of India status, and the 2015 amendment merged the PIO and OCI card schemes into a unified framework.

11. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
Citizenship by birth depends on the parents' status, while citizenship by descent requires consular registration for those born abroad. Registration is available to persons of Indian origin residing in India for seven years. Naturalisation requires a total residence period of twelve months preceding the application and a longer aggregate stay, reflecting the different legal pathways provided for acquiring status within the country.

12. (B) The citizen has been residing out of India for seven years without registration.
The deprivation of Indian citizenship is a compulsory termination initiated by the Central Government under specific conditions. While showing disloyalty, obtaining citizenship by fraud, or facing imprisonment shortly after naturalisation are established grounds, the provision regarding residence outside India for seven years includes numerous exceptions. Consequently, it is often not treated as an absolute or universally applicable ground for all citizens.

13. (A) Deprivation - Compulsory termination by the Central Government
Deprivation is a legal process where the Central Government compulsorily terminates the citizenship of an individual, typically for reasons like fraud, disloyalty, or imprisonment. Renunciation involves a voluntary declaration by a person to surrender their citizenship. Termination occurs automatically when an Indian citizen acquires the nationality of another country, representing a distinct legal mechanism from voluntary renunciation or mandatory government deprivation.

14. (A) I, II, III and V only
When an adult renounces Indian citizenship, their minor children also lose it, although these children can resume it upon reaching adulthood. Automatic termination of citizenship is suspended during times of war to prevent security risks. Additionally, while naturalised individuals can be deprived of citizenship for specific misconduct, the law generally protects those who acquired their Indian citizenship solely by virtue of birth.

15. (D) They automatically cease to be a citizen of India under the principle of termination.
Under the Citizenship Act of 1955, India does not permit dual citizenship. When an Indian citizen voluntarily acquires the nationality of another country, such as Canada, their Indian citizenship is automatically terminated. This legal consequence occurs without the need for a formal declaration or government intervention, as the law strictly mandates a single allegiance to the Indian state for all citizens.

16. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Central Government possesses the power to compulsorily terminate citizenship through deprivation, but this applies specifically to individuals who became citizens via registration or naturalisation. Citizens by birth are legally protected from this form of termination. Therefore, the assertion that the government cannot deprive a citizen by birth is accurate because the legal mechanism of deprivation is restricted to specific categories.

17. (A) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4
To acquire citizenship by naturalisation, a foreigner must first reside in India for an aggregate of eleven years within the preceding fourteen years. Following this, they must maintain continuous residence for twelve months before

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applying. Once the application is processed, the individual takes an oath of allegiance to the Constitution. Finally, the government issues a formal certificate of naturalisation to complete the process.

18. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Renunciation involves a formal declaration registered with the government. Termination is triggered automatically when a citizen acquires a foreign passport or nationality. Deprivation is a mandatory loss of status resulting from fraud or misrepresentation during the citizenship application. Exceptions to these losses occur during war, when the government may suspend certain termination processes to protect national interests and maintain security.

19. (A) In India, a person born in Tamil Nadu is a citizen of India and a citizen of Tamil Nadu simultaneously.
India follows a strict model of single citizenship, meaning every person is only a citizen of the Union and not of any specific state. Unlike the United States, where individuals hold dual citizenship of both the federal government and their state, Indian residents only hold national identity. Therefore, claiming that someone is simultaneously a citizen of India and Tamil Nadu is incorrect.

20. (C) USA features dual citizenship, whereas India features strictly single national citizenship.
A fundamental difference between the legal frameworks of India and the United States lies in the nature of citizenship. The United States employs a dual citizenship system where individuals are citizens of both the nation and their specific state. In contrast, India maintains a single citizenship model to promote national unity, ensuring that all citizens possess uniform rights regardless of residency.

21. (A) Article 19 - Available to both citizens and foreigners
The Indian Constitution distinguishes between rights available to everyone and those reserved for citizens. Article 19, which guarantees six democratic freedoms such as speech and assembly, is exclusively available to Indian citizens. It is not extended to foreigners. In contrast, rights like the protection of life and liberty under Article 21 are universal and apply to all persons within the territory.

22. (B) II and III only
Overseas Citizen of India cardholders enjoy several benefits, including a lifelong visa and exemption from registering with the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer for any length of stay. However, they are not entitled to parity with Non-Resident Indians regarding the acquisition of agricultural or plantation land. Furthermore, they do not possess the right to vote in Indian elections or hold high constitutional offices.

23. (D) A is false but R is true.
Non-Resident Indians are Indian citizens living abroad and retain full political rights, including voting. In contrast, Overseas Citizens of India are foreign nationals and lack these rights. While both groups belong to the Indian diaspora and benefit from certain economic and travel privileges, their legal and political status is not identical. Therefore, the claim that they enjoy identical rights is incorrect.

24. (C) Parity with NRIs in most fields, excluding the acquisition of agricultural land.
Overseas Citizens of India are granted significant privileges that allow them to maintain strong ties with India, including parity with Non-Resident Indians in most economic and educational matters. However, they are explicitly prohibited from acquiring agricultural or plantation properties. Additionally, they do not have political rights, such as voting or contesting elections, and cannot hold senior constitutional positions or public employment.

25. (A) Person of Indian Origin (PIO) Card Scheme → Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Scheme → Merger of PIO and OCI cards
The Indian government introduced various schemes to engage with the diaspora over time. The Person of Indian Origin card scheme was launched in 1999 to facilitate travel for those of Indian descent. This was followed by the Overseas Citizen of India scheme in 2005. Eventually, in 2015, the two schemes were merged to simplify the framework and provide uniform benefits.

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26. (A) Promotes fraternity and curtails the negative effects of regionalism and parochialism.
The single citizenship framework established by the Indian Constitution is designed to foster a sense of national unity among its diverse population. By ensuring that all citizens have the same rights regardless of their state of origin, the system discourages regionalism and parochialism. This approach promotes fraternity and equality, helping to maintain the integrity and social cohesion of the Indian nation.

27. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Non-Resident Indians are Indian citizens residing abroad, while Overseas Citizens of India are foreign nationals registered under special provisions. The Person of Indian Origin category was a legacy scheme that has since been merged into the OCI framework. Stateless persons are individuals not recognized as nationals by any state. Matching these categories correctly requires understanding their unique legal status and definitions.

28. (B) An Indian citizen who is ordinarily residing outside India and holds an Indian passport.
A Non-Resident Indian is strictly defined as a citizen of India who lives in a foreign country for employment, business, or other reasons indicating an indefinite stay. Unlike the diaspora who hold foreign nationality, NRIs retain their Indian passports and possess full political rights, including the ability to vote in Indian elections, despite their primary residence being outside the national territory.

29. (A) II and IV only
The Tamil diaspora in Southeast Asia, particularly in Malaysia and Singapore, comprises a significant portion of eligible Overseas Citizen of India applicants. OCI status allows these individuals to practice certain professions like medicine and law in India, providing parity with Non-Resident Indians. However, obtaining this status still requires documentary proof of ancestry, and Sri Lankan Tamil refugees currently remain ineligible.

30. (C) OCI - Foreign citizen of Indian origin with a lifelong visa to India
An Overseas Citizen of India is a foreign national of Indian origin who is granted a lifelong visa to visit and reside in India. Unlike Non-Resident Indians, they do not hold Indian citizenship or voting rights. The Person of Indian Origin card scheme is no longer a separate active scheme as it was merged into the OCI framework during 2015.

31. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Many Sri Lankan Tamil refugees in Tamil Nadu face significant legal challenges because they entered India without valid travel documents during periods of conflict. Under the Citizenship Act of 1955, individuals who enter the country in this manner are classified as illegal migrants. This classification prevents them from seeking Indian citizenship through naturalisation, leaving them in a state of prolonged legal uncertainty.

32. (C) The Black July riots of 1983
The Black July riots of 1983 in Sri Lanka marked a turning point that triggered the first large-scale displacement of the Tamil population. This violent ethnic conflict caused thousands of refugees to flee across the Palk Strait and seek shelter in camps throughout Tamil Nadu. This event fundamentally altered the state's demographics and brought the issues of refugee rights and citizenship to prominence.

33. (B) Statelessness arises when a state denies nationality to an ethnic minority, leaving them unrecognized by any country.
Statelessness is a legal condition where an individual is not considered a national by any country under its laws. In the case of the Hill Tamils of Sri Lanka, legislative changes following independence denied them citizenship, rendering them unrecognized by either Sri Lanka or India. This situation highlights how political and ethnic exclusions can leave large populations without the protections of citizenship.

34. (A) 2 - 3 - 1 - 4
The history of Sri Lankan Tamils involves several key events beginning with the 1964 Sirima-Shastri Pact addressing statelessness. This was followed by the 1983 Black July riots which led to massive refugee influxes. The end of the Eelam War in 2009 caused further migration. Most recently, the 2019 Citizenship Amendment Act

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sparked debates regarding the exclusion of these groups from fast-track citizenship.

35. (B) I, II and III only
Hill Tamils were originally taken to Ceylon as plantation laborers during British rule. Following independence, they were disenfranchised and became stateless. The 1964 Sirima-Shastri Pact aimed to repatriate and grant Indian citizenship to a portion of them. However, many refugees who arrived after 1983 remain in camps and have not been granted citizenship, meaning humanitarian issues regarding status are not fully resolved.

36. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The Sirima-Shastri Pact addressed the statelessness of Hill Tamils in Sri Lanka. The Citizenship Act of 1955 serves as the primary legislation for citizenship in India. The 2019 Amendment Act fast-tracks naturalisation for specific minorities from three neighboring countries. Finally, the Assam Accord provides a framework for identifying and deporting illegal immigrants in Assam, highlighting the different legal approaches to migration.

37. (A) It merged the Person of Indian Origin (PIO) card scheme with the OCI card scheme to create a single framework.
The 2015 amendment to the citizenship framework focused on streamlining the documentation and benefits for the Indian diaspora. By merging the Person of Indian Origin card scheme with the Overseas Citizen of India scheme, the government created a single, more efficient system. This change eliminated confusion between the two categories and provided unified travel and residency privileges to foreign citizens of Indian descent.

38. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 2019 Citizenship Amendment Act faced intense legal challenges and public protests across India. Critics argued that the inclusion of religious criteria for fast-tracking naturalisation violates the principle of secularism and the right to equality guaranteed under Article 14. Because the Act selectively grants citizenship based on faith, many view it as a departure from the neutral constitutional framework governing Indian identity.

39. (B) Specific non-Muslim minorities from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan who entered India by December 31, 2014.
The Citizenship Amendment Act of 2019 specifically aims to assist persecuted minorities from Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh. Eligible groups include Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christians who entered India on or before December 31, 2014. By reducing the residency requirement for naturalisation for these specific non-Muslim groups, the Act provides a faster pathway to citizenship for those fleeing religious persecution.

40. (C) Included Religion - Islam
The 2019 Citizenship Amendment Act defines specific criteria for the fast-track acquisition of citizenship. It includes six religious groups: Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christians. Since the Act was specifically designed to provide relief to non-Muslim minorities from three designated neighboring countries, Islam is not included as a qualifying religion. This exclusion forms the basis of many legal and political debates.

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41. (A) I and II only
The 2019 Citizenship Amendment Act includes specific exemptions to protect the cultural and demographic identity of certain regions. Its provisions do not apply to tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura listed under the Sixth Schedule. Additionally, states regulated by the Inner Line Permit regime are also exempt. Tamil Nadu is not included in these exemptions, despite hosting many Sri Lankan refugees.

42. (A) Critics argued that NRC renders people stateless while CAA selectively protects non-Muslims, leaving undocumented Muslims vulnerable.
Critics linked the Citizenship Amendment Act and the National Register of Citizens by arguing that their combination could target specific communities. While the NRC process aims to identify undocumented residents, potentially rendering them stateless, the CAA provides a legal safety net only for non-Muslims. This creates a situation where undocumented Muslims might face deportation or detention without the same pathway to regularize status.

43. (A) Verification of legacy data → Publication of Draft NRC → Claims and Objections process → Publication of Final NRC
The process of updating the National Register of Citizens in Assam followed a specific procedural sequence. It began with the verification of legacy data to establish family lineages. This was followed by the publication of a draft list, which allowed individuals to file claims or objections. After addressing these disputes through hearings and further evidence, the authorities released the final version of the register.

44. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
The National Register of Citizens identifies bona fide citizens in Assam, whereas the National Population Register records all usual residents regardless of citizenship. Foreigners Tribunals act as quasi-judicial bodies to determine an individual's status, and the Citizenship Amendment Act provides a fast-track naturalisation process for specific persecuted minorities. Matching these correctly requires understanding the different roles each instrument plays in Indian documentation.

45. (A) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16)
While the Indian Constitution extends many fundamental rights to everyone within its borders, certain rights are reserved exclusively for citizens. Article 16, which guarantees equality of opportunity in public employment, is one such right. Foreign nationals are not eligible to claim this protection. Conversely, rights such as equality before the law and the protection of life and liberty apply to all individuals.

46. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 19 guarantees fundamental freedoms like speech and expression only to Indian citizens. This exclusion is based on the idea that these democratic rights are tied to a permanent political allegiance to the state. Since non-citizens do not hold such allegiance, extending these freedoms could potentially compromise national security or sovereignty, justifying the constitutional restriction of these specific rights to citizens only.

47. (B) I and III only
The Indian Constitution reserves specific fundamental rights for citizens to ensure their unique role in the democratic process. Article 15, prohibiting discrimination, and Article 29, protecting minority interests, are exclusively for citizens. In contrast, Article 20, concerning protection in convictions, and Article 21A, the right to education, are universal. Therefore, only the first and third listed rights are restricted to Indian citizens.

48. (C) Article 19 (Six democratic freedoms) - Available to citizens only
Under the Indian Constitution, certain fundamental rights are universal while others are restricted. Article 19, which encompasses six democratic freedoms like speech, assembly, and movement, is available only to citizens. In contrast, Article 14, providing equality before the law, and Article 21, protecting life and liberty, are extended to all persons. Correctly matching these rights with their beneficiaries is essential for legal understanding.

49. (B) Article 20(3)
Article 20(3) of the Indian Constitution provides protection against self-incrimination, stating that no person shall be compelled to be a witness against themselves. This fundamental right is available to all individuals within Indian territory, including citizens and foreign nationals. It serves as a crucial safeguard in the criminal justice system, ensuring that the right to remain silent is protected for everyone regardless of nationality.

50. (D) Domicile refers to a permanent home, whereas citizenship is the legal bond with the state.
Domicile and citizenship are distinct legal concepts in Indian law. Domicile denotes the place where an individual has their permanent principal home and intends to reside indefinitely. Citizenship, however, represents the formal legal relationship between an individual and the state, conferring specific political and civil rights. While one can have only one citizenship in India, domicile is often used to determine state-level residency.

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51. (A) 3 - 4 - 2 - 1
The ascending order of these constitutional provisions begins with Article 14, which ensures equality before the law for all persons. This is followed by Article 15, prohibiting discrimination against citizens. Next is Article 16, guaranteeing equal opportunity in public employment for citizens. Finally, Article 21 protects the life and personal liberty of everyone, completing the sequence based on the established numbering of the Articles.

52. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Arunachal Pradesh requires an Inner Line Permit for domestic citizens, while Tamil Nadu is freely accessible without such restrictions. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands require a Restricted Area Permit for foreign nationals due to their sensitive nature. Assam is currently the only state undergoing a comprehensive National Register of Citizens updation process. Matching these states with their regulatory frameworks highlights the diverse internal security measures.

53. (A) It is a mechanism to control domestic migration into protected states to preserve indigenous culture.
The Inner Line Permit is a travel document required by Indian citizens to enter certain protected states, primarily in the Northeast. Its historical and ongoing significance lies in its role as a tool to regulate domestic migration. By controlling the entry of outsiders, the system aims to preserve the unique culture, traditions, and land rights of the indigenous tribal populations from external demographic shifts.

54. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Inner Line Permit system is a vital protective measure for tribal populations in states like Nagaland and Mizoram. By regulating the entry of non-indigenous Indian citizens, it prevents unauthorized land acquisition and protects traditional social structures. Therefore, the assertion that it is a crucial tool for protection is correct because the system directly addresses the concerns of demographic shifts and cultural preservation.

55. (A) I, II and IV only
The Protected Area Permit system, established under the 1958 Foreigners Order, applies specifically to foreign nationals visiting restricted border regions for national security reasons. Indian citizens typically do not require a PAP, although they might need an Inner Line Permit in different areas. While certain tourists are affected, the primary focus remains on regulating foreign entry into sensitive zones to maintain border security.

56. (C) Meghalaya - Requires ILP
The Inner Line Permit system is currently active in states like Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, and Manipur. While there have been ongoing public demands and political resolutions in Meghalaya to implement the ILP regime to protect indigenous interests, it has not been officially extended to the entire state by the central government. Therefore, Meghalaya is correctly identified as the state where this requirement is not presently mandatory.

57. (D) PAP applies to foreign nationals visiting border areas, whereas ILP applies to Indian citizens from other states.
Although both systems regulate entry into sensitive regions, they target different groups. The Protected Area Permit is a requirement for foreign nationals wishing to visit restricted border zones for security reasons. Conversely, the Inner Line Permit is a travel document that Indian citizens from other states must obtain to enter specific protected states in the Northeast. This distinction is fundamental to India's internal security management.

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58. (A) Manipur
Manipur is one of the states in Northeast India that falls under the Inner Line Permit system. Because the 2019 Citizenship Amendment Act explicitly excludes areas covered by the ILP regime, Manipur is exempt from its provisions. This exemption is designed to protect the demographic and cultural identity of the state's indigenous population from the potential impact of fast-tracking citizenship for undocumented migrants.

59. (B) Acquire Citizenship of India → Attain 18 years of age → Enroll as a voter in the constituency of ordinary residence → Cast vote
To exercise the right to vote in India, an individual must first be a citizen of the country. Once citizenship is established, the person must reach the minimum age of eighteen years to become eligible. Following this, they must formally enroll on the electoral rolls in the constituency where they ordinarily reside. Only after completing these steps can the individual legally cast their vote.

60. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
Resident citizens have a general right to vote where they live, while Non-Resident Indians must vote in person at their registered constituency. Overseas Citizens of India, being foreign nationals, do not possess voting rights in any Indian elections. Service voters, such as those in the armed forces, are provided with special facilities like postal ballots or proxy voting to ensure they can participate.

61. (A) It enables the diaspora to participate in democracy without incurring high travel costs.
Granting proxy voting rights to Non-Resident Indians is intended to enhance their participation in the Indian democratic process. Since NRIs are currently required to travel to India to cast their votes in person, many are unable to do so due to the significant expense and time involved. A proxy system would allow them to exercise their voting rights from abroad, strengthening their connection.

62. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The proposal to allow electronic or proxy voting for Non-Resident Indians is a contentious political issue. While it aims to increase diaspora participation, critics worry about the integrity of the process. They argue that proxy voting could lead to the coercion of voters or compromise the secrecy of the ballot. Therefore, the assertion is correct because valid concerns regarding potential manipulation fuel the ongoing debate.

63. (B) II and III only
The Supreme Court has established that corporations are not citizens and cannot claim fundamental rights reserved for individuals. It also plays an active role in overseeing the National Register of Citizens process in Assam. However, citizenship by birth is not an absolute right immune to change, as Parliament has the constitutional authority under Article 11 to amend and regulate citizenship laws according to evolving needs.

64. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Landmark judgments have shaped Indian constitutional law. The State Trading Corporation case established that corporations are not citizens. The Sarbananda Sonowal case dealt with the challenges of illegal migration in Assam and the IMDT Act. The E.P. Royappa case introduced concepts of non-arbitrariness in equality. Finally, the Kesavananda Bharati case famously defined the basic structure of the Constitution, which cannot be altered.

65. (B) Domicile or nativity within the state
In India, while citizenship is uniform and national, states can provide specific benefits based on an individual's connection to the state. For reservations in educational institutions or state government employment in Tamil Nadu, the legal concepts of domicile or nativity are used to determine eligibility. These criteria ensure that local residents receive priority in accessing opportunities, reflecting the practical distinction between national identity and residency.

66. (D) A person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law.
A stateless person is defined under international law as an individual who lacks a legal bond of nationality with any state. This means no country recognizes them as a citizen under its legal framework. This status is highly relevant to the Hill Tamils, who faced exclusion from both Indian and Sri Lankan citizenship, leaving them without the protections and rights that nationality provides.

67. (A) 4 - 2 - 3 - 1
In Assam, an individual challenging their citizenship status typically begins with the verification of legacy data by an Electoral Registration Officer. If excluded from the NRC, they must approach a Foreigners Tribunal, which acts as the primary quasi-judicial body for such disputes. Subsequent appeals can be filed

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in the High Court and eventually the Supreme Court, ensuring a multi-layered legal process for adjudication.

68. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
Nationality denotes membership in a nation by birth or origin, while citizenship refers to the legal status conferring full political and civil rights within a state. Domicile represents an individual's permanent principal home. A Person of Indian Origin is someone with Indian ancestry who holds foreign citizenship. Correctly matching these terms is essential for understanding the different legal and social identities individuals possess.

69. (A) It could compromise national security and foster divided loyalties during conflicts.
The primary argument against implementing dual citizenship in India is based on concerns for national security and sovereign integrity. Opponents argue that holding two citizenships could result in divided loyalties, particularly during times of international conflict or tension. Ensuring a single allegiance to the Indian state is seen as essential for maintaining national unity and preventing potential security risks associated with multiple identities.

70. (C) A is true but R is false.
Article 9 of the Indian Constitution clearly states that any person who voluntarily acquires the citizenship of a foreign country will automatically cease to be an Indian citizen. However, the reason for this provision was not an opposition to foreign trade or employment. Rather, it was based on the principle of single citizenship and the need to ensure undivided loyalty to the Indian state.

71. (C) I, II, III and IV only
The Central Government has the authority to deprive an individual of their Indian citizenship under Section 10 of the 1955 Act for several reasons. These include obtaining citizenship through fraud, demonstrating disloyalty to the Constitution, or unlawfully communicating with enemies during a war. Additionally, residing outside India for a continuous period of seven years without proper registration can also lead to mandatory loss of status.

72. (C) Deprivation - A voluntary action taken by an NRI to surrender their passport
Deprivation is not a voluntary action; it is a compulsory termination of citizenship initiated by the government for reasons like fraud or disloyalty. In contrast, renunciation is a voluntary act where an individual formally declares their intention to give up citizenship. Termination happens automatically upon acquiring foreign nationality. Therefore, describing deprivation as a voluntary surrender by an individual is a legal mischaracterization.

73. (D) Parliament lacks the authority to revoke the citizenship of anyone born before 1950.
Article 10 establishes that individuals deemed citizens at the Constitution's commencement continue to be so, but this status is expressly subject to any laws made by Parliament. Article 11 further grants Parliament absolute power to regulate the acquisition and termination of citizenship. Therefore, the claim that Parliament lacks the authority to revoke the citizenship of those born before 1950 is incorrect.

74. (A) PIO cardholders required police registration for long stays, whereas OCIs were exempt.
Before their merger in 2015, the PIO and OCI schemes had different rules regarding residency. PIO cardholders were required to register with the local police if their stay in India exceeded 180 days. In contrast, OCI cardholders were granted a lifelong visa and were completely exempt from such registration requirements regardless of the duration of their visit. This distinction made the OCI scheme more attractive.

75. (A) New territory joins India → Government notifies an order → Residents become citizens.
When a new territory is incorporated into India, the process for granting citizenship is straightforward. First, the territory officially becomes part of the Union. Then, the Central Government issues a specific notification or order under the Citizenship Act of 1955. This order specifies which persons living in that territory shall become citizens of India, as seen in the cases of Pondicherry and Goa.

76. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The Citizenship Act of 1955 was amended in 1986 to restrict citizenship by birth. The 1992

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amendment allowed citizenship by descent through the mother. The 2003 amendment introduced the Overseas Citizen of India scheme to engage with the diaspora. Finally, the 2019 amendment created a pathway for persecuted non-Muslim minorities from three neighboring countries. These changes reflect the evolving legal approach to citizenship.

77. (A) Citizenship by Incorporation of Territory
The acquisition of Indian citizenship by the residents of Puducherry occurred because the territory was officially integrated into the Union of India. Under the Citizenship Act of 1955, the government has the power to issue specific orders to grant citizenship to the inhabitants of newly acquired regions. This process, known as citizenship by incorporation of territory, ensures a legal transition for residents.

78. (C) Goa, Daman and Diu
Goa, Daman, and Diu were incorporated into the Union of India following the end of Portuguese colonial rule. To grant citizenship to the residents of these territories, the Indian government issued the Goa, Daman and Diu (Citizenship) Order in 1962. This is a primary example of citizenship by incorporation of territory, where a specific legislative order determines the status of the population.

79. (A) I, II, III and IV only
Tamil Nadu is deeply connected to citizenship issues through its hosting of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees and its large diaspora in Southeast Asia. While many Hill Tamils were granted citizenship under the 1964 Pact and the state assembly opposed the 2019 Amendment Act, Sri Lankan Tamils are not included in the Act's fast-track provisions. Therefore, only the first four statements correctly describe the situation.

80. (B) Part II
The Indian Constitution addresses the fundamental issue of national identity and membership in Part II. Covering Articles 5 through 11, this section defines who was considered a citizen at the time of the Constitution's commencement. It also grants Parliament the authority to enact laws for the future acquisition and termination of citizenship, which led to the creation of the Citizenship Act of 1955.

81. (C) 19th July 1948
Article 6 of the Indian Constitution sets July 19, 1948, as the critical cut-off date for migrants from Pakistan. Individuals who arrived in India before this date and were ordinarily resident are deemed citizens. Those who arrived on or after this date must have been registered as citizens by an authorized officer, provided they had resided in India for at least six months.

82. (A) I and II only
Article 8 provides a mechanism for persons of Indian origin residing outside India to acquire citizenship. To do so, they must register with the diplomatic or consular representative of India in their country of residence. This provision was specifically designed to help the diaspora who lived abroad at the time of the Constitution's commencement, ensuring they could maintain a legal connection to their nation.

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83. (A) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4
The sequence of constitutional articles begins with Article 5, which defines citizenship at the commencement. This is followed by Article 6, concerning migrants from Pakistan to India. Article 7 then addresses those who migrated to Pakistan, and Article 8 deals with persons of Indian origin living abroad. This logical order ensures that all categories of people affected by partition and residency were legally covered.

84. (C) Article 14 - Citizens only
The Indian Constitution distinguishes between rights for everyone and those for citizens. While Articles 15, 16, and 29 are reserved exclusively for Indian citizens, Article 14 is a universal right. It guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of the laws to all persons within the territory of India, including foreigners. Therefore, claiming that Article 14 is for citizens only is incorrect.

85. (A) It protects the life and personal liberty of all persons, including non-citizens and refugees.
Article 21 of the Indian Constitution is a fundamental protection, ensuring that no person shall be deprived of their life or personal liberty except according to a procedure established by law. This right is universal and applies to every individual within India's jurisdiction, including non-citizens and refugees. It does not grant

residency rights but ensures basic humanitarian protection for everyone.

86. (D) They are prohibited from traveling to India without a prior visa.
Overseas Citizen of India cardholders are subject to several restrictions, such as being prohibited from voting, holding constitutional offices, or buying agricultural land. However, one of their primary benefits is the granting of a multipurpose, multiple-entry, lifelong visa. This means they are not prohibited from traveling to India and do not need to apply for a separate visa for each visit.

87. (B) They have parity with NRIs except for political rights and agricultural property.
Individuals holding an OCI card and residing in Tamil Nadu are treated as foreign nationals with special privileges. They enjoy parity with Non-Resident Indians in most economic, financial, and educational fields. However, they are legally barred from exercising political rights, such as voting or contesting elections, and are not allowed to acquire agricultural or plantation land, reflecting their status as diaspora.

88. (C) Renunciation is a voluntary declaration, whereas termination is an automatic result of acquiring foreign nationality.
The modes of losing citizenship differ in their triggers. Renunciation is a conscious and voluntary choice where a citizen formally declares they are giving up their Indian nationality. Termination, however, is an automatic legal consequence that occurs as soon as an Indian citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country. This reflects India's strict prohibition on dual citizenship under the 1955 Act.

89. (A) I, II and IV only
The National Register of Citizens in Assam was updated following the 1985 Assam Accord, using March 24, 1971, as the cut-off date. While excluded individuals do not automatically lose their citizenship or face immediate deportation, they have the right to challenge the decision before Foreigners Tribunals. This multi-step legal process ensures that people have a chance to prove their status.

90. (A) Ordinary residence for 11 out of 14 years, plus 12 months immediately preceding.
Naturalisation is a pathway for foreigners to become Indian citizens after demonstrating a long-term commitment to the country. Under general rules, the applicant must have resided in India for at least twelve months immediately preceding the application. Furthermore, they must have spent an aggregate of eleven years in India during the fourteen years before that twelve-month period, satisfying established residency requirements.

91. (B) A naturalised citizen stripped of status for fraud during the application process.
Deprivation is a form of compulsory loss of citizenship initiated by the state. A classic example occurs when a person who acquired citizenship through naturalisation or registration is found to have used fraud, false representation, or concealment of material facts during their application. This mandatory termination of status serves as a legal penalty for undermining the integrity of the citizenship process.

92. (A) PIO scheme was launched in 1999, and OCI in 2005.
The Indian government has gradually expanded its engagement with the global diaspora through different schemes. The Person of Indian Origin card scheme was first introduced in 1999 to provide travel benefits. Later, the Overseas Citizen of India scheme was launched in 2005 to offer more comprehensive residency and economic privileges. Eventually, the two were merged in 2015 to create a unified framework.

93. (A) I, II, III and V only
Article 11 provides Parliament with comprehensive authority over citizenship matters. This includes the power to regulate acquisition and termination, even overriding previous constitutional provisions from Articles 5 to 8. It also enabled the enactment of the Citizenship Act of 1955. However, it does not empower Parliament to establish dual citizenship, as the Constitution maintains a strict single citizenship model for the nation.

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94. (C) It allegedly violates Article 14 and the secular structure by using religion.
The legal challenge against the 2019 Citizenship Amendment Act in the Supreme Court centers on the use of religion as a criterion for citizenship. Critics argue that by excluding Muslims while including other religious groups from neighboring countries, the Act violates the right to equality under Article 14. They also contend that it undermines the secular nature of the Indian Constitution.

95. (D) To ensure that regional identities do not undermine the unity of the new nation.
India's choice of a single citizenship model was a deliberate decision by the framers of the Constitution. The primary objective was to foster national integration and prevent regional or parochial loyalties from fragmenting the newly independent country. By ensuring that all citizens possess a single national identity and equal rights regardless of their state, the model promotes fraternity and national unity.

96. (C) Without citizenship, they face hurdles in education, jobs, and basic welfare schemes.
Statelessness creates significant humanitarian challenges for the Hill Tamils in Tamil Nadu. Without legal citizenship, these individuals lack official documentation, which prevents them from accessing formal education, secure employment, and government welfare programs. Their lack of a recognized national status leaves them in a state of vulnerability, highlighting the essential role that citizenship plays in securing basic rights and opportunities.

97. (B) A travel document for Indian citizens to enter a protected area for a limited period.
The Inner Line Permit is a legal requirement for Indian citizens from other states who wish to enter specific protected regions, mostly in Northeast India. It functions as a temporary travel document that allows entry for a limited time and for specific purposes. The system is designed to regulate migration and protect the cultural and land rights of the indigenous tribal populations.

98. (D) Ministry of Home Affairs
The regulation and issuance of the Protected Area Permit for foreign nationals are managed by the central government. The Ministry of Home Affairs is the primary authority responsible for declaring areas as protected and granting permits for entry. This system is strictly controlled to ensure national security in sensitive border regions, where the movement of foreigners is monitored closely.

99. (A) An Indian citizen residing abroad who holds an Indian passport and full rights.
A Non-Resident Indian is defined as a citizen of India who lives in a foreign country for work, education, or other purposes. Unlike the diaspora who have taken foreign nationality, NRIs retain their Indian passports and all the legal and political rights that come with citizenship, including the right to vote. Their status is that of an Indian citizen living abroad.

100. (C) Registration - The automatic granting of citizenship to all tourists who stay in India for more than a year.
Citizenship by registration is a formal legal process available to specific categories of people, such as persons of Indian origin or those married to Indian citizens, and it requires a period of residence and an application. It is never automatically granted to tourists simply based on their length of stay. Misdefining registration ignores the strict legal criteria required by the government.

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CHAPTER 04
Fundamental Rights

1. Which historical document forms the fundamental background for the demand for rights that later culminated in Part III of the Indian Constitution?
(A) The Nehru Report of 1928
(B) The August Offer of 1940
(C) The Government of India Act, 1935
(D) The Indian Councils Act, 1909
(E) Answer not known

2. Consider the following entities regarding the definition of "State" according to Article 12 for the purposes of Part III:
I. Parliament of India
II. A private corporation performing no public functions
III. Municipalities and Panchayats
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

3. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Article 13 provides the constitutional basis for the doctrine of judicial review in India.
Reason (R): Article 13 explicitly declares that any law inconsistent with or in derogation of the Fundamental Rights shall be void.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. Match the following Constitutional Writs in List I with their literal meanings in List II:
List I: (Constitutional Writ)
P. Habeas Corpus
Q. Mandamus
R. Quo Warranto
S. Certiorari
List II: (Literal Meaning)
I. We command
II. By what authority
III. To be certified
IV. To have the body of
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

5. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the Right to Equality under Part III of the Constitution:
(A) Article 14 - Abolition of Untouchability
(B) Article 18 - Abolition of titles except military and academic
(C) Article 15 - Equality of opportunity in public employment
(D) Article 16 - Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
(E) Answer not known

6. Arrange the following categories of Fundamental Rights in the exact sequence as they appear in the Constitution of India:
1. Right to Freedom of Religion
2. Right against Exploitation
3. Right to Equality
4. Right to Freedom
(A) 3, 4, 1, 2
(B) 3, 4, 2, 1
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2
(E) Answer not known

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7. According to Article 15 of the Indian Constitution, the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. Which of the following is NOT expressly mentioned as a prohibited ground of discrimination in this specific Article?
(A) Religion
(B) Place of birth
(C) Caste
(D) Descent
(E) Answer not known

8. Under Article 17, the term "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. In this context, how has the term "Untouchability" been defined in the Indian Constitution?
(A) The Constitution does not define the term "Untouchability".
(B) It refers exclusively to the practice of isolating individuals suffering from contagious diseases.
(C) It encompasses the historical social practice of discriminating against certain historically disadvantaged classes.
(D) It refers to the boycott of individuals who violate caste norms.
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following freedoms guaranteed under Article 19(1) of the Indian Constitution:
I. Freedom of speech and expression
II. Freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms
III. Freedom to acquire, hold and dispose of property
IV. Freedom to form associations or unions
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect regarding the freedoms currently guaranteed as Fundamental Rights under Article 19?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

10. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the protection in respect of conviction for offences guaranteed under Article 20?
(A) It provides comprehensive immunity for individuals from both civil and criminal retrospective legal frameworks.
(B) It prohibits double jeopardy, preventing multiple prosecutions and punishments for the same offence.
(C) It grants the State authority to compel an accused person to serve as a witness against themselves in terrorism cases.
(D) It is a right reserved exclusively for citizens of India and is not extended to foreigners or non-citizens.
(E) Answer not known

11. Which of the following statements regarding Article 21 is incorrect?
(A) The protection under Article 21 is available only to the citizens of India.
(B) It guarantees that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.
(C) The scope of Article 21 was significantly expanded following the Maneka Gandhi case.
(D) The right to privacy has been recognized as an intrinsic part of Article 21.
(E) Answer not known

12. If a state government introduces a compulsory biometric attendance system that continuously tracks the physical location of its citizens without a legislative framework, which Fundamental Right is most directly violated in light of the Justice K.S. Puttaswamy case (2017)?
(A) Article 19(1)(g)
(B) Article 25
(C) Article 21
(D) Article 14
(E) Answer not known

13. Consider the following statements regarding the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts:
I. The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
II. The High Courts can issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights as well as for any other purpose.
III. The territorial jurisdiction of the Supreme Court for issuing writs is wider than that of a High Court.
IV. Article 32 is a Fundamental Right in itself,

whereas Article 226 is a constitutional right.
V. The High Court can issue writs against a person outside its territorial jurisdiction if the cause of action arises within its jurisdiction.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, II, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

14. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan (1951) case led to the First Amendment of the Indian Constitution.

Reason (R): The Supreme Court struck down the Communal G.O. of Madras, which provided caste-based reservations in educational institutions, as violative of Article 15.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

15. Match the following specific Articles in List I with their corresponding subject matter in List II:

List I: (Article)
P. Article 23
Q. Article 24
R. Article 26
S. Article 28

List II: (Subject Matter)
I. Freedom from attending religious instruction
II. Prohibition of traffic in human beings
III. Prohibition of child labour in hazardous employment
IV. Freedom to manage religious affairs

(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

16. Which of the following options represents the correct chronological sequence of landmark Supreme Court judgments that shaped the interpretation of Fundamental Rights?
(A) Golaknath case → Kesavananda Bharati case → Maneka Gandhi case → Indra Sawhney case
(B) Kesavananda Bharati case → Golaknath case → Maneka Gandhi case → Indra Sawhney case
(C) Golaknath case → Maneka Gandhi case → Kesavananda Bharati case → Indra Sawhney case
(D) Maneka Gandhi case → Golaknath case → Indra Sawhney case → Kesavananda Bharati case
(E) Answer not known

17. Compare Article 32 with Article 226 of the Constitution. Which of the following correctly highlights a core difference between the two?
(A) Article 32 is a Fundamental Right for enforcing Part III, whereas Article 226 is discretionary and covers broader legal rights.
(B) Article 32 can be suspended during an emergency, whereas Article 226 cannot be suspended under any circumstances.
(C) Article 32 allows the Supreme Court to issue injunctions, whereas Article 226 does not allow High Courts to issue injunctions.
(D) Article 32 applies only against the Central Government, whereas Article 226 applies only against State Governments.
(E) Answer not known

18. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 inserted Article 21A into the Constitution. What specific mandate does Article 21A give to the State?
(A) To provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.
(B) To provide free higher education to socially and educationally backward classes.
(C) To provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years.
(D) To ensure that primary education is imparted only in the mother tongue.
(E) Answer not known

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19. Identify a unique feature of the Cultural and Educational Rights enshrined in Articles 29 and 30:
(A) They empower minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
(B) They are absolute rights with no permissible restrictions by the State.
(C) They are available exclusively to linguistic minorities and not religious minorities.
(D) They allow minorities to enforce unconstitutional laws within their institutions.
(E) Answer not known

20. Consider the following statements regarding the modification of Fundamental Rights under Articles 33 and 34:
I. Article 33 empowers Parliament to restrict or abrogate the Fundamental Rights of members of the Armed Forces.
II. The power under Article 33 can be exercised by both the Parliament and the State Legislatures.
III. Article 34 provides for restrictions on Fundamental Rights while martial law is in force in any area.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) I and II
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

21. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The right to strike is not considered a Fundamental Right under Article 19(1)(c) of the Indian Constitution.
Reason (R): The freedom to form associations or unions does not carry with it the concomitant right to achieve the objectives of the association through any means, including strikes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

22. Identify the incorrectly matched pair concerning exceptions to Fundamental Rights:
(A) Article 31A - Saving of laws providing for acquisition of estates
(B) Article 31B - Validation of certain Acts and Regulations included in the Ninth Schedule
(C) Article 35 - Power of the President to temporarily amend Fundamental Rights
(D) Article 31C - Saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles
(E) Answer not known

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23. Match the following landmark cases in List I with their primary subject matter in List II:
List I: (Case)
P. Indra Sawhney case
Q. Kesavananda Bharati case
R. Justice K.S. Puttaswamy case
S. Maneka Gandhi case
List II: (Subject Matter)
I. Basic structure doctrine
II. Expansion of Article 21
III. Right to Privacy
IV. 50 percent cap on reservations
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

24. Arrange the following steps regarding the evolution of reservations and protective discrimination in the Indian constitutional context in the correct chronological order:
1. Indra Sawhney judgment establishing the 50 percent cap and creamy layer.
2. The Champakam Dorairajan judgment striking down the Madras Communal G.O.
3. Enactment of the 1st Constitutional Amendment inserting Article 15(4).
4. The 76th Amendment placing the Tamil Nadu Reservation Act in the Ninth Schedule.
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4
(E) Answer not known

25. Under Article 16(4), the State can make provisions for the reservation of appointments in favour of any backward class of citizens. Which concept was introduced by the Supreme Court to exclude the socially advanced members of a backward class from the benefits of reservation?
(A) The Catch-up Rule
(B) The Creamy Layer Doctrine
(C) The Doctrine of Eclipse
(D) The Principle of Protective Exhaustion
(E) Answer not known

26. Under Article 14, what is the meaning of the concept "equal protection of laws"?
(A) The complete absence of any special privileges or immunities in favour of any particular individual or group.
(B) Equal treatment under equal circumstances, covering both privileges conferred and liabilities imposed.
(C) The equal subjection of all societal classes to the ordinary law of the land administered by ordinary courts.
(D) The fundamental principle that no person, regardless of rank or condition, is above the law of the country.
(E) Answer not known

27. Consider the following statements about the writ of Habeas Corpus:
I. It can be issued against both public authorities and private individuals.
II. The principle of res judicata strictly applies to Habeas Corpus petitions.
III. It cannot be issued where the detention is lawful and competent.
IV. It was heavily debated during the suspension of rights in the National Emergency.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

28. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the suspension of Fundamental Rights during a National Emergency?
(A) Articles 20 and 21 can be suspended by a Presidential Order under Article 359.
(B) Article 19 is automatically suspended under Article 358 only when the emergency is declared on the grounds of armed rebellion.
(C) Article 358 suspends Article 19 automatically upon the proclamation of a National Emergency based on war or external aggression.
(D) The President has the power to permanently abrogate Fundamental Rights during an emergency.
(E) Answer not known

29. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the right to freedom of religion (Articles 25 to 28):
(A) Article 25 guarantees the right to freely profess, practise, and propagate religion.
(B) Article 27 prohibits the State from compelling any person to pay taxes for the promotion of a particular religion.
(C) Religious instruction cannot be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.
(D) The State is strictly prohibited from regulating any economic or political activity associated with religious practice.
(E) Answer not known

30. Which of the following is an explicit exception provided within the text of Article 15 of the Constitution to the general rule of non-discrimination?
(A) Special provisions for the economic advancement of linguistic minorities
(B) Special provisions for religious minorities in public employment
(C) Special provisions for women and children under Article 15(3)
(D) Special provisions granting immunity to state officials
(E) Answer not known

31. Consider the following provisions regarding Article 22 (Protection against arbitrary arrest and detention):
I. A person arrested must be informed of the grounds of arrest as soon as may be.
II. The arrested person has the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner.
III. The arrested person must be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours, excluding the time of journey.
IV. These procedural safeguards are equally

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available to an enemy alien.
V. Preventive detention cannot exceed three months without the authorization of an Advisory Board.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

32. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called Article 32 the "heart and soul" of the Constitution.

Reason (R): Article 32 provides an effective and guaranteed machinery for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

33. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the constitutional terms and their respective Articles:
(A) Provision for protective discrimination of backward classes - Article 15(4)
(B) Complete abolition of the practice of untouchability - Article 16
(C) Granting of freedom to manage all religious affairs - Article 25
(D) The right to move courts for constitutional remedies - Article 226
(E) Answer not known

34. Select the option that correctly maps the progression of the legal doctrine concerning Parliament's power to amend Fundamental Rights:
(A) Kesavananda Bharati case established the restriction → Golaknath case affirmed basic structure → Minerva Mills case removed it.
(B) Shankari Prasad case affirmed absolute power → Golaknath case restricted it → Kesavananda Bharati case evolved the basic structure doctrine.
(C) Golaknath case evolved basic structure → Shankari Prasad case affirmed it → Kesavananda Bharati case restricted it.
(D) Maneka Gandhi case restricted it → Golaknath case affirmed it → Kesavananda Bharati case removed it.
(E) Answer not known

35. Match the following Constitutional mechanisms in List I with their contextual application in List II:

List I: (Mechanism)
P. Article 33
Q. Article 34
R. Article 35
S. Article 358

List II: (Contextual Application)
I. Automatic suspension of Article 19 freedoms
II. Martial law restrictions
III. Modification of rights for Armed Forces
IV. Exclusive parliamentary power to legislate on certain Part III matters

(A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

36. Identify the core feature of the doctrine of "Horizontality of Fundamental Rights" as debated in Indian constitutional jurisprudence:
(A) Rights applying vertically between the Central and State governments.
(B) Fundamental Rights are entirely subordinate to Directive Principles.
(C) Rights apply uniformly and horizontally across all state territories.
(D) Rights enforceable against private individuals and non-state entities.
(E) Answer not known

37. Compare the scope of Articles 358 and 359 regarding the suspension of Fundamental Rights during an emergency. Which distinction is valid?
(A) Art 358 applies to every Fundamental Right; Art 359 applies solely to Art 19.
(B) Art 358 automatically suspends Art 19; Art 359 requires a Presidential Order.

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(C) Art 358 operates during internal strife; Art 359 during external aggression.
(D) Art 358 suspends right and remedy; Art 359 suspends only the right itself.
(E) Answer not known

38. The Right to Education was originally located in which Part of the Constitution before the 86th Amendment Act of 2002 relocated it as a Fundamental Right under Article 21A?
(A) The Preamble of the Constitution of India
(B) Part IV-A (Fundamental Duties of Citizens)
(C) Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy)
(D) The Ninth Schedule of the Indian Constitution
(E) Answer not known

39. Consider the following statements regarding the applicability of Fundamental Rights to the Armed Forces:
I. Parliament by law can restrict their Fundamental Rights to ensure proper discharge of duties.
II. State Legislatures can also enact laws to modify their Fundamental Rights.
III. The restriction is applicable to combatants but not to non-combatants like mechanics or cooks in the armed forces.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I only
(C) II and III
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

40. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The writ of Mandamus cannot be issued against the President of India or the State Governors.
Reason (R): Article 361 provides immunity to the President and Governors from answerability to any court for the exercise of their official duties.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

41. Identify the incorrectly matched pair with regard to the exceptions under Article 18 (Abolition of Titles):
(A) Bharat Ratna - Permissible civilian award, not a title
(B) Knighthood (e.g., Sir) - Permissible academic distinction
(C) Padma Shri - Permissible civilian award, not a title
(D) Param Vir Chakra - Permissible military distinction
(E) Answer not known

42. Match the reasonable restrictions in List I to the specific freedoms guaranteed under Article 19 in List II:
List I: (Reasonable Restriction)
P. Sovereignty and integrity of India, public order, decency or morality
Q. Interests of the general public or protection of Scheduled Tribes
R. Interests of the general public regarding professional qualifications
S. Public order, without arms
List II: (Article 19 Freedom)
I. Freedom to assemble peaceably
II. Freedom to practice any profession
III. Freedom of speech and expression
IV. Freedom of movement and residence
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

43. Arrange the following landmark cases concerning Article 21 and the right to privacy in chronological order:
1. Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
2. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
3. Kharak Singh v. State of U.P.
4. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
(A) 4, 3, 2, 1
(B) 3, 4, 2, 1
(C) 4, 2, 3, 1
(D) 2, 4, 3, 1
(E) Answer not known

44. If an individual is illegally detained by a private person, which specific writ should be invoked in the Supreme Court or High Court to secure their immediate release?
(A) Certiorari
(B) Mandamus
(C) Habeas Corpus
(D) Prohibition
(E) Answer not known

45. Which of the following statements about the Maneka Gandhi case (1978) is most accurate in the context of Article 21?
(A) The Supreme Court held that "procedure established by law" is identical to the American "due process of law" in all respects.
(B) The Court ruled that the right to travel abroad is not a part of personal liberty.
(C) The judgment severely restricted the scope of Article 21 to mere physical survival.
(D) The Court established that any procedure depriving a person of life or liberty must be fair, just, and reasonable, not arbitrary.
(E) Answer not known

46. Under Article 15(3), what does the term "protective discrimination" predominantly refer to?
(A) Excluding minority groups from certain educational institutions.
(B) Immunity of the President and Governors from criminal prosecution.
(C) State power to make special provisions for women and children.
(D) Preferential treatment of citizens over non-citizens in trade.
(E) Answer not known

47. Consider the following statements regarding the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955:
I. It was originally enacted as the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.
II. It was enacted by Parliament using its powers under Article 35 read with Article 17.
III. It makes the practice of untouchability a cognizable and non-compoundable offence.
IV. It defines the term "untouchability" comprehensively for the first time in Indian law.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

48. Identify the explicitly incorrect statement regarding the protections provided under Article 22 against arbitrary arrest:
(A) It applies only to arrests under ordinary criminal laws.
(B) It does not apply to those under preventive detention.
(C) Right to be defended by a chosen legal practitioner.
(D) Preventive detention limit is fixed at exactly six months.
(E) Answer not known

49. Which of the following scenarios does NOT fall under the reasonable restrictions permitted on the freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(2)?
(A) Criticizing the economic policies of the State.
(B) Defamation against a private individual.
(C) Committing a serious contempt of court.
(D) Direct incitement to commit an offence.
(E) Answer not known

50. Consider the following statements about the Right against Exploitation (Articles 23 and 24):
I. Article 23 prohibits begar and other similar forms of forced labour.
II. The State can impose compulsory service for public purposes without discrimination under Article 23(2).
III. Article 24 prohibits the employment of children below 14 years in any factory or mine.
IV. Article 24 outrightly bans the employment of children in harmless domestic work.
V. The immoral traffic of women and children is prohibited under Article 23.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) I, II and III
(E) Answer not known

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51. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The doctrine of basic structure limits the Parliament's amending power under Article 368.
Reason (R): In the Kesavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court held that Parliament cannot alter the essential features of the Constitution, including Fundamental Rights that form the basic structure.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

52. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the scope of Fundamental Rights for citizens and non-citizens:
(A) Article 15 - Available to both citizens and foreigners
(B) Article 21 - Available only to Indian citizens
(C) Article 29 - Available to both citizens and foreigners
(D) Article 19 - Available exclusively to Indian citizens
(E) Answer not known

53. Select the option that correctly describes the legal sequence initiated by an individual facing a violation of a Fundamental Right:
(A) Approach District Court → High Court (Art 226) → Supreme Court (Art 32)
(B) Directly approach the Supreme Court under Article 32 or High Court under Article 226
(C) File a police complaint → District Court → Supreme Court (Art 32)
(D) Approach the State Human Rights Commission → High Court (Art 226)
(E) Answer not known

54. Match the foundational concepts in List I with the corresponding Article in List II:
List I: (Concept)
P. Rule of Law
Q. Abolition of Titles
R. Minorities right to establish educational institutions
S. Prohibition of child labour
List II: (Article)
I. Article 30
II. Article 24
III. Article 14
IV. Article 18
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

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55. Compare the writs of Prohibition and Certiorari. Which of the following is a major functional difference between the two?
(A) Prohibition is for private bodies; Certiorari for public authorities.
(B) Prohibition is an administrative order; Certiorari is legislative.
(C) Prohibition applies mid-trial; Certiorari applies after judgment.
(D) Prohibition prevents excess jurisdiction; Certiorari quashes an order.
(E) Answer not known

56. Which of the following features characterizes the relationship between Fundamental Rights (Part III) and Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV) based on judicial interpretations such as the Minerva Mills case?
(A) Harmonious balance between the two parts.
(B) Fundamental Rights are absolutely supreme.
(C) Directive Principles override Part III.
(D) DPSP only apply if Part III is removed.
(E) Answer not known

57. Which commission's report formed the primary basis for the implementation of the 27 percent reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in central government services, leading to the Indra Sawhney case?
(A) Kothari Commission
(B) Mandal Commission
(C) Kalelkar Commission
(D) Sarkaria Commission
(E) Answer not known

58. Consider the following statements regarding the Right to Freedom of Religion:

I. Article 25 is subject to public order, morality, and health.
II. The right to propagate religion includes a fundamental right to convert another person to one's own religion forcibly.
III. Article 26 allows every religious denomination to manage its own affairs in matters of religion.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

59. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The writ jurisdiction of a High Court under Article 226 is not exclusively limited to the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
Reason (R): High Courts have the authority to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights as well as for "any other purpose."
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

60. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the constitutional grounds for reasonable restrictions on Article 19 freedoms:
(A) Freedom of speech and expression - Contempt of court
(B) Freedom of assembly - Sovereignty and integrity of India
(C) Freedom to practice a profession - Promotion of international peace
(D) Freedom of movement - Protection of interests of any Scheduled Tribe
(E) Answer not known

61. Match the following landmark constitutional cases in List I with their corresponding core issue in List II:
List I: (Case)
P. Golaknath v. State of Punjab
Q. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
R. SR Bommai v. Union of India
S. M. Nagaraj v. Union of India
List II: (Core Issue)
I. Preventative detention and Article 21
II. Parliament's power to amend Fundamental Rights
III. Secularism as a basic feature
IV. Reservations in promotions
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

62. Arrange the following fundamental rights structurally as they progress in the text of the Constitution from Article 14 onwards:
1. Abolition of Untouchability
2. Equality of opportunity in public employment
3. Protection of six freedoms
4. Protection in respect of conviction for offences

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3
(E) Answer not known

63. Which of the following statements correctly captures the essence of Article 16(4) regarding reservations?
(A) Mandates reservations for women in all public sector undertakings.
(B) Enables reservation for backward classes not adequately represented.
(C) Provides for 10% reservation for the Economically Weaker Sections.
(D) Restricts the State from making any form of reservation in promotions.
(E) Answer not known

64. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the expansion of Article 21 by the Indian judiciary:
(A) The Supreme Court has interpreted the right to life to include the right to live with human dignity.
(B) The right to a speedy trial is considered an implicit part of Article 21.
(C) The right to livelihood was recognized as a

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part of Article 21 in the Olga Tellis case.
(D) Article 21 explicitly includes the right to strike and the right to form political parties.
(E) Answer not known

65. If a newly passed law explicitly restricts individuals from forming a trade union on the grounds of maintaining economic monopoly for the State, which specific constitutional provision is violated and can be challenged?
(A) Article 19(1)(c)
(B) Article 14
(C) Article 25
(D) Article 21
(E) Answer not known

66. Under Article 22, the concept of "Preventive Detention" is strictly defined as:
(A) Detention after conviction to prevent appealing the court verdict.
(B) Detention of foreign diplomats who violate local municipal laws.
(C) Detention without trial on suspicion of committing a future crime.
(D) The mandatory imprisonment of juvenile and adolescent offenders.
(E) Answer not known

67. Consider the following statements about Article 35 of the Constitution:
I. It vests the power to make laws to give effect to certain specified Fundamental Rights only in the Parliament.
II. State Legislatures have concurrent powers to make laws under this Article.
III. It empowers Parliament to prescribe punishment for offences like untouchability and trafficking.
IV. The Parliament can extend the scope of Article 32 to courts other than the Supreme Court.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

68. Which of the following Fundamental Rights does NOT operate strictly against the State alone but is horizontally applicable against private individuals as well?
(A) Article 14 (Equality before law)
(B) Article 18 (Abolition of titles)
(C) Article 21 (Protection of life and personal liberty)
(D) Article 17 (Abolition of untouchability)
(E) Answer not known

69. Consider the following statements regarding the Right to Equality and reservations:
I. Article 15(4) was added by the 1st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951.
II. Article 15(5) providing for reservations in private educational institutions was added by the 93rd Amendment.
III. The Supreme Court established a 50% ceiling on reservations in the Indra Sawhney case.
IV. The 103rd Amendment introduced reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS).
V. The creamy layer concept is applicable to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for promotions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, III, and IV
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

70. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Fundamental Rights in Part III of the Constitution are absolute and subject to no restrictions.
Reason (R): The Constitution itself provides for reasonable restrictions on various Fundamental Rights to balance individual liberty with social control.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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71. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the origin/inspiration of Fundamental Rights features:
(A) Procedure established by law - British Constitution
(B) Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency - Irish Constitution
(C) Directive Principles of State Policy - US Bill of Rights
(D) Concept of Fundamental Rights - US Bill of Rights
(E) Answer not known

72. Select the option that correctly describes the outcome of the Golaknath case (1967) regarding Fundamental Rights:
(A) Rights are transcendental and Parliament cannot abridge them.
(B) Parliament has unlimited power to amend any part of the text.
(C) It introduced the basic structure doctrine for the first time.
(D) The Directive Principles hold absolute primacy over Part III.
(E) Answer not known

73. Match the following key legal terms in List I with their defining context in List II:
List I: (Legal Term)
P. Double Jeopardy
Q. Ex post facto law
R. Self-incrimination
S. Quo Warranto
List II: (Defining Context)
I. Compelling an accused to be a witness against himself
II. Punishing a person twice for the same offence
III. Retrospective criminal legislation
IV. Challenging a person holding a public office
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

74. Compare the fundamental rights of Indian citizens with those of non-citizens (aliens). Which of the following rights is available to both citizens and friendly aliens?
(A) Article 15 (Prohibition of discrimination)
(B) Article 21 (Protection of life and personal liberty)
(C) Article 16 (Equality of opportunity in public employment)
(D) Article 29 (Protection of interests of minorities)
(E) Answer not known

75. Identify the defining feature of Article 31C of the Constitution, which was introduced by the 25th Amendment Act:
(A) Protects laws implementing Art 39(b) and (c) from Art 14 and 19.
(B) Saves laws for the acquisition of private property for trade.
(C) Completely exempts the Prime Minister from judicial oversight.
(D) Nullifies the basic structure doctrine in Kesavananda Bharati.
(E) Answer not known

76. The recognition of the Right to Privacy as a fundamental right intrinsically part of Article 21 was the hallmark of which historic judgment?
(A) Kedar Nath Singh v. State of Bihar
(B) Shreya Singhal v. Union of India
(C) Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India
(D) Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India
(E) Answer not known

77. Consider the following statements concerning Article 29:
I. It grants protection to both religious and linguistic minorities.
II. It includes the right of a minority group to conserve its distinct language, script, or culture.
III. It applies exclusively to citizens residing in specific geographic regions of India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) I and II
(C) II and III
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

78. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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Assertion (A): The writ of Quo Warranto can be sought by any interested person, not necessarily the aggrieved person.
Reason (R): The purpose of Quo Warranto is to prevent a person from illegally holding a public office, which is a matter of public interest.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

79. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the types of institutions and religious instruction under Article 28:
(A) Institutions wholly maintained by the State - Religious instruction is completely prohibited
(B) Institutions recognized by the State - Religious instruction can be given without the individual's consent
(C) Institutions administered by the State but established under an endowment - Religious instruction is permitted
(D) Institutions receiving aid from the State - Religious instruction is permitted but requires voluntary consent
(E) Answer not known

80. Match the exceptions and restrictions in List I to the respective Articles in List II:
List I: (Exception/Restriction)
P. Reasonable restrictions in the interest of public order and morality
Q. Procedure established by law
R. Exceptions for women and children
S. Creamy layer exclusion
List II: (Article)
I. Article 15
II. Article 19
III. Article 21
IV. Article 16
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

81. Arrange the following fundamental rights in the order they were systematically incorporated or expanded through constitutional amendments or key judicial interpretations:
1. Right to Education (Article 21A)
2. Right to Privacy (Article 21)
3. State's power to make special provision for socially backward classes (Article 15(4))
4. Basic Structure Doctrine preventing the abrogation of core rights
(A) 3, 4, 1, 2
(B) 4, 3, 2, 1
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4
(E) Answer not known

82. Which of the following statements about Article 27 is correct?
(A) Prohibits levying fees for secular administration of institutions.
(B) Prohibits religious institutions from collecting any donations.
(C) Prevents taxes appropriated for promoting a specific religion.
(D) Prevents taxing individuals not in the majority religious group.
(E) Answer not known

83. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Right to Property in the Indian Constitution:
(A) Deprivation of property can now be done arbitrarily by executive action without the authority of law.
(B) It was originally a Fundamental Right under Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31.
(C) The 44th Amendment Act, 1978 deleted the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights.
(D) It is currently a legal and constitutional right under Article 300A in Part XII of the Constitution.
(E) Answer not known

84. Which of the following scenarios does NOT violate the prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour under Article 23?
(A) The practice of the Devadasi system in religious centers.
(B) The commercial selling of human beings as bonded slaves.
(C) Paying workers less than the statutory

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minimum wage level.
(D) State imposing compulsory military service during wartime.
(E) Answer not known

85. How does the Constitution define the concept of a "Minority" for the purposes of Article 29 and Article 30?
(A) It restricts the definition exclusively to groups constituting less than 10% of the national population.
(B) The Constitution does not explicitly define the term "Minority".
(C) It defines minority strictly on a religious basis, excluding linguistic groups.
(D) It limits the definition to historically disadvantaged Scheduled Castes.
(E) Answer not known

86. Consider the following statements about the tension between national security laws and civil liberties:
I. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) imposes stricter bail conditions compared to normal criminal laws.
II. Preventive detention under the National Security Act (NSA) is immune from any judicial review.
III. Article 22 provides constitutional safeguards even for individuals detained under preventive detention laws.
IV. The Supreme Court has repeatedly held that national security cannot be used as an absolute shield to deny procedural safeguards.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

87. If an individual claims that a private corporation's mandatory data-sharing policy violates their Right to Privacy, the application of Article 21 against this non-state entity involves a debate over which legal doctrine?
(A) The Doctrine of Pith and Substance
(B) The Doctrine of Colourable Legislation
(C) The Principle of Harmonious Construction
(D) The Horizontality of Fundamental Rights
(E) Answer not known

88. Consider the following provisions related to religious freedom (Article 25):
I. It guarantees freedom of conscience to all persons.
II. It guarantees the right to profess, practise, and propagate religion.
III. The right is subject to public order, morality, and health.
IV. The State is barred from making any law regulating secular activities associated with religious practice.
V. Wearing and carrying of kirpans is deemed to be included in the profession of the Sikh religion.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

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89. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The right to establish and administer educational institutions under Article 30 is not an absolute right.
Reason (R): The State can impose reasonable regulations to ensure academic excellence and prevent maladministration in minority institutions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

90. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the constitutional rights and the specific amendments that heavily impacted them:
(A) Right to Education - 86th Amendment Act
(B) Basic Structure Doctrine introduced into text - 42nd Amendment Act
(C) Right to Property - 44th Amendment Act
(D) Article 15(4) Reservation provision - 1st Amendment Act

(E) Answer not known

91. Select the option that correctly states the constitutional mechanism used to protect Tamil Nadu's 69% reservation policy from judicial review regarding the 50% ceiling rule:
(A) Passed as state law and placed in the Ninth Schedule via the 76th Amendment.
(B) Established directly by an ordinance passed by the President.
(C) Embedded into Article 16(4B) via the 81st Amendment Act.
(D) Indra Sawhney case explicitly approved 69% for Tamil Nadu.
(E) Answer not known

92. Match the following Constitutional mechanisms in List I with their respective consequences in List II:
List I: (Mechanism)
P. Article 13(2)
Q. Article 15(5)
R. Article 20(3)
S. Article 22(4)
List II: (Consequence)
I. Protection against self-incrimination
II. Advisory Board for preventive detention
III. State shall not make laws derogating Part III
IV. Reservations in private educational institutions
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

93. Compare Article 14 (Equality before law) with Article 15 (Prohibition of discrimination). Which statement correctly distinguishes them?
(A) Art 14 applies to citizens only; Art 15 applies to all persons.
(B) Art 14 allows discrimination; Art 15 completely forbids it.
(C) Art 14 cannot be suspended; Art 15 can during an emergency.
(D) Art 14 is a general principle; Art 15 is specific to citizens.
(E) Answer not known

94. Identify the unique feature of the writ of Certiorari compared to other constitutional writs:
(A) Commands a public official to perform their statutory duty.
(B) Strictly an administrative order to produce a detained person.
(C) Issued to a lower court to transfer a case or quash an order.
(D) Applies only to private individuals usurping public offices.
(E) Answer not known

95. Which of the following statutory laws is frequently at the center of the debate regarding the tension between national security and the civil liberties guaranteed under Part III, particularly concerning bail and prolonged detention?
(A) The Right to Information Act, 2005
(B) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967
(C) The Consumer Protection Act, 2019
(D) The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
(E) Answer not known

96. Which of the following statements correctly evaluates the scope of the freedom of speech and expression (Article 19(1)(a)) in India?
(A) It allows for absolute and unrestricted freedom to criticize judicial decisions.
(B) It provides a fundamental right to access the internet that cannot be reasonably restricted under any circumstances.
(C) It applies equally to citizens and foreign journalists operating in India.
(D) It includes the freedom of the press implicitly, though not expressly mentioned in the text.
(E) Answer not known

97. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Right to Constitutional Remedies under Article 32:
(A) An individual must necessarily approach the High Court under Article 226 before moving the Supreme Court under Article 32.
(B) The Supreme Court has original but not exclusive jurisdiction for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

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(C) The right to move the Supreme Court under Article 32 cannot be suspended except as otherwise provided for by the Constitution.
(D) Parliament can empower any other court to issue directions, orders, and writs of all kinds without prejudice to the Supreme Court's powers.
(E) Answer not known

98. Which of the following amendments introduced significant safeguards against the misuse of emergency provisions, directly strengthening the Fundamental Rights framework?
(A) The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(B) The 1st Amendment Act, 1951
(C) The 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(D) The 24th Amendment Act, 1971
(E) Answer not known

99. How is the overarching significance of Fundamental Rights for democratic governance best defined?
(A) Limitations on tyranny of the executive, promoting democracy.
(B) Aiming to establish a government of men and not of laws.
(C) Purely moral guidelines relying on legislative goodwill.
(D) Prioritizing state security over the liberties of citizens.
(E) Answer not known

100. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding landmark constitutional cases and their associated rights:
(A) Champakam Dorairajan case - Right against Exploitation
(B) A.K. Gopalan case - Right to Freedom of Religion
(C) S.R. Bommai case - Right to Property
(D) Maneka Gandhi case - Broadening the scope of Article 21 (Personal Liberty)
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (A) The Nehru Report of 1928
The Nehru Report, drafted in 1928, represents the first major attempt by Indians to outline a constitutional framework for the country. It explicitly contained a detailed bill of rights, reflecting early nationalist aspirations for civil liberties. These historical demands significantly influenced the drafting committee and formed the foundational background for the extensive rights included in Part III.

2. (C) I and III
Article 12 defines the term state broadly to include the legislative and executive organs of the Union and State governments. It also encompasses local authorities like municipalities and panchayats. However, private entities that do not perform public functions or lack state control are generally excluded from this definition unless they act as instrumentalities of the government for specific purposes.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 13 serves as the primary mechanism for judicial review by declaring that any law contravening fundamental rights is void. This provision establishes the supremacy of the Constitution and empowers the judiciary to scrutinize legislative actions. By explicitly mentioning the voidness of inconsistent laws, the Article provides the legal mandate for courts to protect individual liberties from state overreach.

4. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
Constitutional writs possess specific Latin origins that define their function. Habeas corpus translates to having the body, used for illegal detention. Mandamus means we command, directed at officials. Quo warranto signifies by what authority, questioning office claims. Certiorari means to be certified, allowing higher courts to review and quash the records or orders of lower judicial bodies.

5. (B) Article 18 - Abolition of titles except military and academic
Article 18 prohibits the state from conferring titles, ensuring social equality by removing aristocratic distinctions. Only military and academic distinctions are permitted as they recognize merit rather than hereditary status. Other articles mentioned relate to different rights: Article 14 covers equality before law, Article 15 prohibits discrimination, Article 16 ensures equal employment opportunity, and Article 17 abolishes the practice of untouchability.

6. (B) 3, 4, 2, 1
Fundamental rights are organized systematically within the Indian Constitution starting from Article 14. The sequence begins with the right to equality, followed by the right to freedom. Subsequently, the text introduces the right against exploitation and the right to freedom of religion. This specific order reflects the logical progression of civil and political liberties as envisioned by the framers.

7. (D) Descent
Article 15 prohibits discrimination against citizens specifically on five grounds: religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. While descent and residence are included as prohibited grounds under Article 16 regarding public employment, they are not expressly mentioned in the text of Article 15. The distinction is crucial for understanding the specific scope of non-discrimination provisions in different constitutional contexts.

8. (A) The Constitution does not define the term "Untouchability".
Although Article 17 abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice, the Constitution provides no formal definition of the term. Courts have clarified that it refers to social practices developed historically in India rather than literal physical touch. This lack of a specific definition allows the law to encompass various evolving forms of social disability and discrimination based on caste-related practices.

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9. (B) II, III and IV
Article 19 originally contained seven freedoms, but the right to acquire, hold, and dispose of property was deleted by the 44th Amendment Act in 1978. It is now a legal right under Article 300A. The remaining freedoms, such as speech, assembly, and association, continue to be protected as fundamental rights, although they are subject to various reasonable restrictions by state.

10. (B) It prohibits double jeopardy, preventing multiple prosecutions and punishments for the same offence.
Article 20 provides vital protections to individuals during criminal proceedings. It specifically prohibits double jeopardy, ensuring no person is punished twice for the same act. Additionally, it protects against ex post facto laws and self-incrimination. These safeguards are available to all persons, including foreigners, and cannot be suspended even during a national emergency, preserving the core of legal justice.

11. (A) The protection under Article 21 is available only to the citizens of India.
Article 21 is a universal right that extends protection of life and personal liberty to all persons, including non-citizens. It stipulates that deprivation of liberty must follow procedure established by law. Over time, the judiciary has expanded this right to include various facets of a dignified life, such as privacy and a clean environment, emphasizing its broad and inclusive nature.

12. (C) Article 21
In the landmark Puttaswamy judgment, the Supreme Court declared that the right to privacy is an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty. A biometric system tracking physical location without legal authority directly interferes with an individual's private sphere. Such state action violates the protections guaranteed under Article 21, as it fails the requirements of legality and proportionality.

13. (A) I, II, III and V
The writ jurisdiction of High Courts under Article 226 is broader than the Supreme Court's under Article 32 because it extends beyond fundamental rights to any other purpose. While the Supreme Court's territorial reach covers the entire country, High Courts can also act outside their territory if the cause of action arises within their jurisdiction, showcasing a complex judicial balance.

14. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Supreme Court's decision in the Champakam Dorairajan case invalidated caste-based reservations in educational institutions, highlighting a conflict between fundamental rights and directive principles. In response, Parliament enacted the First Amendment to insert Article 15(4). This amendment empowered the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes, reconciling the legal framework with social goals.

15. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Article 23 prohibits human trafficking and forced labour, while Article 24 forbids employing children in hazardous industries. Regarding religious freedoms, Article 26 allows denominations to manage their religious affairs independently. Article 28 ensures that individuals are not compelled to attend religious instruction in certain educational institutions. These articles together protect personal dignity and uphold the secular character of the Indian state.

16. (A) Golaknath case → Kesavananda Bharati case → Maneka Gandhi case → Indra Sawhney case
The Golaknath case in 1967 initially restricted Parliament's power to amend fundamental rights. This was followed by the 1973 Kesavananda Bharati judgment, which established the basic structure doctrine. The 1978 Maneka Gandhi case expanded the scope of personal liberty. Finally, the 1992 Indra Sawhney judgment clarified reservation limits, completing a significant chronological evolution in Indian constitutional law and judicial interpretation.

17. (A) Article 32 is a Fundamental Right for enforcing Part III, whereas Article 226 is discretionary and covers broader legal rights.
Article 32 is unique because the right to move the Supreme Court for enforcement of rights is itself a fundamental right. In contrast, Article 226 provides High Courts with discretionary

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power to issue writs for both fundamental rights and other legal purposes. This distinction makes the Supreme Court the ultimate protector and guarantor of the rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution.

18. (C) To provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years.
Article 21A was introduced to make the right to education a fundamental right for children between six and fourteen years. It mandates that the state provides free and compulsory schooling as determined by law. This provision shifted the focus from a non-justiciable directive principle to an enforceable right, aiming to achieve universal literacy and empowerment for the younger generation.

19. (A) They empower minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
Articles 29 and 30 protect the interests of minorities, allowing them to preserve their distinct language, script, and culture. A unique feature of Article 30 is the right of all minorities, whether religious or linguistic, to establish and manage educational institutions. This ensures that minority groups can maintain their identity while participating in the broader educational framework of the democratic nation.

20. (A) I and III
Article 33 grants exclusive power to Parliament to modify or restrict the fundamental rights of armed forces and police personnel to ensure discipline and duty. Article 34 allows for restrictions on rights during the operation of martial law in any specific area. These provisions emphasize that while rights are general, certain categories and situations require legal limitations to maintain national order.

21. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The judiciary has consistently held that the right to form associations does not include a fundamental right to strike. Striking is considered a legal right governed by specific industrial statutes rather than a constitutional freedom. Since the freedom of association is limited to the act of forming a group, the state can regulate the methods used by such groups to achieve objectives.

22. (C) Article 35 - Power of the President to temporarily amend Fundamental Rights
Article 35 vests the power to make laws giving effect to fundamental rights exclusively in the Parliament, not the President. This ensures uniformity across the country regarding punishments for offences like untouchability. The President does not have the authority to amend rights; such changes require constitutional amendments passed by Parliament. Articles 31A, 31B, and 31C serve as established exceptions to rights.

23. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
The Indra Sawhney case established a fifty percent limit on reservations, while the Kesavananda Bharati case introduced the basic structure doctrine. The Puttaswamy judgment recognized the right to privacy as a fundamental right. Lastly, the Maneka Gandhi case significantly expanded the interpretation of personal liberty under Article 21. Each case represents a pivotal moment in the judicial history of the Indian Constitution.

24. (A) 2, 3, 1, 4
The legal evolution began with the Champakam Dorairajan case striking down reservations, followed by the First Amendment in 1951. Decades later, the Indra Sawhney judgment in 1992 established the fifty percent cap and the creamy layer concept. Finally, the 76th Amendment was enacted to protect specific state reservation laws by placing them in the Ninth Schedule, illustrating a long historical progression.

25. (B) The Creamy Layer Doctrine
The creamy layer doctrine was introduced to ensure that reservation benefits reach the most disadvantaged members of backward classes. It excludes those who have achieved significant social and economic advancement from the quota system. This principle, affirmed in the Indra Sawhney case, balances the need for protective discrimination with the requirement of maintaining overall equality and merit within the public services.

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26. (B) Equal treatment under equal circumstances, covering both privileges conferred and liabilities imposed.
Equal protection of laws is a positive concept derived from the American Constitution. It implies that among equals, the law should be equal and equally administered. This allows the state to classify persons or groups for legitimate purposes, provided the classification is reasonable and not arbitrary. It ensures that individuals in similar situations receive identical treatment regarding their rights and legal obligations.

27. (A) I, III and IV
Habeas corpus is a powerful writ available against both state authorities and private individuals to challenge unlawful detention. While it was a subject of intense debate during the 1975 emergency, current laws ensure its availability. It cannot be issued if the detention is lawful or by a competent court. Unlike other legal matters, the principle of res judicata applies less strictly here.

28. (C) Article 358 suspends Article 19 automatically upon the proclamation of a National Emergency based on war or external aggression.
During a national emergency declared on grounds of war or external aggression, Article 19 freedoms are automatically suspended under Article 358. This allows the state to make laws or take executive actions that may otherwise violate these freedoms. However, this automatic suspension does not apply if the emergency is declared due to armed rebellion, and Articles 20 and 21 remain protected.

29. (D) The State is strictly prohibited from regulating any economic or political activity associated with religious practice.
While Article 25 protects the right to practice religion, it explicitly allows the state to regulate secular activities associated with religious practices. This includes economic, financial, or political activities that are not purely religious in nature. Such regulations are necessary to ensure public order, morality, and health, balancing individual religious freedom with the broader welfare and secular interests of the entire society.

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30. (C) Special provisions for women and children under Article 15(3)
Article 15(3) provides an explicit exception to the general rule of non-discrimination by allowing the state to make special provisions for women and children. This enables the enactment of welfare laws and protective measures tailored to their specific needs. It reflects the principle of substantive equality, recognizing that certain groups require additional support to overcome historical disadvantages and achieve true social parity.

31. (A) I, II, III and V
Article 22 provides essential safeguards for arrested persons, including the right to know the grounds of arrest and legal counsel. The requirement to appear before a magistrate within twenty-four hours is a critical protection against arbitrary police action. While these apply to ordinary arrests, preventive detention has different rules, including a three-month limit unless an advisory board authorizes a further extension.

32. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Dr. Ambedkar considered Article 32 the most significant provision because it makes fundamental rights enforceable. A right without a remedy is meaningless in a legal system. By guaranteeing the right to move the Supreme Court, the Constitution ensures that the state cannot ignore or violate individual liberties with impunity. This remedial power is the cornerstone of constitutionalism and the rule of law.

33. (A) Provision for protective discrimination of backward classes - Article 15(4)
Article 15(4) allows the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes or Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Other articles have different purposes: Article 17 abolishes untouchability, Article 26 covers the management of religious affairs, and Article 32 provides remedies. Article 226 is a constitutional right for High Courts but is not categorized as a remedy within Part III.

34. (B) Shankari Prasad case affirmed absolute power → Golaknath case restricted it → Kesavananda Bharati case evolved the basic structure doctrine.
The judicial view on amending powers evolved through several landmark cases. Initially, the Shankari Prasad case allowed Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution. The Golaknath case later ruled that fundamental rights were unamendable. Finally, the Kesavananda Bharati case provided a middle ground by allowing amendments while establishing that the basic structure of the Constitution must remain inviolable and unchanged.

35. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
Different constitutional mechanisms apply in specific contexts to balance rights and order. Article 33 modifies rights for armed forces personnel, while Article 34 deals with martial law. Article 35 grants Parliament exclusive power to legislate on certain fundamental rights. Article 358 causes the automatic suspension of Article 19 freedoms during an external emergency, illustrating the varied ways the Constitution manages rights.

36. (D) Rights enforceable against private individuals and non-state entities.
The doctrine of horizontality refers to the applicability of fundamental rights in disputes between private parties, rather than just against the state. While most rights traditionally apply vertically (individual versus state), certain Indian constitutional provisions, like Articles 17 and 23, are horizontally enforceable. This ensures that constitutional values like dignity and equality are protected within the private sphere and social interactions among citizens.

37. (B) Art 358 automatically suspends Art 19; Art 359 requires a Presidential Order.
Article 358 operates automatically upon a proclamation of emergency due to external factors, suspending only Article 19. In contrast, Article 359 does not automatically suspend any right but empowers the President to issue an order suspending the right to move courts for the enforcement of specified fundamental rights. This distinction highlights different levels of state power during periods of national crisis or instability.

38. (C) Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy)
Before becoming a fundamental right under Article 21A, the right to education was situated in Part IV as a directive principle. Article 45 originally urged the state to provide free and compulsory education for all children. The 86th Amendment relocated this goal into the realm of enforceable rights, reflecting a significant policy shift toward ensuring education as a mandatory state obligation.

39. (B) I only
Article 33 specifically empowers only the Parliament to restrict the fundamental rights of members of the armed forces and related services. State legislatures have no authority in this matter. This restriction applies broadly to all members of the force, including non-combatant roles like cooks and mechanics, to ensure absolute discipline and the effective discharge of duties necessary for national security.

40. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The writ of mandamus, which commands the performance of a public duty, cannot be issued against the President or State Governors. This is because Article 361 grants them personal immunity from court proceedings regarding the exercise of their official powers. This protection ensures that the heads of state can function without the constant threat of litigation concerning their executive decisions.

41. (B) Knighthood (e.g., Sir) - Permissible academic distinction
Article 18 abolishes all titles, and hereditary or foreign titles like Knighthood are strictly prohibited to maintain social equality. Civilian awards such as Bharat Ratna and military honors like Param Vir Chakra are permissible because they are considered recognitions of merit rather than titles of nobility. The distinction ensures that no citizen receives special legal status or artificial social superiority through state-conferred designations.

42. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
The freedoms under Article 19 are not absolute and are subject to specific reasonable restrictions. Speech is limited by concerns for sovereignty and public order. Movement and residence can

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be restricted to protect the general public or Scheduled Tribes. Professional practice requires qualifications, and assembly must be peaceable and without arms. These limitations ensure that individual liberty does not compromise collective security.

43. (A) 4, 3, 2, 1
The judicial interpretation of privacy evolved from the 1950 A.K. Gopalan case, which took a narrow view of liberty. Subsequent cases like Kharak Singh and Maneka Gandhi gradually broadened the scope of Article 21. This progression culminated in the 2017 Puttaswamy judgment, which explicitly recognized privacy as a fundamental right. This timeline reflects the judiciary's increasing commitment to protecting personal autonomy.

44. (C) Habeas Corpus
Habeas corpus is the specific writ used to challenge any form of illegal confinement, whether by a state official or a private individual. It literally means to have the body, and it requires the detaining party to produce the person before the court. This writ acts as a powerful safeguard for personal liberty, ensuring that no person is deprived of freedom without lawful justification.

45. (D) The Court established that any procedure depriving a person of life or liberty must be fair, just, and reasonable, not arbitrary.
The Maneka Gandhi case revolutionized Indian constitutional law by ruling that any procedure established by law under Article 21 must be fair, just, and reasonable. It rejected the narrow literal interpretation and introduced the concept of substantive due process. This judgment linked Articles 14, 19, and 21, ensuring that the state cannot use arbitrary methods to interfere with an individual's personal liberty.

46. (C) State power to make special provisions for women and children.
Protective discrimination under Article 15(3) refers to the state's authority to enact special measures for the benefit of women and children. This is an exception to the general non-discrimination principle, acknowledging the unique socio-economic challenges these groups face. By allowing such provisions, the Constitution promotes substantive equality, ensuring that vulnerable sections receive the necessary support to participate fully in social and economic life.

47. (B) I, II and III
The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, originally the Untouchability (Offences) Act, was enacted to enforce the abolition of untouchability under Article 17. It makes such practices cognizable and non-compoundable offences. While it provides for punishments, neither the Act nor the Constitution offers a comprehensive definition of untouchability, leaving its interpretation to the judiciary based on historical and social contexts.

48. (D) Preventive detention limit is fixed at exactly six months.
Article 22 provides safeguards against arbitrary arrest, such as the right to counsel and production before a magistrate. However, these do not fully apply to preventive detention. The Constitution limits preventive detention to three months, after which an advisory board's approval is required for further extension. Stating the limit is six months is factually incorrect according to the current constitutional text and requirements.

49. (A) Criticizing the economic policies of the State.
Freedom of speech can be restricted on grounds like defamation, contempt of court, and incitement to an offence. However, criticizing government economic or political policies is a hallmark of a healthy democracy and is not a valid ground for restriction under Article 19(2). Such expression is protected unless it directly threatens national security, public order, or other specific interests mentioned in the Constitution.

50. (A) I, II, III and V
Articles 23 and 24 protect individuals from various forms of exploitation, including forced labour and child employment. While child labour is prohibited in hazardous industries, the ban is not absolute for all types of work. The state retains the power to impose compulsory service for public purposes, provided it does not discriminate. These provisions aim to uphold human dignity and prevent the abuse of vulnerable individuals.

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51. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The basic structure doctrine, established in the Kesavananda Bharati case, serves as a check on Parliament's power to amend the Constitution. It stipulates that while most provisions can be modified, the essential features that define the Constitution's identity remain beyond the reach of amendments. This ensures that fundamental rights and democratic principles are protected from being permanently dismantled by a legislative majority.

52. (D) Article 19 - Available exclusively to Indian citizens
Certain fundamental rights, such as the six freedoms under Article 19, are reserved exclusively for Indian citizens. Other rights, like the right to life and liberty under Article 21, are available to everyone, including foreigners. This distinction reflects the Constitution's balance between providing universal human rights and reserving specific political and civil freedoms for the members of the Indian national community.

53. (B) Directly approach the Supreme Court under Article 32 or High Court under Article 226
An individual whose fundamental rights have been violated has the unique privilege of approaching the Supreme Court directly under Article 32. Alternatively, they can seek a remedy from the High Court under Article 226. This direct access to higher judicial bodies highlights the priority given to the protection of fundamental rights, ensuring that legal remedies are accessible and effective for all citizens.

54. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The rule of law is a core principle derived from Article 14, ensuring equality before the law. Article 18 mandates the abolition of titles to promote social equality. Regarding specific protections, Article 30 grants minorities the right to manage educational institutions, and Article 24 prohibits child labour. These articles together form a comprehensive framework for protecting individual dignity and maintaining democratic values.

55. (D) Prohibition prevents excess jurisdiction; Certiorari quashes an order.
Prohibition and certiorari are both judicial writs but function at different stages. Prohibition is issued while a case is pending to prevent a lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction. Certiorari is typically issued after a final order has been made, allowing a higher court to quash the decision. Thus, prohibition is preventive in nature, while certiorari serves both a preventive and curative purpose.

56. (A) Harmonious balance between the two parts.
The relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles is characterized by the concept of harmonious construction. As established in the Minerva Mills case, neither part is absolute; they are designed to work together to achieve social and economic justice. Maintaining a balance between individual liberties and the collective goals of the state is essential for the stability and progress of the nation.

57. (B) Mandal Commission
The Mandal Commission report, submitted in 1980, recommended a twenty-seven percent reservation for Other Backward Classes in central government services. The government's decision to implement these recommendations led to widespread protests and the landmark Indra Sawhney case. This case ultimately affirmed the constitutionality of the reservations while establishing critical guidelines like the fifty percent cap and the exclusion of the creamy layer.

58. (B) I and III
Article 25 guarantees the freedom of conscience and the right to practice and propagate religion, subject to public order and morality. However, the right to propagate does not include a fundamental right to convert others through force or fraud. Article 26 further empowers religious denominations to manage their own religious affairs, ensuring that communal religious autonomy is protected within the secular framework.

59. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The writ jurisdiction of High Courts under Article 226 is notably wider than that of the Supreme Court. High Courts can issue writs not only for

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enforcing fundamental rights but also for any other legal purpose. This broad mandate allows them to address a wide range of administrative and legal grievances, making them a primary and accessible forum for seeking judicial remedies.

60. (C) Freedom to practice a profession - Promotion of international peace
Restrictions on the freedom of profession are based on public interest and technical qualifications, not the promotion of international peace. The other matched pairs are correct: speech can be restricted due to contempt of court, assembly due to sovereignty concerns, and movement to protect Scheduled Tribes. Each freedom has its own set of specific constitutional grounds for limitation to ensure societal balance.

61. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
The Golaknath case focused on the unamendability of fundamental rights, while the Gopalan case addressed preventive detention under Article 21. The Bommai judgment established secularism as a part of the basic structure of the Constitution. The Nagaraj case dealt with the legalities of reservations in promotions for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, highlighting the diverse issues handled by the higher judiciary over time.

62. (B) 2, 1, 3, 4
The constitutional articles follow a specific numerical order. Equality of opportunity in public employment is found in Article 16, followed by the abolition of untouchability in Article 17. The protection of the six freedoms is contained in Article 19, and protection regarding conviction for offences is detailed in Article 20. This sequence reflects the structural layout of the fundamental rights in Part III.

63. (B) Enables reservation for backward classes not adequately represented.
Article 16(4) empowers the state to make provisions for reservations in public appointments for any backward class of citizens that is not adequately represented in state services. This provision aims to achieve social justice and administrative inclusivity. It is an enabling clause rather than a mandatory one, giving the state the discretion to determine the extent and nature of such reservations based on data.

64. (D) Article 21 explicitly includes the right to strike and the right to form political parties.
Article 21 has been interpreted broadly by the judiciary to include rights like dignity, livelihood, and a speedy trial. However, it does not explicitly or implicitly include the right to strike or form political parties, which are categorized under other legal or constitutional frameworks. The expansion of Article 21 focuses primarily on facets of personal liberty and the quality of human life.

65. (A) Article 19(1)(c)
Article 19(1)(c) guarantees the fundamental right to form associations or unions, including trade unions. Any state law that restricts this right solely to maintain an economic monopoly would likely be considered an unreasonable restriction. While the state can impose limitations based on public order or morality, those restrictions must be justified and cannot arbitrarily destroy the core of the guaranteed freedom.

66. (C) Detention without trial on suspicion of committing a future crime.
Preventive detention is a unique legal measure where a person is detained without a formal trial or conviction. Its purpose is not to punish for a past act but to prevent the individual from committing a prejudicial act in the future. This practice is strictly regulated by Article 22, which provides certain procedural safeguards to prevent its misuse and protect personal liberty.

67. (B) I, III and IV
Article 35 ensures that only the Parliament can enact laws to give effect to certain fundamental rights and prescribe punishments for related offences. This prevents variation in rights and penalties across different states. Additionally, Parliament can empower other courts to exercise writ jurisdiction. State legislatures are specifically excluded from these powers to maintain national uniformity in the protection of fundamental civil liberties.

68. (D) Article 17 (Abolition of untouchability)
While most fundamental rights are enforceable against the state, Article 17 is horizontally applicable against private individuals. This means that any person practicing untouchability can be held legally accountable, regardless of

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whether they are a state official. This broad application is necessary to eradicate deep-seated social prejudices and ensure that every individual can live with dignity, free from discrimination in social interactions.

69. (B) I, II, III, and IV
The framework of reservations has evolved through various constitutional amendments. The First Amendment added Article 15(4), and the 93rd Amendment introduced Article 15(5) for private institutions. The 103rd Amendment brought in the EWS quota. While the creamy layer concept was established for backward classes, the Supreme Court has ruled that it does not automatically apply to SCs and STs without specific legislative or judicial criteria.

70. (D) A is false but R is true.
Fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution are not absolute; they are subject to various reasonable restrictions. The state can impose limitations in the interest of public order, security, and morality. This balance is essential to prevent individual liberty from infringing upon the rights of others or the welfare of the community. Therefore, while rights are fundamental, they are carefully limited by specific constitutional provisions.

71. (D) Concept of Fundamental Rights - US Bill of Rights
The concept of fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution was heavily inspired by the United States Bill of Rights. Other features were drawn from different sources: the Irish Constitution influenced directive principles, and the Japanese Constitution provided the phrase procedure established by law. These diverse inspirations were adapted by the framers to create a unique constitutional framework suited to India's specific social and political needs.

72. (A) Rights are transcendental and Parliament cannot abridge them.
In the Golaknath case, the Supreme Court ruled that fundamental rights occupy a transcendental position and are beyond the reach of Parliament's amending power. The court held that any amendment that abridges these rights would be void under Article 13. This judgment created a major constitutional conflict, eventually leading to the 24th Amendment and the subsequent establishment of the basic structure doctrine in later cases.

73. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
Legal protections under Article 20 include prohibitions against double jeopardy and self-incrimination, ensuring fair trial standards. Article 20 also prevents the retrospective application of criminal laws. In the context of judicial remedies, the writ of quo warranto is used to challenge the legal authority of a person holding a public office. These concepts together protect individuals from arbitrary state power and illegal administrative actions.

74. (B) Article 21 (Protection of life and personal liberty)
Article 21 is a fundamental right available to all persons within the territory of India, including both citizens and friendly aliens. It ensures that no one is deprived of their life or personal liberty except according to law. In contrast, rights under Articles 15, 16, and 29 are reserved exclusively for citizens, reflecting the different legal status of members of the political community.

75. (A) Protects laws implementing Art 39(b) and (c) from Art 14 and 19.
Article 31C was introduced to give primacy to certain directive principles over fundamental rights. It stipulates that laws enacted to implement the goals of Article 39(b) and (c), regarding resource distribution and economic control, cannot be challenged for violating Articles 14 or 19. This provision aims to facilitate social and economic reforms by providing a degree of immunity from judicial scrutiny based on individual liberties.

76. (C) Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India
The Puttaswamy judgment is a landmark in Indian constitutional history, as it unanimously recognized the right to privacy as a fundamental right under Article 21. The court ruled that privacy is essential for human dignity and personal autonomy. This decision has had a profound impact on various issues, including data protection, surveillance, and personal choices, strengthening the legal protections afforded to every individual in India.

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77. (B) I and II
Article 29 provides protection to both religious and linguistic minorities, allowing them to conserve their distinct language, script, or culture. It is not limited to specific geographic regions but applies to all minority groups residing across the country. This provision ensures that cultural and linguistic diversity is maintained and that minority communities have the constitutional right to preserve their unique heritage and identity.

78. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Unlike other writs where the aggrieved party must usually file the petition, the writ of quo warranto can be sought by any interested citizen. This is because the illegal occupation of a public office is considered a matter of public concern rather than a purely private injury. By allowing any person to challenge such claims, the law ensures accountability and prevents the usurpation of state authority.

79. (B) Institutions recognized by the State - Religious instruction can be given without the individual's consent
Article 28 prohibits religious instruction in educational institutions wholly maintained by state funds. In institutions recognized by the state or receiving state aid, religious instruction is permitted but cannot be made compulsory. It requires the voluntary consent of the individual or, in the case of minors, their guardians. This rule maintains a balance between religious freedom and the secular nature of state-supported education.

80. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
Different fundamental rights have specific internal restrictions and exceptions. Article 19 is limited by public order and morality. Article 21 is governed by procedure established by law. Article 15 contains exceptions for the benefit of women and children, while Article 16 includes the principle of excluding the creamy layer from reservation benefits. These provisions illustrate the nuanced approach the Constitution takes to balance equality and liberty.

81. (A) 3, 4, 1, 2
The evolution of rights followed a specific chronological path. Article 15(4) was added in 1951, while the basic structure doctrine was established in 1973. Much later, the right to education was formalized as Article 21A in 2002. Finally, the right to privacy was recognized through judicial interpretation in 2017. This timeline shows how the fundamental rights framework has continuously expanded through both legislative and judicial actions.

82. (C) Prevents taxes appropriated for promoting a specific religion.
Article 27 prohibits the state from compelling any person to pay taxes that are specifically used for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination. This provision is a key aspect of Indian secularism, ensuring that public funds are not used to favor one religion over others. However, the state is still permitted to levy fees for providing secular services or administrative facilities.

83. (A) Deprivation of property can now be done arbitrarily by executive action without the authority of law.
Although the right to property is no longer a fundamental right, it remains a constitutional right under Article 300A. This means that the state can only deprive a person of their property through the authority of a valid law. Arbitrary executive action without legislative support remains illegal. The change in status means that property disputes can no longer be directly brought to the Supreme Court under Article 32.

84. (D) State imposing compulsory military service during wartime.
Article 23 prohibits forced labour and human trafficking, but it explicitly allows an exception for the state to impose compulsory service for public purposes. This includes military service or social service during emergencies. When imposing such service, the state must not discriminate based on religion, race, caste, or class. This exception ensures that national needs can be met without violating the core prohibition of exploitation.

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85. (B) The Constitution does not explicitly define the term "Minority".
While the Constitution grants significant rights to minorities under Articles 29 and 30, it does not provide a formal definition of the term minority. The judiciary has interpreted it based on religious or linguistic groups that are numerically inferior to the rest of the population. This flexible approach allows the law to be applied contextually to different communities across various states and regions in India.

86. (A) I, III and IV
National security laws like the UAPA often impose strict conditions for bail, leading to tension with personal liberty. However, Article 22 still provides basic constitutional safeguards, and the judiciary remains a critical check against the misuse of such laws. The Supreme Court has affirmed that security concerns cannot completely override procedural fairness, ensuring that the rule of law persists even in cases involving serious offences.

87. (D) The Horizontality of Fundamental Rights
The debate over applying Article 21 to private corporations involves the doctrine of horizontality. Traditionally, fundamental rights protected individuals from state action. However, as private entities gain significant power over personal data and liberty, courts are increasingly examining whether constitutional protections should extend to these non-state actors. This evolving legal principle aims to ensure that fundamental values are upheld in all spheres of social and economic life.

88. (A) I, II, III and V
Article 25 provides a comprehensive right to religious freedom, encompassing conscience, practice, and propagation. It specifically recognizes the carrying of kirpans as part of the Sikh religion. While the right is broad, it is not absolute and is subject to health, morality, and public order. The state also retains the power to regulate secular activities linked to religion, ensuring that religious freedom does not impede social welfare.

89. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The right of minorities to manage educational institutions under Article 30 is not absolute. The state can impose regulations to maintain standards of excellence, safety, and proper administration. Such regulations are intended to protect the interests of students and teachers rather than interfere with the minority character of the institution. This balance ensures that academic quality is maintained while respecting the autonomy of minority groups.

90. (B) Basic Structure Doctrine introduced into text - 42nd Amendment Act
The basic structure doctrine is a judicial innovation from the Kesavananda Bharati case and is not found in the written text of the Constitution. The 42nd Amendment actually attempted to limit judicial review and expand parliamentary power, which was later corrected by the 44th Amendment and judicial rulings. Other matches, such as the right to education and the right to property amendments, are correctly identified in the options.

91. (A) Passed as state law and placed in the Ninth Schedule via the 76th Amendment.
To protect its reservation policy from judicial scrutiny regarding the fifty percent cap, Tamil Nadu enacted a specific law that was subsequently placed in the Ninth Schedule through the 76th Amendment. This move was intended to provide immunity from legal challenges based on the violation of fundamental rights. It illustrates the use of constitutional mechanisms to preserve state policies that conflict with general judicial guidelines on reservations.

92. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Article 13(2) prohibits the state from making laws that take away fundamental rights. Article 15(5) enables reservations in private educational institutions. Protection against self-incrimination is a key feature of Article 20(3). Article 22(4) governs the use of advisory boards in cases of preventive detention. These specific provisions detail the protections and powers related to various rights and their practical implementation within the Indian legal system.

93. (D) Art 14 is a general principle; Art 15 is specific to citizens.
Article 14 establishes the broad general principle of equality before the law for all persons, including non-citizens. In contrast, Article 15 is a specific

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application of that principle reserved exclusively for citizens, prohibiting discrimination on limited grounds. This distinction highlights the layered approach to equality, where basic legal parity is universal, while specific protections against social discrimination are tied to the status of citizenship.

94. (C) Issued to a lower court to transfer a case or quash an order.
Certiorari is a unique writ because it is directed toward judicial or quasi-judicial bodies rather than administrative officials or private individuals. It allows a higher court to review the proceedings of a lower tribunal to correct jurisdictional errors or legal mistakes. By quashing improper orders, certiorari ensures that lower courts operate within their legal boundaries and follow the principles of natural justice and correct procedure.

95. (B) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967
The UAPA is often at the center of legal debates because its provisions on bail and detention can significantly restrict personal liberty. Critics argue that the act allows for prolonged imprisonment without trial, potentially infringing on fundamental rights. Defenders emphasize its necessity for national security. This tension highlights the ongoing challenge of balancing the state's duty to protect citizens from terrorism with the preservation of individual civil liberties.

96. (D) It includes the freedom of the press implicitly, though not expressly mentioned in the text.
Although the Constitution does not explicitly mention the freedom of the press, the judiciary has consistently interpreted it as an essential part of the freedom of speech and expression. This freedom allows the press to function as a watchdog in a democracy. However, like other freedoms, it is subject to reasonable restrictions and does not grant an absolute right to access the internet or criticize the judiciary without limit.

97. (A) An individual must necessarily approach the High Court under Article 226 before moving the Supreme Court under Article 32.
Article 32 allows citizens to approach the Supreme Court directly without first seeking a remedy from the High Court. This original jurisdiction is a critical feature of the Indian Constitution, as it makes the highest court the immediate protector of fundamental rights. While the right to move the court can be suspended during a national emergency, it remains a fundamental right in itself during normal times.

98. (C) The 44th Amendment Act, 1978
The 44th Amendment was enacted to prevent the future misuse of emergency powers and strengthen fundamental rights. It stipulated that Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even during an emergency. It also changed the grounds for declaring an internal emergency from internal disturbance to armed rebellion. These safeguards were essential for restoring democratic balance and ensuring that the state cannot arbitrarily override core individual liberties.

99. (A) Limitations on tyranny of the executive, promoting democracy.
Fundamental rights serve as a vital check on state power, preventing the executive and legislature from acting tyrannically. By protecting individual liberties, these rights promote a government of laws rather than men. They ensure that the majority cannot easily suppress the rights of the minority, which is essential for maintaining a stable and just democratic society where every citizen can live with dignity and freedom.

100. (D) Maneka Gandhi case - Broadening the scope of Article 21 (Personal Liberty)
The Maneka Gandhi case is correctly associated with the expansion of personal liberty under Article 21. This judgment established that any law depriving a person of liberty must be fair, just, and reasonable. Other cases mentioned have different focuses: Champakam Dorairajan dealt with equality and reservations, Gopalan with preventive detention, and Bommai with secularism and state power. The Maneka Gandhi case remains a cornerstone of modern Indian constitutional law.

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CHAPTER 05

Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties

1. Consider the following statements regarding the origin and constitutional basis of the Directive Principles of State Policy:
I. The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Indian Constitution.
II. The concept of Directive Principles was inspired by the Constitution of the United States of America.
III. The Irish Free State model primarily focused on civil and political rights rather than social and economic rights.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) III only
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Socialist Directive Principles:
I. Article 38 directs the state to secure a social order for the welfare of the people.
II. Article 39 promotes equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
III. Article 42 provides for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
IV. Article 43B promotes cooperative societies as a socialist principle.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II and III
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Gandhian Directive Principles:
I. Article 40 provides for the organisation of village panchayats.
II. Article 43 promotes cottage industries on an individual or cooperation basis in rural areas.
III. Article 46 aims to promote the educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and weaker sections.
IV. Article 47 includes the duty of the state to bring about the prohibition of intoxicating drinks.
V. Article 48 includes the protection of monuments and places of national importance.
Which of the above statements is/are a correct combination?
(A) I, III and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

4. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable in nature and cannot be enforced in a court of law.
Reason (R): They serve as a guide for governance and form the foundation of a welfare state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

5. Match the following Articles of the Directive Principles in List I with their corresponding provisions in List II:
List I: (Articles)
P. Article 39A
Q. Article 41

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R. Article 43A
S. Article 44

List II: (Provisions)

I. Right to work, education, and public assistance
II. Equal justice and free legal aid
III. Uniform Civil Code
IV. Participation of workers in management of industries

(A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

6. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of Supreme Court judgements dealing with the conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles?
(A) State of Madras vs Champakam Dorairajan → Golaknath Case → Kesavananda Bharati Case → Minerva Mills Case
(B) Golaknath Case → State of Madras vs Champakam Dorairajan → Minerva Mills Case → Kesavananda Bharati Case
(C) State of Madras vs Champakam Dorairajan → Kesavananda Bharati Case → Golaknath Case → Minerva Mills Case
(D) Kesavananda Bharati Case → Golaknath Case → State of Madras vs Champakam Dorairajan → Minerva Mills Case
(E) Answer not known

7. Arrange the following Directive Principles in ascending order of their Article numbers as they appear in the Constitution:
I. Living wage for workers
II. Provision for early childhood care and education
III. Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry
IV. Separation of judiciary from executive
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, I, IV, II
(E) Answer not known

8. Which of the following pairs of Article and its corresponding subject is correctly matched?
(A) Article 39A - Protection of monuments
(B) Article 50 - Promotion of international peace
(C) Article 48A - Uniform Civil Code
(D) Article 43 - Living wage for workers
(E) Answer not known

9. Which part of the Indian Constitution contains the Directive Principles of State Policy?
(A) Part III
(B) Part IV
(C) Part IVA
(D) Part V
(E) Answer not known

10. The framers of the Indian Constitution borrowed the concept of Directive Principles of State Policy from the Constitution of which country?
(A) United States of America
(B) Soviet Union
(C) Ireland
(D) Japan
(E) Answer not known

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11. Consider the following statements regarding Article 39:
I. It requires the state to ensure that the ownership and control of material resources are distributed to subserve the common good.
II. It mandates the state to protect monuments and places of national importance.
III. It directs the state to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) III only
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

12. Consider the following statements regarding Liberal-Intellectual Directive Principles:
I. Article 44 directs the state to secure a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India.
II. Article 48A directs the state to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife.
III. Article 49 mandates the separation of the

judiciary from the executive in the public services of the state.
IV. Article 50 directs the state to promote international peace and security.
Which of the above statements are incorrect?
(A) III and IV
(B) I, II and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

13. Consider the following statements regarding the Fundamental Duties and the Swaran Singh Committee:
I. The Swaran Singh Committee was set up to make recommendations about fundamental duties during the internal emergency.
II. The 42nd Amendment Act 1976 added Part IVA to the Constitution based on its recommendations.
III. The committee recommended the inclusion of a duty to pay taxes, which was accepted and added to Article 51A.
IV. Article 51A originally contained ten fundamental duties.
V. The 11th fundamental duty was added by the 86th Amendment Act in 2002.
Which of the above statements is/are an incorrect combination?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) III, IV and V
(C) I, II, IV and V
(D) I, II and IV
(E) Answer not known

14. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Article 40 forms the foundation for the Panchayat Raj system in India.
Reason (R): It directs the state to organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers to function as units of self-government.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

15. Match the following Directive Principles added by the 42nd Amendment Act 1976 in List I with their respective Articles in List II:
List I: (Directive Principles)
P. Equal justice and free legal aid
Q. Participation of workers in management of industries
R. Protection and improvement of environment
S. Opportunities for healthy development of children
List II: (Articles)
I. Article 39(f)
II. Article 39A
III. Article 43A
IV. Article 48A
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

16. Which of the following is the correct order of the first four Fundamental Duties as listed under Article 51A (a) to (d)?
(A) Abide by the Constitution → Cherish noble ideals of freedom struggle → Uphold sovereignty, unity and integrity → Defend the country
(B) Cherish noble ideals of freedom struggle → Abide by the Constitution → Defend the country → Uphold sovereignty, unity and integrity
(C) Uphold sovereignty, unity and integrity → Defend the country → Abide by the Constitution → Cherish noble ideals of freedom struggle
(D) Abide by the Constitution → Uphold sovereignty, unity and integrity → Cherish noble ideals of freedom struggle → Defend the country
(E) Answer not known

17. Arrange the following Fundamental Duties in the order they appear in Article 51A:
I. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood
II. To value and preserve the rich heritage of the composite culture
III. To protect and improve the natural environment
IV. To develop the scientific temper, humanism

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and the spirit of inquiry
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) III, IV, I, II
(D) I, III, II, IV
(E) Answer not known

18. Which of the following pairs of Directive Principle categorization is incorrectly matched?
(A) Article 39 - Socialist Principle
(B) Article 40 - Gandhian Principle
(C) Article 41 - Gandhian Principle
(D) Article 50 - Liberal Intellectual Principle
(E) Answer not known

19. Which of the following constitutional components acts as the "conscience of the Constitution"?
(A) Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties
(B) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
(C) Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties
(D) Preamble and Fundamental Rights
(E) Answer not known

20. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009 is primarily viewed as a legislative implementation of the original intent of which Directive Principle before it was amended?
(A) Article 41
(B) Article 46
(C) Article 47
(D) Article 45
(E) Answer not known

21. Consider the following statements regarding the changes made to the Directive Principles by constitutional amendments:
I. The 42nd Amendment Act added Article 39A to provide for equal justice and free legal aid.
II. The 44th Amendment Act added Article 43B to promote cooperative societies.
III. The 86th Amendment Act changed the subject matter of Article 45 to early childhood care and education.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II only
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

22. Consider the following statements regarding Fundamental Duties:
I. Article 51A(g) imposes a duty to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife.
II. Article 51A(i) relates to striving towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.
III. Article 51A(h) mandates the development of scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry.
IV. Article 51A(k) places a duty on parents or guardians to provide opportunities for education to their child between the age of 6 and 14 years.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

23. Consider the following statements regarding the conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles:
I. In the Champakam Dorairajan case (1951), the Supreme Court ruled that in case of conflict, Fundamental Rights would prevail over Directive Principles.
II. In the Golaknath case, the Supreme Court declared that Parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights to give effect to Directive Principles.
III. Article 31C was introduced to protect laws implementing Article 39(b) and (c) from being challenged on the grounds of violating Article 14 or 19.
IV. The Kesavananda Bharati case established that the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be altered.
V. The Minerva Mills case (1980) established that Directive Principles have absolute primacy over all Fundamental Rights.
Which of the above statements is/are a correct combination?
(A) I, II, III and IV

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(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, II and III
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

24. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills case (1980) held that the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
Reason (R): Giving absolute primacy to one over the other would disturb the harmony of the Constitution, which is an essential feature of its basic structure.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

25. Match the following landmark cases/ committees in List I with their core outcome or recommendation in List II:
List I: (Cases/Committees)
P. Swaran Singh Committee
Q. Verma Committee
R. Champakam Dorairajan Case
S. Minerva Mills Case
List II: (Outcomes/Recommendations)
I. Subordination of Directive Principles to Fundamental Rights
II. Balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
III. Recommendation for insertion of Fundamental Duties
IV. Identification of legal provisions for the implementation of Fundamental Duties
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

26. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the Constitutional Amendment Acts that added or modified the Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act → 44th Amendment Act → 86th Amendment Act → 97th Amendment Act
(B) 44th Amendment Act → 42nd Amendment Act → 97th Amendment Act → 86th Amendment Act
(C) 42nd Amendment Act → 86th Amendment Act → 44th Amendment Act → 97th Amendment Act
(D) 44th Amendment Act → 86th Amendment Act → 42nd Amendment Act → 97th Amendment Act
(E) Answer not known

27. Arrange the following Constitutional provisions logically in the ascending order of their Articles (from Article 45 to 48):
I. Provision for early childhood care and education
II. Promotion of educational and economic interests of SCs, STs and weaker sections
III. Duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition and standard of living
IV. Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) III, IV, I, II
(D) IV, III, II, I
(E) Answer not known

28. Which of the following pairs of legislation and its corresponding Directive Principle implementation is correctly matched?
(A) MGNREGA - Article 41
(B) Legal Services Authorities Act - Article 39A implementation
(C) Right to Education Act - Article 45 implementation provisions
(D) Environment Protection Act - Article 48A implementation rules
(E) Answer not known

29. Which of the following Directive Principles is exclusively classified as a Gandhian principle?
(A) Equal justice and free legal aid
(B) Organisation of village panchayats
(C) Separation of judiciary from executive
(D) Uniform Civil Code

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(E) Answer not known

30. Identify the correct statement regarding Article 44 of the Indian Constitution.
(A) It directs the state to strictly enforce a Uniform Civil Code within ten years of the Constitution's commencement.
(B) It directs the state to endeavor to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India.
(C) It is a justiciable right that citizens can enforce in the Supreme Court.
(D) It explicitly mentions Goa as the model state for a Uniform Civil Code.
(E) Answer not known

31. Consider the following statements regarding the Verma Committee on Fundamental Duties (1999):
I. It observed that the Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable and have no legal sanction whatsoever in existing laws.
II. It identified the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act (1971) as a legal provision implementing Article 51A(a).
III. It recommended the deletion of duties that overlap with Directive Principles.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) II and III
(B) I only
(C) I and II
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

32. Consider the following statements regarding the features of Fundamental Duties:
I. Some of them are moral duties while others are civic duties.
II. They are applicable only to citizens and do not extend to foreigners.
III. They are non-justiciable in nature, similar to the Directive Principles of State Policy.
IV. The Constitution explicitly provides for direct legal enforcement of all duties under Article 51A.
Which of the above statements are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

33. Consider the following statements regarding the implementation of Directive Principles in Tamil Nadu:
I. The Mid-day Meal Scheme fulfills the directive under Article 47 to raise the level of nutrition and standard of living.
II. The promotion of cooperative societies in Tamil Nadu aligns with Article 43B.
III. Tamil Nadu's efforts in forest conservation strictly implement Article 48A.
IV. The reservation policy for weaker sections in Tamil Nadu education is guided by Article 46.
V. Tamil Nadu implemented complete prohibition of liquor in 1950 strictly following Article 40.
Which of the above statements is/are an incorrect combination?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

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34. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Article 47 directs the state to bring about the prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs.
Reason (R): Complete prohibition is successfully enforced uniformly across all states in India, including Tamil Nadu, making it a legally binding right.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

35. Match the following specific Fundamental Duties under Article 51A in List I with their respective clauses in List II:
List I: (Fundamental Duties)
P. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence
Q. To develop scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry
R. To protect and improve the natural

environment
S. To strive towards excellence in all spheres

List II: (Clauses)
I. Article 51A(g)
II. Article 51A(h)
III. Article 51A(i)
IV. Article 51A(j)

(A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

36. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the enactment of Acts related to the implementation of Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles?
(A) Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act → Environment (Protection) Act → Right to Education Act
(B) Environment (Protection) Act → Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act → Right to Education Act
(C) Right to Education Act → Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act → Environment (Protection) Act
(D) Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act → Right to Education Act → Environment (Protection) Act
(E) Answer not known

37. Arrange the following Directive Principles classified under the liberal-intellectual category in the ascending order of their Article numbers:
I. Separation of judiciary from the executive
II. Uniform Civil Code
III. Early childhood care and education
IV. Promotion of international peace and security

(A) II, III, I, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) III, II, IV, I
(D) II, I, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

38. Which of the following pairs of borrowed constitutional features is correctly matched?
(A) Directive Principles - Constitution of Ireland
(B) Fundamental Duties - Soviet Union Constitution
(C) Specific listing of duties - American Constitution
(D) Social-economic model - Constitution of Ireland
(E) Answer not known

39. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Articles 43, 43A, and 43B.
(A) Article 43A was introduced as a Gandhian principle to promote rural cottage industries.
(B) Article 43 aims to secure a living wage and a decent standard of life for all workers.
(C) Article 43A was added by the 42nd Amendment to ensure the participation of workers in the management of industries.
(D) Article 43B promotes the voluntary formation and democratic control of cooperative societies.
(E) Answer not known

40. The 11th Fundamental Duty, which requires parents or guardians to provide opportunities for education to their children between the ages of 6 and 14, was added by which Constitutional Amendment?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(C) 97th Amendment Act, 2011
(D) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
(E) Answer not known

41. Consider the following statements regarding the Basic Structure doctrine and Directive Principles:
I. The Kesavananda Bharati case established that the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be abrogated even by a constitutional amendment.
II. The harmony and balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles is considered a part of the basic structure of the Constitution.
III. The Golaknath case first introduced the basic structure doctrine to protect the Directive Principles.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) III only
(B) I and II
(C) II and III
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

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42. Consider the following statements regarding the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):
I. It is a legislative mechanism that gives practical effect to Article 41 of the Constitution.
II. It guarantees 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household.
III. It operationalizes the state's duty to provide the right to work within the limits of its economic capacity.
IV. It was specifically mandated by Article 43B added by the 97th Amendment.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II and III
(C) I, II and III
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

43. Consider the following statements regarding the criticisms of Fundamental Duties:
I. They were added to the Constitution during an Emergency without a national referendum.
II. Some of the duties are described as vague, ambiguous, and difficult to be understood by the common man.
III. Their non-justiciable character has been criticized as making them mere moral precepts.
IV. The list of duties is exhaustive and covers all important duties like casting a vote and paying taxes.
V. There is a general lack of awareness among citizens regarding the explicit provisions of Article 51A.
Which of the above statements is/are a correct combination?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III and V
(D) I, II, III and V
(E) Answer not known

44. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Although Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable, they are legally relevant in constitutional interpretation.
Reason (R): Courts can consider the Fundamental Duties while determining the constitutional validity of a law that seeks to implement them.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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45. Match the following Gandhian Directive Principles in List I with their corresponding Articles in List II:
List I: (Gandhian Directive Principles)
P. Prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs
Q. Prohibition of cow slaughter
R. Organisation of village panchayats
S. Promotion of educational and economic interests of weaker sections
List II: (Articles)
I. Article 40
II. Article 46
III. Article 47
IV. Article 48
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

46. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the new Directive Principles added by the 42nd Amendment Act in order of their Article numbers?
(A) Article 39A → Article 43A → Article 48A
(B) Article 43A → Article 39A → Article 48A
(C) Article 48A → Article 39A → Article 43A
(D) Article 39A → Article 48A → Article 43A
(E) Answer not known

47. Arrange the following Fundamental Duties sequentially as they appear from Article 51A(a) to 51A(d):
I. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals
II. To cherish and follow the noble ideals of the freedom struggle
III. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India

IV. To defend the country and render national service
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, IV, I, II
(E) Answer not known

48. Which of the following pairs of Constitutional Amendment and its enactment year is correctly matched?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act - 1978
(B) 44th Amendment Act - 1976
(C) 86th Amendment Act - 2002
(D) 97th Amendment Act - 1999
(E) Answer not known

49. The Mid-Day Meal Scheme, pioneered in Tamil Nadu, is often cited as a practical realization of which Directive Principle aimed at raising the level of nutrition?
(A) Article 43
(B) Article 45
(C) Article 48
(D) Article 47
(E) Answer not known

50. According to Article 38 of the Indian Constitution, what is the primary objective the state must secure for the welfare of the people?
(A) Equal justice and free legal aid for all citizens
(B) Adoption of a Uniform Civil Code for all citizens
(C) A social order based on justice in national life
(D) Participation of workers in the industrial management
(E) Answer not known

51. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Article 50 directs the state to take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the state.
Reason (R): The separation ensures that the executive relies entirely on the judiciary for all administrative decisions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

52. Match the following landmark Supreme Court cases concerning Directive Principles in List I with the year of their judgement in List II:
List I: (Supreme Court Cases)
P. State of Madras vs. Champakam Dorairajan
Q. Golaknath Case
R. Kesavananda Bharati Case
S. Minerva Mills Case
List II: (Years)
I. 1951
II. 1967
III. 1973
IV. 1980
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

53. Which of the following pairs of a Directive Principle category and its corresponding Article is incorrectly matched?
(A) Gandhian Principle - Article 49
(B) Liberal Intellectual Principle - Article 51
(C) Socialist Principle - Article 41
(D) Liberal Intellectual Principle - Article 48A
(E) Answer not known

54. The provision to ensure "equal pay for equal work for both men and women" is classified under which category of Directive Principles?
(A) Gandhian Principle
(B) Liberal-Intellectual Principle
(C) Socialist Principle
(D) Democratic Principle
(E) Answer not known

55. Identify the correct statement regarding the Right to Education Act 2009.
(A) It implemented the amended version of Article 45
(B) It was enacted to implement only Article 41 provisions
(C) It was struck down by the Court in the Minerva Mills case
(D) It serves as a direct implementation of

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Article 44 codes
(E) Answer not known

56. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Article 31C of the Indian Constitution.
(A) It was inserted to protect laws giving effect to the Directive Principles specified in Article 39(b) and (c).
(B) It protects such laws even if they are inconsistent with the Fundamental Rights conferred by Article 14 or Article 19.
(C) The 42nd Amendment attempted to extend its scope to cover all Directive Principles.
(D) The Supreme Court in Kesavananda Bharati case held the entirety of Article 31C as unconstitutional and void.
(E) Answer not known

57. The enactment of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 represent the legislative application of which Constitutional concept?
(A) Article 39(a) ensuring right to adequate means of livelihood
(B) Article 48A directing the state to safeguard forests and wildlife
(C) Article 50 separating judiciary from executive
(D) Article 49 protecting monuments of national importance
(E) Answer not known

58. The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 added which new Directive Principle to the Constitution?
(A) Article 39A
(B) Article 43A
(C) Article 43B
(D) Article 48A
(E) Answer not known

59. The Swaran Singh Committee, which recommended the incorporation of Fundamental Duties, was constituted during which significant period of Indian history?
(A) The Indo-Pak War of 1971
(B) The period of internal emergency (1975-1977)
(C) The drafting of the Constitution (1947-1949)
(D) The economic liberalisation of 1991
(E) Answer not known

60. As per Article 51A of the Constitution, what does the duty to "develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform" denote?
(A) Cultivating a logical, rational, and inquisitive mindset among citizens
(B) Eradicating all religious practices by state decree
(C) Mandating scientific research in all educational institutions
(D) Prohibiting the study of humanities
(E) Answer not known

61. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Article 51 directs the Indian state to promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations.
Reason (R): This directive is legally enforceable by the International Court of Justice.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

62. Match the specific Fundamental Duties under Article 51A in List I with their key phrases in List II:
List I: (Fundamental Duties)
P. Article 51A(b)
Q. Article 51A(c)
R. Article 51A(e)
S. Article 51A(f)
List II: (Key Phrases)
I. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
II. To cherish and follow noble ideals of the freedom struggle
III. To uphold and protect sovereignty, unity and integrity
IV. To promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III

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(E) Answer not known

63. Which of the following pairs regarding constitutions containing Fundamental Duties is correctly matched?
(A) Japanese Constitution - Contains a list of duties of citizens
(B) Constitution of the USA - Contains an explicit list of citizens' duties
(C) Constitution of Australia - Famous for its detailed fundamental duties chapter
(D) Constitution of Canada - Modeled duties after the Indian Constitution
(E) Answer not known

64. Which of the following Directive Principles is NOT classified under the Liberal-Intellectual category?
(A) To secure for all citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout India
(B) To separate the judiciary from the executive in public service
(C) To promote educational and economic interests of SCs and STs
(D) To promote international peace and security among all nations
(E) Answer not known

65. Identify the correct statement regarding Article 46 of the Indian Constitution.
(A) It strictly falls under the liberal-intellectual principles
(B) It prohibits the slaughter of cows and calves across India
(C) It restricts the state from providing help to weaker sections
(D) It protects the educational and economic interests of SCs/STs
(E) Answer not known

66. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Golaknath case (1967) and its impact on Directive Principles.
(A) The Supreme Court ruled that Fundamental Rights cannot be amended for the implementation of Directive Principles.
(B) In response, Parliament enacted the 24th and 25th Amendment Acts.
(C) The judgement asserted the absolute supremacy of Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights.
(D) The ruling necessitated the introduction of Article 31C to protect certain Directive Principles.
(E) Answer not known

67. The concept that laws enacted to implement the directives contained in Article 39(b) and 39(c) cannot be declared void on the ground of violating Articles 14 and 19 demonstrates which constitutional feature?
(A) The absolute superiority of all Directive Principles over Rights
(B) Precedence to certain Socialist Principles for wealth distribution
(C) The complete non-justiciability of Fundamental Rights in courts
(D) The power of the executive to bypass the judiciary in governance
(E) Answer not known

68. Which state in India is frequently cited in debates concerning Article 44 as it currently administers a uniform civil code applicable to all its citizens regardless of religion?
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Kerala
(C) Gujarat
(D) Goa
(E) Answer not known

69. The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971, is a legal enactment that directly ensures the compliance of which Fundamental Duty?
(A) Article 51A(a) regarding the Flag and Constitution
(B) Article 51A(c) regarding national sovereignty and unity
(C) Article 51A(f) regarding the preservation of heritage
(D) Article 51A(i) regarding the protection of public property
(E) Answer not known

70. What is the meaning of the term "living wage" as mentioned in Article 43 of the Directive Principles?
(A) A wage determined by the market forces without any state oversight
(B) A wage that provides only the most basic and bare necessities of life

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(C) A wage ensuring sustenance, education, and health for workers' families
(D) A uniform wage paid equally to all workers regardless of their skill
(E) Answer not known

71. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The 42nd Amendment Act added Article 48A, directing the state to protect and improve the environment and safeguard forests and wildlife.
Reason (R): The global environmental movements of the 1970s and the Stockholm Declaration influenced India to explicitly include environmental protection in the Directive Principles.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

72. Match the following Directive Principles in List I with their primary ideological classification in List II:
List I: (Directive Principles)
P. Article 39 (Equitable distribution of resources)
Q. Article 43 (Promotion of cottage industries)
R. Article 44 (Uniform Civil Code)
S. Article 50 (Separation of judiciary)
List II: (Ideological Classification)
I. Gandhian Principle
II. Socialist Principle
III. Liberal-Intellectual Principle
IV. Liberal-Intellectual Principle
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

73. Which of the following pairs regarding the implementation of Directive Principles in Tamil Nadu is incorrectly matched?
(A) Prohibition of liquor (Article 47) - Implemented in varying degrees historically in Tamil Nadu
(B) Uniform Civil Code (Article 44) - Enacted as a standalone state law in Tamil Nadu
(C) Mid-day meal scheme (Article 47) - Successfully implemented by successive state governments
(D) Free legal aid (Article 39A) - Handled through the State Legal Services Authority
(E) Answer not known

74. Which of the following Directive Principles represents a blend of both Socialist and Gandhian ideologies, depending on its specific application (e.g., securing a living wage vs. promoting cottage industries)?
(A) Article 40
(B) Article 44
(C) Article 43
(D) Article 50
(E) Answer not known

75. Identify the correct statement regarding the applicability of Fundamental Duties.
(A) They are applicable to both citizens and foreigners residing in India.
(B) They apply only to individuals holding public office.
(C) They are mandatory for non-resident Indians but not for resident citizens.
(D) They are confined to citizens only and do not extend to foreigners.
(E) Answer not known

76. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the legal nature of Fundamental Duties.
(A) They are directly enforceable by the Supreme Court via writs
(B) They are non-justiciable similar to the Directive Principles
(C) Parliament is legally free to enforce them via legislation
(D) Courts use them to check the constitutional validity of laws
(E) Answer not known

77. The duty to safeguard public property and abjure violence, enshrined in Article 51A(i), is crucial for democratic citizenship because:
(A) It mandates citizens to fund the maintenance of public monuments
(B) It encourages peaceful protest while condemning the destruction

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(C) It prohibits any form of strike or protest by organized labor
(D) It makes citizens liable for any natural damage to the property
(E) Answer not known

78. In which part of the Constitution are the Fundamental Duties explicitly enumerated?
(A) Part III
(B) Part IVA
(C) Part IV
(D) Part VA
(E) Answer not known

79. Which individual described the Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights as the "conscience of the Constitution"?
(A) Granville Austin
(B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(C) K.M. Munshi
(D) B.N. Rau
(E) Answer not known

80. The Fundamental Duty to "cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom" implies:
(A) Merely memorizing the specific dates of the freedom struggle
(B) Making military service compulsory for all Indian young people
(C) Inculcating nationalism, sacrifice, and non-violence in daily life
(D) Rejecting all forms of foreign relations and diplomatic ties
(E) Answer not known

81. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Article 51A(k) makes it the fundamental duty of parents or guardians to provide opportunities for education to their children.
Reason (R): This duty applies to children between the ages of 6 and 18 years.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

82. Match the following Articles of Directive Principles in List I with their core subjects in List II:
List I: (Articles)
P. Article 42
Q. Article 45
R. Article 47
S. Article 49
List II: (Subjects)
I. Early childhood care and education
II. Just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
III. Protection of monuments and places of national importance
IV. Raising the level of nutrition and standard of living
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

83. Which of the following pairs of Supreme Court cases and its key ruling regarding Directive Principles is correctly matched?
(A) Golaknath Case - Directive Principles have absolute primacy over Fundamental Rights
(B) Kesavananda Bharati Case - Basic structure includes harmony between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
(C) Champakam Dorairajan Case - Directive Principles are subordinate to Fundamental Rights
(D) Minerva Mills Case - Article 31C is completely invalid
(E) Answer not known

84. The addition of Articles 39A, 43A, and 48A to the Directive Principles of State Policy reflects which ideological shift introduced by the 42nd Amendment Act?
(A) Strengthening of purely Gandhian principles throughout the nation
(B) Complete abandonment of liberal-intellectual principles in law
(C) Focus solely on international peace and security between nations
(D) Commitment to socialist and environmental objectives in policies

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(E) Answer not known

85. Identify the correct characteristic of the Socialist Directive Principles.
(A) They aim to bridge gaps and establish a welfare state for all
(B) They strictly forbid the state from interfering in economics
(C) They focus solely on village panchayats and rural governance
(D) They advocate for the complete abolition of private property
(E) Answer not known

86. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976.
(A) It added three new Directive Principles to Part IV.
(B) It inserted Part IVA containing the Fundamental Duties.
(C) It amended Article 45 to change the age group for free and compulsory education.
(D) It attempted to give legal primacy to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights.
(E) Answer not known

87. The significance of Fundamental Duties for democratic citizenship lies in the fact that they:
(A) They remind citizens of duties while they are enjoying rights
(B) They act as an absolute prerequisite for claiming any rights
(C) They allow the state to arbitrarily arrest non-complying people
(D) They replace the Fundamental Rights during a national emergency
(E) Answer not known

88. The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, was enacted to give statutory backing to which Directive Principle?
(A) Article 40
(B) Article 41
(C) Article 43
(D) Article 39A
(E) Answer not known

89. The prohibition of the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle is mentioned under which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 46
(B) Article 48
(C) Article 47
(D) Article 48A
(E) Answer not known

90. The Fundamental Duty to "value and preserve the rich heritage of the composite culture" aims to:
(A) Promote only one uniform regional culture across India
(B) Reject any modern or scientific advancements in cultural practices
(C) Protect the diverse and pluralistic cultural legacy of the nation
(D) Make religious instruction compulsory in all schools
(E) Answer not known

91. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Article 49 makes it the obligation of the state to protect every monument or place of historical interest declared to be of national importance.
Reason (R): Any destruction or defacement of such monuments is automatically considered treason under the Constitution.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

92. Match the following Fundamental Duties in List I with their corresponding values in List II:
List I: (Fundamental Duties)
P. To promote harmony and spirit of brotherhood
Q. To develop scientific temper and humanism
R. To strive towards excellence in all spheres
S. To protect and improve the natural environment
List II: (Values)
I. Fostering a logical and rational society
II. Ensuring collective progress of the nation
III. Preserving ecological balance
IV. Rising above religious, linguistic and

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regional diversities
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(E) Answer not known

93. Which of the following pairs of a Directive Principle and its underlying philosophy is incorrectly matched?
(A) Promotion of international peace (Article 51) - Liberal-Intellectual
(B) Organisation of village panchayats (Article 40) - Gandhian
(C) Equal pay for equal work (Article 39) - Socialist
(D) Protection of monuments (Article 49) - Gandhian
(E) Answer not known

94. The promotion of cooperative societies, mandated by Article 43B, is rooted in which ideological category of the Directive Principles?
(A) Purely Socialist Principle
(B) Gandhian Principle
(C) Liberal-Intellectual Principle
(D) Internationalist Principle
(E) Answer not known

95. Identify the correct statement regarding the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties.
(A) They are complementary parts of democratic citizenship in India
(B) They are legally enforceable conditions for claiming any rights
(C) The Constitution denies rights to those who do not perform duties
(D) Duties restrict rights by prioritizing the state over individuals
(E) Answer not known

96. Which of the following is NOT a common criticism leveled against the Fundamental Duties?
(A) The list of duties provided is not exhaustive for all citizens
(B) Many duties are vaguely worded and difficult for the common man
(C) They were subjected to a national referendum before inclusion
(D) Their non-justiciable nature makes them effectively toothless
(E) Answer not known

97. The implementation of the MGNREGA scheme is primarily considered a practical realization of Article 41. What does this indicate about the nature of Directive Principles?
(A) They remain permanently unenforceable ideals in Indian context
(B) They can only be implemented through constitutional amendments
(C) They are meant to restrict the economic freedom of the state
(D) They serve as a blueprint for policies based on state capacity
(E) Answer not known

98. According to Article 51A(e), the duty to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood must transcend which of the following diversities?
(A) Only religious diversities found within the national territory
(B) Only linguistic and regional diversities across the nation-state
(C) Religious, linguistic, and regional or sectional diversities
(D) Economic and social diversities present within the population
(E) Answer not known

99. The inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution aligns with the constitution of which of the following countries that also features a chapter on duties?
(A) United States of America
(B) Russia (former USSR)
(C) United Kingdom
(D) France
(E) Answer not known

100. The Fundamental Duty articulated in Article 51A(c) is to uphold and protect:
(A) The national monuments and public property
(B) The natural environment and wildlife
(C) The noble ideals of the freedom struggle
(D) The sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (D) I only
The Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in Part IV of the Indian Constitution, spanning Articles 36 to 51. While the concept was inspired by the Irish Constitution, the Irish model specifically emphasized social and economic rights to guide state policy. Statement II is incorrect because the United States Constitution primarily focuses on individual civil and political rights.

2. (C) I, II and III
Socialist principles in the Constitution aim at establishing social and economic justice. Article 38 mandates a social order for public welfare, while Article 39 ensures resources serve the common good and equal pay. Article 42 addresses humane working conditions. Conversely, Article 43B, which deals with cooperative societies, is categorized under Gandhian principles rather than the socialist ideology.

3. (B) I, II, III and IV
Gandhian principles reflect the program of reconstruction enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi during the national movement. These include organizing village panchayats under Article 40 and promoting cottage industries through Article 43. Additionally, Article 46 supports weaker sections, and Article 47 seeks to prohibit intoxicating drinks. Article 49, regarding national monuments, falls under liberal-intellectual principles instead of Gandhian ones.

4. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Directive Principles are non-justiciable, meaning they cannot be enforced by courts if violated. This status exists because the nation lacked sufficient financial resources and administrative maturity at independence. While these principles serve as essential guidelines for governance and define the welfare state, their fundamental nature in governance does not directly cause their legal non-enforceability in judicial forums.

5. (B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Specific articles in Part IV address distinct social and economic objectives. Article 39A ensures free legal aid for the poor. Article 41 provides the right to work and education in specific cases. Article 43A encourages worker participation in industrial management. Article 44 directs the state toward a Uniform Civil Code, promoting legal uniformity across all religious communities.

6. (A) State of Madras vs Champakam Dorairajan → Golaknath Case → Kesavananda Bharati Case → Minerva Mills Case
The legal relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles evolved through several landmark judgements. The sequence began with the Champakam Dorairajan case in 1951, followed by the Golaknath case in 1967. The Kesavananda Bharati case of 1973 introduced the basic structure doctrine. Finally, the Minerva Mills case in 1980 established the necessary balance between these two constitutional components.

7. (A) I, II, III, IV
Directive Principles are arranged numerically within Part IV. Article 43 focuses on securing a living wage for workers. This is followed by Article 45, which addresses early childhood care and education. Article 48 deals with the organization of agriculture and animal husbandry. Finally, Article 50 mandates the separation of the judiciary from the executive in public services.

8. (D) Article 43 - Living wage for workers
Article 43 mandates that the state shall endeavor to secure a living wage and decent standard of life for all workers. Other pairs are mismatched as Article 39A concerns free legal aid, Article 50 involves the separation of the judiciary from the executive, and Article 48A focuses on environmental protection. Article 44 is actually the one covering the Uniform Civil Code.

9. (B) Part IV
The Directive Principles of State Policy are enshrined in Part IV of the Indian Constitution,

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encompassing Articles 36 to 51. These principles provide the framework for social and economic democracy. They are distinct from Part III, which contains Fundamental Rights, and Part IVA, which lists Fundamental Duties. These directives guide the state in formulating policies and laws.

10. (C) Ireland
The framers of the Indian Constitution drew inspiration for the Directive Principles of State Policy from the Irish Constitution of 1937. The Irish, in turn, had copied this concept from the Spanish Constitution. This borrowing highlights the global exchange of constitutional ideas aimed at fostering social welfare and economic justice within a democratic framework for newly independent nations.

11. (D) II only
Article 39 includes several clauses directed at securing social justice. It mandates the equitable distribution of material resources and prevents the concentration of wealth. However, the protection of monuments and places of national importance is specifically addressed under Article 49. Therefore, associating monument protection with Article 39 is factually incorrect within the structural framework of Part IV.

12. (A) III and IV
Liberal-intellectual principles represent modern democratic values within the Directive Principles. While Article 44 covers the Uniform Civil Code and Article 48A addresses environmental protection, the numbering for other provisions is different. Article 50 requires the separation of the judiciary from the executive, and Article 51 promotes international peace. Consequently, statements III and IV contain incorrect article associations.

13. (B) III, IV and V
The Swaran Singh Committee recommended several duties, but the suggestion to include tax payment as a fundamental duty was specifically rejected by the government. Article 51A did not exist in the original 1950 Constitution; it was introduced by the 42nd Amendment in 1976 with ten duties. The eleventh duty was later incorporated through the 86th Amendment Act in 2002.

14. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 40 of the Directive Principles requires the state to organize village panchayats and provide them with the necessary authority to function as effective units of self-government. This constitutional provision served as the primary ideological and legal basis for the subsequent enactment of the 73rd Amendment Act, which formally institutionalized the Panchayati Raj system across the entire country.

15. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 introduced four new Directive Principles to broaden the scope of social and environmental policy. These include Article 39(f) for child development, Article 39A for equal justice and free legal aid, Article 43A for worker participation in management, and Article 48A for environmental protection. These additions reflect a shift toward more comprehensive welfare-oriented governance.

16. (A) Abide by the Constitution → Cherish noble ideals of freedom struggle → Uphold sovereignty, unity and integrity → Defend the country
Fundamental Duties are listed alphabetically from (a) to (k) in Article 51A. The sequence begins with abiding by the Constitution and respecting its ideals. The second duty involves following the noble ideals of the freedom struggle. The third requires upholding the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India, followed by the fourth duty to defend the country and render service.

17. (A) I, II, III, IV
The sequence of Fundamental Duties continues in Article 51A with clauses (e) through (h). Clause (e) emphasizes promoting harmony and common brotherhood. Clause (f) focuses on preserving the rich heritage of composite culture. Clause (g) mandates the protection of the natural environment, including forests and wildlife. Finally, clause (h) requires the development of scientific temper, humanism, and inquiry.

18. (C) Article 41 - Gandhian Principle
Article 41, which addresses the right to work, education, and public assistance in certain cases, is classified as a Socialist principle because it aims at social security and welfare. In contrast, Gandhian principles focus on village-level

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development and moral growth, such as Article 40. Therefore, labeling Article 41 as a Gandhian principle is an incorrect classification within the constitutional framework.

19. (B) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
Granville Austin described the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy together as the "conscience of the Constitution." While Fundamental Rights protect individual liberties and provide political democracy, Directive Principles aim at establishing social and economic democracy. Together, they form the core philosophy of the Indian Constitution, balancing individual aspirations with the collective welfare of society.

20. (D) Article 45
Article 45 originally directed the state to provide free and compulsory education for all children until they completed fourteen years of age. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009 was enacted to give legislative effect to this directive. Following the 86th Amendment, this goal became a Fundamental Right under Article 21A, transforming the original intent.

21. (A) I and III
Constitutional amendments have periodically updated the Directive Principles. The 42nd Amendment Act added Article 39A to ensure free legal aid. The 86th Amendment Act modified Article 45 to focus on early childhood care for children below age six. However, Article 43B, which promotes cooperative societies, was actually introduced by the 97th Amendment Act of 2011, not the 44th Amendment.

22. (C) I, III and IV
Fundamental Duties in Article 51A cover various civic and moral obligations. Clause (g) mandates environmental protection, while clause (h) focuses on developing scientific temper and humanism. Clause (k) requires parents to provide educational opportunities to children aged six to fourteen. Statement II is incorrect because striving for excellence is defined under clause (j), whereas clause (i) concerns safeguarding public property.

23. (A) I, II, III and IV
The conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles was shaped by several judicial rulings. The Champakam Dorairajan case established the initial subordination of directives to rights. The Golaknath case restricted Parliament's power to amend rights. Article 31C was later introduced to protect specific socialist principles. While the Kesavananda Bharati case established the basic structure, the Minerva Mills case rejected the absolute primacy of directives.

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24. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In the Minerva Mills case of 1980, the Supreme Court emphasized that the Indian Constitution is founded on the balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. The court ruled that giving absolute primacy to one over the other would disturb the constitutional harmony. This balance is recognized as an essential feature of the basic structure, ensuring that individual liberty and social goals coexist.

25. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Different committees and judicial cases have defined the scope of constitutional duties and principles. The Swaran Singh Committee recommended incorporating Fundamental Duties, while the Verma Committee identified legal mechanisms for their implementation. In the judiciary, the Champakam Dorairajan case initially subordinated Directive Principles to Fundamental Rights, but the Minerva Mills case later established a harmonious balance between the two components.

26. (A) 42nd Amendment Act → 44th Amendment Act → 86th Amendment Act → 97th Amendment Act
The modification of Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties occurred through several key amendments over decades. The process began with the 42nd Amendment in 1976, followed by the 44th Amendment in 1978. Much later, the 86th Amendment in 2002 introduced changes regarding education. The sequence concluded with the 97th Amendment in 2011, which added provisions related to the promotion of cooperative societies.

27. (A) I, II, III, IV
Articles 45 through 48 of the Directive Principles follow a logical progression of social and economic goals. Article 45 addresses early childhood care and education. Article 46 focuses on the educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Article 47 mandates raising nutrition levels and public health. Finally, Article 48 concerns the organization of agriculture and animal husbandry.

28. (A) MGNREGA - Article 41
Many legislative acts in India are designed to operationalize the Directive Principles. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act specifically implements Article 41 by providing a legal guarantee for work. While other acts like the Legal Services Authorities Act and the Right to Education Act also implement specific directives, MGNREGA is a primary example of translating a directive into a functional right.

29. (B) Organisation of village panchayats
The organization of village panchayats under Article 40 is a quintessential Gandhian principle, reflecting Mahatma Gandhi's vision of self-reliant rural governance. Other principles like the Uniform Civil Code or the separation of the judiciary from the executive are classified as liberal-intellectual. Equal justice and free legal aid fall under socialist principles. Thus, village panchayats remain a distinctively Gandhian constitutional objective.

30. (B) It directs the state to endeavor to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India.
Article 44 states that the state shall endeavor to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India. This provision is a directive and not a justiciable right, meaning it cannot be enforced through courts. While Goa has a common family law, the Constitution does not mention any specific state as a model for this particular directive.

31. (A) II and III
The Verma Committee identified several legal provisions already in existence that enforce certain Fundamental Duties, such as the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act. However, the committee did not recommend the deletion of any duties. Therefore, statements claiming the committee found no legal sanctions or suggested deletions are factually inaccurate regarding the committee's actual findings and subsequent recommendations.

32. (C) I and IV
Fundamental Duties are characterized by their non-justiciable nature, as the Constitution does not provide for their direct legal enforcement through courts. They are applicable exclusively to Indian citizens. While they represent a mix of moral and civic obligations, the claim that the Constitution explicitly mandates their direct legal enforcement is incorrect, as enforcement depends entirely on subsequent parliamentary legislation.

33. (D) II, IV and V
In Tamil Nadu, the Mid-day Meal Scheme and forest conservation efforts align with Articles 47 and 48A respectively. However, statement V is incorrect because liquor prohibition is linked to Article 47, not Article 40. Furthermore, while the state promotes cooperatives and education for weaker sections, attributing these solely to the direct implementation of Articles 43B and 46 can be misleading.

34. (C) A is true but R is false.
Article 47 of the Directive Principles instructs the state to endeavor to bring about the prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs that are injurious to health. However, this directive is not uniformly enforced across all Indian states and is not a legally binding right for citizens. Its implementation remains at the discretion of individual state governments based on their policies.

35. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
Article 51A contains specific clauses for various fundamental duties. Clause (g) mandates the protection and improvement of the natural environment. Clause (h) focuses on developing a scientific temper and the spirit of inquiry. Clause (i) requires citizens to safeguard public property and abjure violence. Finally, clause (j) encourages striving toward excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.

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36. (A) Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act → Environment (Protection) Act → Right to Education Act
Legislative actions to implement constitutional principles have followed a clear chronological order. The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act was enacted in 1971 to protect national symbols. This was followed by the Environment Protection Act in 1986, which addressed ecological directives. Much later, the Right to Education Act was passed in 2009 to fulfill the mandate for compulsory education.

37. (A) II, III, I, IV
Liberal-intellectual Directive Principles are organized numerically from Article 44 to Article 51. The sequence starts with Article 44, covering the Uniform Civil Code. This is followed by Article 45, which deals with early childhood care. Article 50 focuses on the separation of the judiciary from the executive. The series concludes with Article 51, which promotes international peace and security.

38. (C) Specific listing of duties - American Constitution
The Indian Constitution incorporated various features from global documents. While Directive Principles were inspired by the Irish Constitution and Fundamental Duties by the Soviet model, most democratic constitutions, including that of the United States, traditionally do not contain a specific, enumerated list of citizens' duties. This distinction highlights the unique approach taken by the Indian framers in balancing rights with obligations.

39. (A) Article 43A was introduced as a Gandhian principle to promote rural cottage industries.
Article 43 aims to secure a living wage and decent working conditions for all workers. Article 43A, added by the 42nd Amendment, focuses on worker participation in industrial management and is classified as a socialist principle. Statement A is incorrect because Article 43A is not a Gandhian principle; the Gandhian objective in this context is actually found in Article 43B.

40. (D) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
The 11th Fundamental Duty was added to the Constitution by the 86th Amendment Act in 2002. This duty requires every parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to their child or ward between the ages of six and fourteen years. This amendment also introduced Article 21A, making free and compulsory education a Fundamental Right for the same age group.

41. (B) I and II
The Kesavananda Bharati case established the basic structure doctrine, asserting that certain fundamental features of the Constitution cannot be altered by Parliament. The Supreme Court later clarified that the harmony and balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles is an integral part of this basic structure. The Golaknath case, while significant, did not introduce the basic structure doctrine itself.

42. (C) I, II and III
The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act serves as a key legislative tool to implement the directive in Article 41, which concerns the right to work. It guarantees one hundred days of wage employment annually to rural households. This operationalizes the state's duty within its economic capacity, whereas Article 43B specifically deals with the promotion of cooperative societies.

43. (D) I, II, III and V
Fundamental Duties face several criticisms, including their introduction during the Emergency without broad public debate. Critics argue that terms used in the duties are vague and difficult for ordinary citizens to interpret. Their non-justiciable nature and the omission of essential duties, such as paying taxes or voting, are also highlighted. Furthermore, there is a widespread lack of awareness.

44. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Although Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable and cannot be directly enforced by writs, they remain legally significant in judicial interpretations. The Supreme Court has ruled that courts can look at these duties when examining the constitutional validity of a law. If a law seeks to give effect to a fundamental duty, it may be considered reasonable under the relevant articles.

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45. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Gandhian Directive Principles translate Mahatma Gandhi's social and economic vision into constitutional goals. Article 40 mandates the organization of village panchayats. Article 46 focuses on promoting the interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other weaker sections. Article 47 includes the prohibition of intoxicating drinks, and Article 48 directs the state to prohibit the slaughter of cows and calves.

46. (A) Article 39A → Article 43A → Article 48A
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 enriched the Directive Principles by adding new provisions in a specific numerical order. It began with Article 39A, which provides for equal justice and free legal aid. This was followed by Article 43A regarding worker participation in management. Finally, Article 48A was inserted to mandate the protection and improvement of the natural environment.

47. (A) I, II, III, IV
The first four Fundamental Duties listed in Article 51A follow a specific order. The initial duty is to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals. The second is to cherish and follow the noble ideals of the national freedom struggle. The third involves upholding India's sovereignty, unity, and integrity. The fourth duty requires citizens to defend the country.

48. (C) 86th Amendment Act - 2002
Constitutional amendments are identified by their specific enactment years. The 42nd Amendment was passed in 1976, while the 44th Amendment followed in 1978. The 86th Amendment Act, which introduced significant changes to education and added the eleventh fundamental duty, was enacted in 2002. The 97th Amendment Act, focusing on cooperative societies, was passed much later in the year 2011.

49. (D) Article 47
The Mid-day Meal Scheme is a landmark social welfare program that directly addresses the mandate of Article 47. This directive requires the state to regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people as among its primary duties. By providing nutritious meals to school children, the state actively works toward this goal.

50. (C) A social order based on justice in national life
Article 38 of the Constitution directs the state to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting a social order. This order must be characterized by justice—social, economic, and political—in all institutions of national life. Additionally, the state is tasked with minimizing inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities among individuals and groups of people.

51. (C) A is true but R is false.
Article 50 directs the state to take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services. The primary goal of this separation is to ensure judicial independence and prevent executive interference in legal proceedings. It does not mean the executive relies on the judiciary for administrative decisions, which remain within the executive's own functional and constitutional domain.

52. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Several landmark Supreme Court judgements have defined the legal status of the Directive Principles over the decades. The State of Madras vs. Champakam Dorairajan case occurred in 1951. The Golaknath case was decided in 1967, followed by the historic Kesavananda Bharati case in 1973. Finally, the Minerva Mills case, which established the balance between rights and directives, took place in 1980.

53. (A) Gandhian Principle - Article 49
Article 49, which concerns the protection of monuments and places of national importance, is classified as a liberal-intellectual principle rather than a Gandhian one. Gandhian principles generally focus on rural upliftment, prohibition, and the interests of weaker sections. Therefore, pairing Article 49 with the Gandhian category is an incorrect classification according to the standard ideological grouping of the Directive Principles.

54. (C) Socialist Principle
The provision for equal pay for equal work for both men and women, found in Article 39, is classified as a socialist principle. This categorization stems from its focus on economic justice and the removal of gender-based discrimination in the labor market. Such principles aim to establish a

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socialistic pattern of society by ensuring equitable treatment for all working citizens.

55. (A) It implemented the amended version of Article 45
The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009 was enacted to fulfill the constitutional mandate regarding primary education. It implemented the objectives of Article 45, which was amended by the 86th Amendment Act. This legislative step transformed the earlier directive into a functional framework, alongside the creation of Article 21A as a fundamental right for children.

56. (D) The Supreme Court in Kesavananda Bharati case held the entirety of Article 31C as unconstitutional and void.
Article 31C was introduced to protect laws implementing the socialist directives of Article 39(b) and (c). While the 42nd Amendment tried to expand this protection to all directives, the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case did not strike down the entire article. Instead, it upheld the first part while declaring the clause that barred judicial review to be unconstitutional.

57. (B) Article 48A directing the state to safeguard forests and wildlife
The enactment of the Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 and the Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980 provides the legal framework for achieving the goals set out in Article 48A. This Directive Principle mandates that the state shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country for the benefit of all.

58. (C) Article 43B
The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 introduced Article 43B into the Directive Principles of State Policy. this article directs the state to promote the voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of cooperative societies. This addition emphasizes the importance of the cooperative sector in the economic development and social welfare of the Indian population.

59. (B) The period of internal emergency (1975-1977)
The Swaran Singh Committee was established by the government in 1976 during the period of internal emergency. Its primary mandate was to study the Constitution and make recommendations for its amendment, particularly regarding the inclusion of fundamental duties for citizens. These recommendations led to the insertion of Part IVA and Article 51A through the 42nd Amendment Act later that year.

60. (A) Cultivating a logical, rational, and inquisitive mindset among citizens
The Fundamental Duty to develop scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform encourages citizens to adopt a rational and logical approach to life. It emphasizes questioning established dogmas and using evidence-based reasoning rather than blind faith. This duty aims to foster a progressive society that values human dignity and remains open to improvement through knowledge and critical thinking.

61. (C) A is true but R is false.
Article 51 of the Directive Principles outlines India's commitment to promoting international peace and security and maintaining just relations between nations. While this directive guides the state's foreign policy, it is not legally enforceable by the International Court of Justice or any domestic court. It remains a constitutional ideal rather than a binding legal obligation under international or domestic law.

62. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Each clause under Article 51A addresses a specific aspect of civic responsibility. Clause (b) requires citizens to follow the ideals of the freedom struggle. Clause (c) mandates upholding the sovereignty and integrity of India. Clause (e) focuses on promoting harmony and common brotherhood. Finally, clause (f) directs citizens to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

63. (A) Japanese Constitution - Contains a list of duties of citizens
Among the world's major democratic constitutions, the Japanese Constitution is notable for including a specific list of duties for its citizens. In contrast, the constitutions

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of Western democracies like the United States, Canada, and Australia primarily focus on individual rights and do not contain an explicit chapter on fundamental duties. This makes the Indian and Japanese models somewhat unique in democratic governance.

64. (C) To promote educational and economic interests of SCs and STs
Article 46, which focuses on promoting the educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other weaker sections, is generally classified under the Gandhian or socialist categories. Liberal-intellectual principles typically include the Uniform Civil Code, the separation of the judiciary from the executive, and the promotion of international peace. Therefore, Article 46 does not belong to the liberal-intellectual group.

65. (D) It protects the educational and economic interests of SCs/STs
Article 46 of the Indian Constitution directs the state to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, particularly the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. It also mandates the state to protect these groups from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. This provision forms the basis for various affirmative action policies.

66. (C) The judgement asserted the absolute supremacy of Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights.
In the Golaknath case of 1967, the Supreme Court ruled that Fundamental Rights have a transcendental position and cannot be amended to implement Directive Principles. This judgement did not assert the supremacy of directives; rather, it prioritized individual rights. The ruling eventually led Parliament to pass the 24th and 25th Amendments to restore its power to amend any part of the Constitution.

67. (B) Precedence to certain Socialist Principles for wealth distribution
The constitutional protection granted to laws implementing Article 39(b) and (c) ensures that measures for the equitable distribution of resources and prevention of wealth concentration are not invalidated by certain fundamental rights. This demonstrates that the Constitution gives specific precedence to these socialist principles over Articles 14 and 19 to achieve the broader objective of economic justice and social welfare.

68. (D) Goa
Goa is currently the only state in India that has a Uniform Civil Code, known as the Portuguese Civil Code of 1867, which continues to apply to all its citizens regardless of their religious affiliation. This unique legal situation is frequently referenced in national debates regarding the implementation of Article 44, which directs the state to secure a uniform code nationwide.

69. (A) Article 51A(a) regarding the Flag and Constitution
The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act of 1971 provides the legal framework for enforcing the fundamental duty listed in Article 51A(a). This duty requires every citizen to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, including the National Flag and the National Anthem. The Act makes any intentional disrespect to these symbols a punishable offense by law.

70. (C) A wage ensuring sustenance, education, and health for workers' families
As mentioned in Article 43, a living wage refers to a level of income that allows a worker to provide not only the bare necessities like food and shelter but also for the education of children, health requirements, and a basic standard of comfort. It is conceptually higher than a minimum wage, which covers only the most essential physical needs for survival.

71. (C) A is true but R is false.
The 42nd Amendment Act did indeed add Article 48A to the Directive Principles, emphasizing environmental protection and wildlife safeguarding. While the Stockholm Declaration of 1972 was a significant global event, the claim that it was the sole or primary reason for the constitutional inclusion might be considered an oversimplification in some academic contexts, though it remains a widely cited influence.

72. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
Directive Principles are categorized based on their underlying ideologies. Article 39, which deals with resource distribution, is a socialist

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principle. Article 43, promoting cottage industries, is classified as a Gandhian principle. Articles 44 and 50, which address the Uniform Civil Code and the separation of the judiciary from the executive, respectively, both fall under the liberal-intellectual category of state policy directives.

73. (B) Uniform Civil Code (Article 44) - Enacted as a standalone state law in Tamil Nadu
While Tamil Nadu has effectively implemented several Directive Principles, such as the Mid-day Meal Scheme and free legal aid through the state legal services authority, it has not enacted a standalone state law for a Uniform Civil Code. Article 44 remains a national directive that has yet to be implemented in Tamil Nadu, unlike the specific legal situation found in Goa.

74. (C) Article 43
Article 43 reflects a blend of ideologies depending on its specific application. Its goal of securing a living wage and decent working conditions aligns with socialist objectives of worker welfare. Simultaneously, its directive to promote cottage industries on an individual or cooperative basis in rural areas is a core Gandhian principle. This dual nature makes it a unique provision in Part IV of the Constitution.

75. (D) They are confined to citizens only and do not extend to foreigners.
Fundamental Duties, as enumerated in Article 51A of the Indian Constitution, are applicable exclusively to the citizens of India. Unlike some Fundamental Rights, such as the right to life or equality before the law, which extend to all persons including foreigners, the duties regarding national symbols, heritage, and social harmony do not impose legal or constitutional obligations on non-citizens residing in India.

76. (A) They are directly enforceable by the Supreme Court via writs
Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable in nature, meaning they cannot be directly enforced by the courts through the issuance of writs like mandamus or certiorari. This is a characteristic they share with the Directive Principles of State Policy. While Parliament can enact specific laws to enforce these duties, the Constitution itself does not provide a direct judicial remedy for their non-performance by citizens.

77. (B) It encourages peaceful protest while condemning the destruction
Article 51A(i) mandates citizens to safeguard public property and to abjure violence. In a democratic society, this duty emphasizes that while citizens have the right to protest and express dissent, such actions must remain peaceful and should not result in the destruction of public assets. It fosters a culture of responsibility where political expression coexists with the preservation of common national resources.

78. (B) Part IVA
The Fundamental Duties are explicitly enumerated in Part IVA of the Indian Constitution. This part consists of only one article, which is Article 51A. It was not included in the original Constitution but was added later by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976. This structural addition emphasizes the balance between the rights granted to citizens and their obligations to the state.

79. (A) Granville Austin
Granville Austin, a distinguished American historian of the Indian Constitution, described the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy as the "conscience of the Constitution." He argued that these two sections together represent the core of the constitutional commitment to social revolution and the establishment of a just society, balancing individual freedom with the collective welfare of the nation.

80. (C) Inculcating nationalism, sacrifice, and non-violence in daily life
The duty to cherish and follow the noble ideals of the freedom struggle implies internalizing the values of nationalism, sacrifice, and non-violence that guided India's independence movement. It goes beyond simple historical remembrance, requiring citizens to apply these principles in their daily lives to maintain the moral fabric of the nation. This duty serves to remind citizens of the heavy price paid for freedom.

81. (C) A is true but R is false.
Article 51A(k) makes it a fundamental duty for parents or guardians to provide opportunities

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for education to their children. However, this duty specifically applies to children between the ages of six and fourteen years, matching the age group defined for free and compulsory education under Article 21A. The statement in the reason extending this age to eighteen years is therefore factually incorrect.

82. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Each article within the Directive Principles addresses a specific social or administrative objective. Article 42 focuses on providing humane working conditions and maternity relief. Article 45 deals with early childhood care and education for young children. Article 47 mandates the improvement of public health and nutrition levels. Article 49 requires the state to protect monuments and places of national historical importance.

83. (C) Champakam Dorairajan Case - Directive Principles are subordinate to Fundamental Rights
In the 1951 State of Madras vs. Champakam Dorairajan case, the Supreme Court ruled that the Directive Principles are subordinate to the Fundamental Rights. The court held that while directives are fundamental in governance, they must conform to and run subsidiary to the rights. This early judgement established a legal hierarchy that was later modified by subsequent amendments and judicial rulings like Minerva Mills.

84. (D) Commitment to socialist and environmental objectives in policies
The addition of Articles 39A, 43A, and 48A through the 42nd Amendment Act signaled a clear shift toward strengthening socialist and environmental goals in state policy. By including free legal aid, worker participation in management, and environmental protection, the amendment expanded the welfare role of the state. This reflected the political and social priorities of the mid-1970s aimed at achieving greater economic equity.

85. (A) They aim to bridge gaps and establish a welfare state for all
Socialist Directive Principles aim to establish social and economic justice by bridging the wealth gap and providing a framework for a welfare state. They direct the state to ensure the equitable distribution of resources and to prevent the concentration of wealth. These principles are intended to create a society where every individual has access to basic needs and opportunities for development and growth.

86. (C) It amended Article 45 to change the age group for free and compulsory education.
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 was a comprehensive set of changes that added several Directive Principles and the entire chapter on Fundamental Duties. However, statement C is incorrect because the specific amendment to Article 45 regarding the change in age group for education was introduced much later by the 86th Amendment Act of 2002, not by the 42nd Amendment in 1976.

87. (A) They remind citizens of duties while they are enjoying rights
Fundamental Duties serve as a constant reminder to citizens that while they enjoy constitutional rights, they also owe certain obligations to their country and fellow citizens. This dual recognition is essential for the healthy functioning of a democracy. Duties encourage a sense of discipline and commitment, ensuring that individual liberty is balanced with the collective responsibilities necessary for national progress and social harmony.

88. (D) Article 39A
The Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987 was enacted by Parliament to provide statutory support to the directive contained in Article 39A. This article mandates the state to ensure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity and provides free legal aid to ensure that justice is not denied to any citizen due to economic disabilities.

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89. (B) Article 48
Article 48 of the Indian Constitution directs the state to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines. A key component of this directive is the obligation to take steps for preserving and improving breeds and prohibiting the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle. This provision reflects traditional Gandhian values regarding rural economy and animal welfare.

90. (C) Protect the diverse and pluralistic cultural legacy of the nation
The Fundamental Duty to value and preserve the rich heritage of the nation's composite culture aims to protect India's diverse and pluralistic legacy. This duty encourages citizens to respect the various traditions, languages, and religions that have contributed to the unique identity of India. It promotes national integration by emphasizing the shared history and cultural richness that binds the different communities together.

91. (C) A is true but R is false.
Article 49 places an obligation on the state to protect every monument or place of artistic or historic interest that is declared to be of national importance. While the state must prevent the destruction or defacement of such sites, such acts are not legally categorized as treason under the Constitution. Treason is a distinct and much more severe legal charge involving national security.

92. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
Each fundamental duty is rooted in specific national values. Promoting harmony and common brotherhood helps the nation rise above regional and religious diversities. Developing a scientific temper fosters a logical and rational society. Striving toward excellence ensures the collective progress of the entire nation. Protecting the natural environment is essential for preserving the ecological balance necessary for future generations to thrive.

93. (D) Protection of monuments (Article 49) - Gandhian
Article 49, which concerns the protection of monuments and places of national importance, is categorized as a liberal-intellectual principle because it reflects modern heritage conservation values. Gandhian principles, on the other hand, are primarily focused on social and economic reconstruction at the grassroots level. Therefore, classifying the protection of national monuments as a Gandhian philosophy is an incorrect ideological pairing in constitutional study.

94. (B) Gandhian Principle
Article 43B, which directs the state to promote the voluntary formation and democratic control of cooperative societies, is fundamentally rooted in Gandhian ideology. Mahatma Gandhi viewed cooperatives as essential for economic self-reliance and empowerment at the local level. While it also shares some socialist characteristics, it is officially classified as a Gandhian principle within the standard grouping of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

95. (A) They are complementary parts of democratic citizenship in India
Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties are viewed as complementary components of democratic citizenship in India. While rights provide individuals with essential freedoms and legal protections against state overreach, duties remind them of their responsibilities toward the nation and society. This balanced relationship ensures that personal liberty does not lead to social disorder and that national progress is supported by active civic participation.

96. (C) They were subjected to a national referendum before inclusion
The Fundamental Duties have faced various criticisms, such as being non-justiciable, vaguely worded, or non-exhaustive. However, the claim that they were subjected to a national referendum is not a criticism because no such referendum ever took place. They were added directly through the parliamentary process via the 42nd Amendment Act during the Emergency, which itself was a point of political controversy.

97. (D) They serve as a blueprint for policies based on state capacity
The implementation of MGNREGA to fulfill the directive of Article 41 illustrates that the Directive Principles serve as a practical blueprint for government policy. These principles guide the state in creating legislation that reflects social and economic goals as the country's economic capacity grows. They are not merely unattainable ideals but are intended to be progressively realized through active governance and lawmaking.

98. (C) Religious, linguistic, and regional or sectional diversities
Article 51A(e) requires every citizen to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all the people of India. This duty explicitly states that this brotherhood must

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transcend religious, linguistic, and regional or sectional diversities. It also includes a mandate to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women, emphasizing a broad commitment to social equality and national unity for all citizens.

99. (B) Russia (former USSR)
The inclusion of a specific chapter on Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution aligns it with the practice followed in the former Soviet Union (USSR). Most Western democratic nations, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, focus almost exclusively on rights and do not list duties. The Indian framers believed that rights and duties are inseparable, following the socialist constitutional tradition.

100. (D) The sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India
Article 51A(c) declares that it is the fundamental duty of every citizen of India to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India. This is considered one of the most critical duties, as it concerns the very existence and stability of the nation. It requires citizens to act in a manner that preserves the country's independence and prevents internal or external fragmentation.

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CHAPTER 06

President, Vice-President and Attorney General of India

1. Match the following Constitutional Articles with their corresponding provisions regarding the President of India:
List I: (Articles)
P. Article 52
Q. Article 54
R. Article 56
S. Article 60
List II: (Provisions)
I. Term of President
II. Constitutional position of President
III. Oath of President
IV. Election of President
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

2. Which of the following authorities administers the oath of office to the President of India as per Article 60?
(A) The Prime Minister of India
(B) The Vice President of India
(C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(D) The Chief Justice of India
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding the impeachment of the President (Article 61):
I. The impeachment procedure can be initiated in either House of Parliament.
II. The only ground for impeachment mentioned in the Constitution is 'violation of the Constitution'.
III. Nominated members of either House of Parliament do not participate in the impeachment process.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

4. Identify the correct statement based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below:
Assertion (A): The President of India is the constitutional head of the State, representing a parliamentary democracy.
Reason (R): In the Indian system, the real executive power lies with the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

5. In the context of the President's veto powers, which veto allows the President to withhold assent to a bill for an indefinite period of time?
(A) Pocket Veto
(B) Absolute Veto
(C) Suspensive Veto
(D) Qualified Veto
(E) Answer not known

6. Which of the following pairs concerning Presidents of India from South India is correctly matched?
(A) V.V. Giri - Missile scientist and People's President
(B) R. Venkataraman - First Vice President of India
(C) K.R. Narayanan - Former Finance and Defence Minister from Tamil Nadu
(D) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam - Connection to Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu

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(E) Answer not known

7. Identify the correct sequence of events when a vacancy occurs in the office of the President of India:
(A) Election held within 6 months → Vice President acts as President → New President takes oath → Vacancy occurs
(B) Vacancy occurs → Vice President acts as President → Election held within 6 months → New President takes oath
(C) Vacancy occurs → Election held within 6 months → Vice President acts as President → New President takes oath
(D) Vice President acts as President → Vacancy occurs → New President takes oath → Election held within 6 months
(E) Answer not known

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Attorney General of India:
I. Article 76 provides for the office of the Attorney General of India.
II. He must be qualified to be a judge of the Supreme Court.
III. He is debarred from private legal practice.
IV. He holds office during the pleasure of the President.
V. He can appear for the Union government in the Supreme Court.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and IV
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

9. During a situation where no single party holds a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the President's decision to appoint a Prime Minister is best described as which of the following?
(A) An absolute veto
(B) An executive overreach
(C) A legislative prerogative
(D) A discretionary power
(E) Answer not known

10. Which of the following statements about the Ordinance making power of the President is incorrect?
(A) The power is absolute and is not subject to any limitations.
(B) It is exercised under Article 123 of the Constitution.
(C) The President can promulgate an ordinance when either or both Houses of Parliament are not in session.
(D) The repromulgation of ordinances has been a subject of constitutional controversy.
(E) Answer not known

11. Match the pardoning powers of the President under Article 72 with their correct meanings:
List I: (Terms)
P. Pardon
Q. Commute
R. Remit
S. Reprieve
List II: (Meanings)
I. Substitution of one form of punishment for a lighter form
II. Completely absolves the offender from all sentences and disqualifications
III. A stay of the execution of a sentence for a temporary period
IV. Reducing the period of sentence without changing its character
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(E) Answer not known

12. What defines the term "Proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote"?
(A) A system where voters cast multiple votes equal to the total number of candidates.
(B) A preference-based ranking system ensuring representation for minorities.
(C) A system where only the single largest party represents the entire electoral college.
(D) A system where each state casts exactly one vote irrespective of its total population.
(E) Answer not known

13. Consider the following statements regarding the Vice President of India:
I. The Vice President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
II. The Vice President is elected by members of

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(D) Elected members of State Legislative Assemblies
(E) Answer not known

43. Consider the following statements regarding the Attorney General's rights and limitations:
I. He has the right to speak in both Houses of Parliament.
II. He has the right to vote in parliamentary proceedings.
III. He is not considered a full-time counsel for the Government.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) I only
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

44. Identify the correct statement based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below:
Assertion (A): The pocket veto power of the Indian President is considered stronger than that of the American President.
Reason (R): The Indian Constitution does not prescribe any time limit for the President to give assent to a bill, whereas the American President must act within 10 days.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

45. Which Constitutional Article specifically states that there shall be a Vice President of India?
(A) Article 63
(B) Article 52
(C) Article 61
(D) Article 66
(E) Answer not known

46. Which of the following pairs regarding the President's judicial powers is correctly matched?
(A) Remission - Complete pardon of the sentence and all disqualifications.
(B) Respite - Delaying the trial process indefinitely due to special facts.
(C) Substitution of a harsher punishment with a lighter form.
(D) Reprieve - Increasing the duration of punishment
(E) Answer not known

47. Select the correct sequence of events reflecting the passage and potential repromulgation of an ordinance:
(A) Parliament not in session → President promulgates ordinance → Parliament reassembles → Ordinance lapses if not approved within 6 weeks
(B) Parliament in session → President promulgates ordinance → Ordinance passed by majority → Becomes act
(C) Parliament not in session → Ordinance promulgated → Approved by Supreme Court → Becomes permanent act
(D) President promulgates ordinance → Prime Minister approves → Lapses after 1 year → Repromulgated automatically
(E) Answer not known

48. Consider the following statements about the removal of the Vice President:
I. He can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by a simple majority.
II. A formal impeachment process similar to the President is required.
III. The resolution must also be agreed to by the Lok Sabha.
IV. The Vice President can be removed only on the ground of 'violation of the Constitution'.
V. Fourteen days' advance notice is required to move the resolution.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, III, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

49. The constitutional principle where a ceremonial head acts entirely on the advice of the real executive is a hallmark of:
(A) A Presidential Democracy
(B) A Parliamentary Democracy
(C) An Absolute Monarchy
(D) A Federal Dictatorship

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P. Executive Powers
Q. Legislative Powers
R. Financial Powers
S. Judicial Powers

List II: (Actions)
I. Promulgating an ordinance
II. Presenting the annual budget
III. Granting a pardon
IV. Appointing the Prime Minister

(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

22. What is the composition of the electoral college for the election of the Vice President of India under Article 66?
(A) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament only
(B) Elected members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies
(C) Members of the Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Councils
(D) Elected and nominated members of both Houses of Parliament
(E) Answer not known

23. Consider the following statements regarding the qualifications and election of the President:
I. A candidate must have completed 35 years of age.
II. The nomination requires a specific number of proposers and seconders.
III. A security deposit is not required for the presidential election.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

24. Identify the correct statement based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below:
Assertion (A): The President of India is restricted from holding any office of profit during their tenure.
Reason (R): Article 59 lays down the conditions of the President's office to ensure independence and impartiality.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

25. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution does the Vice President function as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
(A) Article 63
(B) Article 66
(C) Article 67
(D) Article 64
(E) Answer not known

26. Which of the following pairs regarding the President's appointment powers is correctly matched?
(A) Chief Justice of India - Appointed by the President
(B) Comptroller and Auditor General - Appointed by the Prime Minister
(C) State Governors - Appointed by the Chief Minister
(D) Attorney General - Appointed by the Chief Justice of India
(E) Answer not known

27. Select the correct sequence of actions associated with the legislative powers of the President during a parliamentary session cycle:
(A) Summoning → Proroguing → Dissolving
(B) Dissolving → Summoning → Proroguing
(C) Proroguing → Dissolving → Summoning
(D) Summoning → Dissolving → Proroguing
(E) Answer not known

28. Consider the following statements about the electoral college of the President:
I. It includes elected members of the Lok Sabha.
II. It includes elected members of the Rajya Sabha.
III. It includes elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies.
IV. It includes nominated members of the Rajya Sabha.
V. It includes members of the State Legislative

Councils.

Which of the combinations given above is incorrect?

(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and III
(D) IV and V
(E) Answer not known

29. The concept that the President is bound by the 'aid and advice' of the Council of Ministers under Article 74 implies that:

(A) The President is a nominal head while the Cabinet holds real power.
(B) The President functions as the real executive head of the government.
(C) The President has absolute discretionary powers over all bills.
(D) The President can dissolve the Cabinet at will without any advice.
(E) Answer not known

30. Which of the following best defines a "Suspensive Veto" as exercised by the President of India?

(A) The power to indefinitely delay a bill without taking any action or giving any reason.
(B) The power to completely reject a bill passed by the Parliament and stop its enactment.
(C) The power to return a bill for reconsideration, which can be overridden by Parliament.
(D) The power to refer a bill to the Supreme Court for advisory opinion.
(E) Answer not known

31. Match the following officials with their relevant Constitutional Articles:

List I: (Officials)
P. President of India
Q. Vice President of India
R. Attorney General of India
S. Advocate General of State

List II: (Articles)
I. Article 76
II. Article 165
III. Article 52
IV. Article 63

(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

32. Which of the following statements about the removal of the Attorney General of India is incorrect?

(A) He does not have a fixed tenure in office specified by the Constitution.
(B) He holds office during the pleasure of the President of India at all times.
(C) The procedure for removal is explicitly detailed in Article 76.
(D) He can be removed by the President at any time.
(E) Answer not known

33. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the President:

I. The President has the power to appoint the Prime Minister.
II. The President can summon and prorogue Parliament.
III. The President requires parliamentary approval for the continuation of an emergency.
IV. The President has absolute veto over constitutional amendment bills.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?

(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

34. Identify the correct statement based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below:

Assertion (A): The Vice President of India acts as the President when a vacancy occurs due to resignation, removal, or death.

Reason (R): The Vice President can act as President for a maximum period of six months within which a new President must be elected.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

35. Under Article 123 of the Indian Constitution, the President can promulgate an ordinance only when:

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(A) Both Houses of Parliament are not in session.
(B) The Lok Sabha is dissolved.
(C) A national emergency is in operation.
(D) The Prime Minister advises against summoning Parliament.
(E) Answer not known

36. Which of the following pairs relating to the financial powers of the President is incorrectly matched?
(A) Money Bills - Can be introduced only with prior recommendation of the President
(B) Annual Financial Statement - Caused to be laid before Parliament by the President
(C) Finance Commission - Constituted by the Parliament every five years
(D) Contingency Fund of India - President can make advances for unforeseen expenditure
(E) Answer not known

37. Arrange the following hierarchy of law officers of the Union Government in descending order of their position:
I. Additional Solicitor General
II. Attorney General
III. Solicitor General
(A) II, III, I
(B) II, I, III
(C) III, II, I
(D) I, III, II
(E) Answer not known

38. Regarding the role of the President in interstate disputes, which of the following is a correct statement?
(A) Article 262 empowers the President to directly adjudicate all interstate water disputes.
(B) The President transfers water disputes to the Governor's advisory committee.
(C) Inter-state disputes are solely resolved by the Attorney General under a Presidential order.
(D) The President establishes councils to investigate and advise on disputes.
(E) Answer not known

39. In the context of the Vice President's role in the Rajya Sabha, the "casting vote" implies that:
(A) The Vice President votes first on all constitutional amendment bills presented.
(B) A vote used only to resolve a tie or deadlock in the House.
(C) The Vice President has an absolute veto power over resolutions passed by the Rajya Sabha.
(D) The Vice President can vote multiple times depending on the importance of the bill.
(E) Answer not known

40. Which of the following statements about the Pocket Veto as exercised by the Indian President is correct?
(A) The President neither ratifies nor rejects the bill.
(B) The President keeps the bill pending for an indefinite period.
(C) The President returns the bill for reconsideration within 14 days.
(D) It is an effective veto due to the absence of a constitutional time limit for giving assent.
(E) Answer not known

41. Match the following South Indian figures with their distinctive attributes:
List I: (Presidents)
P. V.V. Giri
Q. R. Venkataraman
R. K.R. Narayanan
S. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
List II: (Attributes)
I. Hailed from Rameswaram, renowned missile scientist
II. Served as both Finance Minister and Defence Minister
III. Known for independent decisions and returning advice for reconsideration
IV. Served as President in the late 1960s and early 1970s
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

42. In the electoral college for the election of the President, who among the following are strictly excluded from voting?
(A) Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha
(B) Elected members of the Lok Sabha
(C) Elected members of the Rajya Sabha

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the Rajya Sabha only.
III. The Vice President can act as President during a vacancy.
IV. The removal of the Vice President requires a resolution passed by a simple majority in the Rajya Sabha.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

14. Identify the correct statement based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below:
Assertion (A): The President of India can send the advice of the Council of Ministers back once for reconsideration.
Reason (R): The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act amended Article 74 to provide this provision, though the reconsidered advice is binding.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

15. According to Article 56 of the Indian Constitution, what is the normal term of office for the President of India?
(A) 4 years
(B) 6 years
(C) Until the age of 65 years
(D) 5 years
(E) Answer not known

16. Which of the following pairs comparing the President and Governor is incorrectly matched?
(A) Article 72 - Pardoning powers of the President
(B) Article 161 - Pardoning powers of the Governor
(C) Death sentences - Governor has absolute power to pardon
(D) Court Martial sentences - President has the power to pardon
(E) Answer not known

17. Arrange the following Presidents of India from South India in the chronological order of their holding office:
I. K.R. Narayanan
II. V.V. Giri
III. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
IV. R. Venkataraman
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) IV, II, I, III
(D) II, I, IV, III
(E) Answer not known

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18. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the Advocate General of a State?
(A) He is appointed under Article 76 of the Constitution by the President of India.
(B) He is the central government equivalent of the Attorney General of the Union.
(C) He can hold office for a fixed term of six years as per the Constitution.
(D) He is appointed under Article 165 as the state's highest law officer.
(E) Answer not known

19. Under Article 143, the President's power to make a reference to the Supreme Court is an application of which of the following jurisdictions?
(A) Advisory Jurisdiction
(B) Original Jurisdiction
(C) Appellate Jurisdiction
(D) Writ Jurisdiction
(E) Answer not known

20. Which of the following is NOT a qualification required for election as President of India under Article 58?
(A) Must be a citizen of India by birth or naturalization.
(B) Must have completed the minimum age requirement of 35 years.
(C) Must be qualified for election as a Rajya Sabha member.
(D) Must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India.
(E) Answer not known

21. Match the following powers of the President with their corresponding actions:
List I: (Powers)

(E) Answer not known

50. Which of the following situations does NOT fall under the discretionary powers of the President of India?
(A) Appointment of the Prime Minister when no party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha.
(B) Dismissal of the Council of Ministers when it cannot prove the confidence of the Lok Sabha.
(C) Dissolution of the Lok Sabha if the Council of Ministers has lost its majority support.
(D) Appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner on the Cabinet's advice.
(E) Answer not known

51. Match the following Constitutional Articles with their specific subjects regarding the Vice President:
List I: (Articles)
P. Article 66
Q. Article 67
R. Article 67(b)
S. Article 63
List II: (Subjects)
I. Office of the Vice President
II. Election of Vice President
III. Term of office of Vice President
IV. Procedure for removal of Vice President
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

52. Which of the following statements about the Attorney General of India is incorrect?
(A) He is the chief law officer of the Government of India.
(B) He has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.
(C) He is barred from private legal practice under all circumstances.
(D) He enjoys all the privileges and immunities available to a Member of Parliament.
(E) Answer not known

53. Consider the following statements regarding the Vice President acting as President:
I. He assumes office when the President's post falls vacant due to resignation.
II. He assumes office if the President's election is delayed.
III. He can act as President for a maximum of six months.
IV. While acting as President, he does not perform the duties of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

54. Identify the correct statement based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below:
Assertion (A): The President of India is not bound to accept the advice of the Council of Ministers at the very first instance after the 44th Amendment Act.
Reason (R): The 44th Amendment Act enables the President to require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice, though the reconsidered advice is binding.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

55. What is the minimum number of proposers and seconders required for a candidate in the Presidential election?
(A) 20 proposers and 20 seconders
(B) 50 proposers and 50 seconders
(C) 10 proposers and 10 seconders
(D) 100 proposers and 100 seconders
(E) Answer not known

56. Which of the following pairs about the Vice President's qualifications is correctly matched?
(A) Minimum Age - 30 years
(B) Legislative qualification - Qualified for election as a member of Lok Sabha
(C) Citizenship - Can be a naturalized citizen of India
(D) Office of profit - Allowed to hold office as a

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before each House of the Parliament.
(E) Answer not known

71. Match the following Constitutional Articles with their provisions regarding the President:
List I: (Articles)
P. Article 58
Q. Article 59
R. Article 60
S. Article 61
List II: (Provisions)
I. Conditions of President's office
II. Oath or affirmation by the President
III. Procedure for impeachment of the President
IV. Qualifications for election as President
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

72. Which of the following statements incorrectly states a fact regarding the Vice President of India?
(A) The Vice President is the second highest constitutional office in the Indian Republic.
(B) The Vice President acts as President if the President dies in office or resigns.
(C) The election of the Vice President is conducted by the Election Commission of India.
(D) He draws salary as the Vice President, not as the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
(E) Answer not known

73. Consider the following statements about the Solicitor General of India:
I. The office of the Solicitor General is explicitly mentioned in Article 76 of the Constitution.
II. The Solicitor General is subordinate to the Attorney General of India.
III. The role includes assisting the Attorney General in fulfilling his official responsibilities.
IV. Additional Solicitor Generals serve under the Solicitor General.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

74. Identify the correct statement based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below:
Assertion (A): The President of India does not possess absolute veto power over ordinary bills passed by Parliament.
Reason (R): If the President returns an ordinary bill for reconsideration and Parliament passes it again, with or without amendments, the President is constitutionally bound to give assent.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

75. How many electors are required to propose and second the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidential election?
(A) 50 proposers and 50 seconders
(B) 20 proposers and 20 seconders
(C) 10 proposers and 10 seconders
(D) 100 proposers and 100 seconders
(E) Answer not known

76. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the value of votes in the Presidential election?
(A) Value of an MP's vote - Total value of MLA votes divided by total elected MPs.
(B) Value of an MLA's vote - It remains uniform across every state within the Union.
(C) Value of a Nominated MP's vote - It is double the value of an elected MP's vote.
(D) Population basis for vote value - Uses the 2011 census figures currently
(E) Answer not known

77. Arrange the following actions taken by a President during the legislative process in a typical sequence when using a suspensive veto:
I. Parliament repasses the bill.
II. President returns the bill with a message.
III. Parliament passes a bill and sends it to the President.

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Lok Sabha, whereas the Vice President must be qualified for the Rajya Sabha.
Reason (R): The Vice President acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, tying his role closely to the Upper House.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

65. Under Article 74 of the Constitution, what is the fundamental relationship between the President and the Council of Ministers?
(A) The President dictates policies directly to the Council of Ministers for execution.
(B) The President works independently of the Council of Ministers during an emergency.
(C) The Council of Ministers acts as an advisory body whose advice is non-binding.
(D) The Council of Ministers aids and advises the President in his functions.
(E) Answer not known

66. Which of the following pairs regarding the conditions of the President's office is incorrectly matched?
(A) Legal Immunity - Subject to criminal proceedings for personal acts during tenure
(B) Emoluments - Cannot be diminished during the term of office
(C) Office of Profit - President cannot hold any other office of profit
(D) Official Residence - Entitled to the use of Rashtrapati Bhavan without payment of rent
(E) Answer not known

67. Select the correct sequence of action if the President decides to resign before the expiry of his normal term:
(A) Submits resignation to Vice President → Vice President communicates it to Speaker of Lok Sabha
(B) Submits resignation to Chief Justice of India → CJI informs Prime Minister
(C) Submits resignation to Prime Minister → PM informs Parliament
(D) Submits resignation to Speaker of Lok Sabha → Speaker informs Rajya Sabha
(E) Answer not known

68. Consider the following statements regarding the Attorney General of India and the Advocate General of a State:
I. The Attorney General is appointed by the President, and the Advocate General by the Governor.
II. Both are full-time government employees.
III. The Attorney General advises the Union, whereas the Advocate General advises the State.
IV. Both have the right to vote in the proceedings of their respective legislatures.
V. The Advocate General's office is provided under Article 165.
Which of the combinations given above is incorrect?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) I, III, IV and V
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

69. The principle of "Single Transferable Vote" in the proportional representation system ensures that:
(A) A system where only the candidate with an absolute majority of first-preference votes wins.
(B) Each elector casts only one vote which cannot be transferred under any legal circumstance.
(C) Minorities are completely excluded from the electoral outcome.
(D) Transfer of votes from eliminated candidates based on preferences until a quota is met.
(E) Answer not known

70. Which of the following is NOT a true statement about the Comptroller and Auditor General's (CAG) connection to the President?
(A) The Comptroller and Auditor General is appointed by the President of India personally.
(B) The President can remove the CAG at his pleasure without any procedure.
(C) The CAG submits audit reports relating to the accounts of the Union to the President.
(D) The President lays all of the CAG's reports

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State Minister
(E) Answer not known

57. Arrange the following steps in the impeachment of the President in the correct sequential order:
I. A resolution is passed by a two-thirds majority in the originating House.
II. A 14-day notice is given, signed by one-fourth of the members of the House.
III. The other House investigates the charges.
IV. Impeachment charges are initiated in either House.
(A) IV, II, I, III
(B) II, IV, I, III
(C) IV, I, II, III
(D) II, I, IV, III
(E) Answer not known

58. Regarding the executive power of the Union, which of the following is a correct statement?
(A) Vested in the President and exercised directly or through subordinate officers.
(B) Vested in the Prime Minister according to Article 53 as the head of government.
(C) Shared equally between the President and the Vice President as heads of state.
(D) It solely resides with the Parliament of India.
(E) Answer not known

59. When comparing the President's and Governor's pardoning powers, the application of Article 72 differs fundamentally from Article 161 in that:
(A) Only the Governor can commute a death sentence.
(B) The President can pardon sentences by a Court Martial, but the Governor cannot.
(C) The Governor has broader powers regarding offences against Union laws.
(D) The President's pardoning power is subject to Supreme Court approval.
(E) Answer not known

60. What does the term "Absolute Veto" signify in the context of the President's legislative powers?
(A) The power to withhold assent to a bill, preventing it from becoming an Act.
(B) The power to return a bill for reconsideration by both Houses of the Parliament.
(C) The power to override any bill passed with a special majority in the legislature.
(D) The power to pass an ordinance without Cabinet approval.
(E) Answer not known

61. Match the following terms with their corresponding descriptions relating to the President's powers:
List I: (Terms)
P. Discretionary Power
Q. Military Power
R. Diplomatic Power
S. Emergency Power
List II: (Descriptions)
I. Representing India in international forums
II. Declaring war or concluding peace
III. Appointing the Prime Minister in a hung parliament
IV. Invoking Article 352
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

62. The resolution for the removal of the Vice President can be introduced only in:
(A) The Lok Sabha
(B) A joint sitting of Parliament
(C) The State Legislative Assemblies
(D) The Rajya Sabha
(E) Answer not known

63. Consider the following statements regarding the Ordinance making power of the President:
I. It can be exercised on subjects over which the Parliament has power to make laws.
II. It cannot be used to amend the Constitution.
III. It enjoys a higher constitutional status than an Act of Parliament.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

64. Identify the correct statement based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below:
Assertion (A): The President of India must be qualified for election as a member of the

IV. President gives assent to the repassed bill.
(A) III, II, I, IV
(B) II, III, I, IV
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) I, III, II, IV
(E) Answer not known

78. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the military powers of the President?
(A) The President's military powers are completely independent of parliamentary control.
(B) The President can declare war without any legislative approval.
(C) The President appoints the Chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force independently of the Cabinet.
(D) The President is the Supreme Commander of the defence forces of India.
(E) Answer not known

79. Which of the following statements about the electoral college of the Vice President is incorrect?
(A) It consists of both elected and nominated members of Parliament.
(B) It does not include members of the state legislative assemblies.
(C) It includes the elected members of the state legislative councils.
(D) The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation.
(E) Answer not known

80. The President of India DOES NOT have the power to appoint which of the following?
(A) The Chief Justice of High Courts
(B) The Chief Minister of a State
(C) The Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission
(D) The Chief Election Commissioner
(E) Answer not known

81. Match the following South Indian connections with the respective Presidents:
List I: (Connections)
P. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
Q. R. Venkataraman
R. Both Kalam and Venkataraman
S. None of the above
List II: (Descriptions)
I. Hailed from Rameswaram
II. Served as a Union Minister before becoming President
III. Presidents hailing from Tamil Nadu
IV. Served as the First President of India
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

82. What is the maximum period within which an election must be held to fill a vacancy in the office of the President caused by expiration of the term?
(A) Before the expiration of the term.
(B) Within six months after the expiration of the term.
(C) Within three months after the expiration of the term.
(D) Immediately upon the assumption of office by the Vice President.
(E) Answer not known

83. Consider the following statements about the Attorney General of India:
I. He is the first law officer of the Government of India.
II. His remuneration is determined by the Parliament.
III. He has the right to take part in the proceedings of a joint sitting of Parliament.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

84. Identify the correct statement based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below:
Assertion (A): The President of India can proclaim a National Emergency under Article 352 only after receiving a written recommendation from the Cabinet.
Reason (R): This safeguard was introduced to prevent the misuse of emergency powers based on the sole advice of the Prime Minister.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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entirely pardoning the individual or removing the record of conviction.

47. (A) Parliament not in session → President promulgates ordinance → Parliament reassembles → Ordinance lapses if not approved within 6 weeks
The lifecycle of an ordinance begins when the legislature is not meeting. After the executive issues the temporary law, it must be presented to parliament once sessions resume. If the legislature does not approve the measure within six weeks of its reassembly, the ordinance automatically ceases to operate. This timeframe ensures that executive laws remain subject to parliamentary approval.

48. (C) I, III and V
The removal of the second-highest official is governed by a specific legislative procedure. It requires a resolution originating in the upper house, passed by a majority of its current members. Furthermore, the lower house must also agree to this resolution. This process can only be initiated after providing a mandatory fourteen-day notice, ensuring that the procedure is deliberate.

49. (B) A Parliamentary Democracy
In systems where the head of state is a ceremonial figure, the governance model emphasizes the role of an elected executive. The titular head performs symbolic duties and acts only upon the formal recommendations of the ministers. This ensures that the real political power and administrative responsibility lie with those who are directly accountable to the legislature and citizens.

50. (D) Appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner on the Cabinet's advice.
While the head of state typically acts on ministerial advice, certain situations allow for personal discretion. This includes selecting a leader during a hung parliament or dismissing a government that has lost legislative confidence. However, the appointment of regular constitutional officials, such as election commissioners, does not fall under this discretionary power and must follow cabinet advice.

51. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Several constitutional articles define the parameters of the second-highest office. These provisions cover the establishment of the post, the specific method of election involving both houses of parliament, and the five-year term of service. Additionally, the procedures for removing the official from office through legislative resolutions are detailed, providing a comprehensive legal framework for the conduct of this position.

52. (C) He is barred from private legal practice under all circumstances.
The attorney general serves as the nation's highest-ranking legal officer and represents the government in all courts. While performing these official duties, the individual is not classified as a full-time government servant. Consequently, they are permitted to engage in private legal practice, provided they do not take up cases against the government or advise parties in conflict with state interests.

53. (B) I, III and IV
When the second-highest official acts as the head of state, several rules apply to their conduct. They assume this role during vacancies caused by resignation or removal and can continue for up to six months. Crucially, during this interim period, they cease to perform their regular duties as the presiding officer of the upper house and do not receive that salary.

54. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Constitutional changes have introduced a mechanism for the head of state to seek clarification on executive decisions. The official can return advice to the council of ministers for reconsideration once. This allows for a second look at potentially controversial policies. However, if the ministers resubmit their advice after this review, the head of state is then legally bound to accept it.

55. (B) 50 proposers and 50 seconders
The nomination process for the highest executive office requires significant support from the electoral college. A candidate must be proposed by fifty members and seconded by another fifty members who are eligible to vote in the election. These high thresholds are intended to filter

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III. Rajya Sabha, as its presiding officer
IV. Both Houses of Parliament assembled together for a special address
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

92. In the event of the occurrence of vacancies in the offices of both the President and the Vice President, who discharges the functions of the President?
(A) The Chief Justice of India
(B) The Prime Minister of India
(C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(D) The Senior-most Governor of a State
(E) Answer not known

93. Consider the following statements regarding the President's legislative powers:
I. The President nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha from specified fields.
II. The President decides on questions of disqualification of MPs in consultation with the Election Commission.
III. The President lays the reports of the UPSC and Finance Commission before the Parliament.
IV. The President has the power to dissolve the Rajya Sabha.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

94. Identify the correct statement based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below:
Assertion (A): The Attorney General of India does not fall into the category of a government servant.
Reason (R): The Attorney General is not debarred from private legal practice, provided he does not advise or hold a brief against the Government of India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

95. Which of the following is correct regarding the President's address to the Parliament?
(A) The President addresses both Houses assembled together only at the beginning of the first session after each general election.
(B) The President addresses both Houses assembled together at the commencement of the first session of each year.
(C) Both (A) and (B) are correct conditions for the special address.
(D) The President addresses the Lok Sabha every month during its session.
(E) Answer not known

96. Which of the following pairs distinguishes the Real and Nominal Executive in India correctly?
(A) Real Executive - President ; Nominal Executive - Prime Minister
(B) Nominal Executive - De Jure head ; Real Executive - De Facto head
(C) Real Executive - Head of State ; Nominal Executive - Head of Government
(D) Nominal Executive - Cabinet ; Real Executive - Parliament
(E) Answer not known

97. Arrange the following events regarding the resolution of a dispute in the Presidential election in the correct sequence:
I. Election process concludes.
II. A petition is filed raising doubts or disputes.
III. The Supreme Court enquires into and decides the dispute.
IV. The decision of the Supreme Court is declared final.
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

98. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the limitations on the Ordinance making power of the President?
(A) An ordinance must be approved by Parliament within six weeks of reassembly.

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entity secures a legislative majority, the head of state must exercise personal judgment to select a leader capable of forming a stable government. This decision is not based on mandatory advice but relies on the official's assessment of political stability.

10. (A) The power is absolute and is not subject to any limitations.
The authority to issue ordinances is a legislative tool reserved for periods when the parliament is not in session. However, this power is restricted and not absolute, as it is subject to judicial review and specific constitutional limitations. Ordinances must be approved by the legislature once it reassembles, ensuring that executive law-making remains temporary and accountable.

11. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Executive clemency involves various forms of pardoning powers intended to correct judicial errors or provide mercy. A full pardon removes all sentences and legal disabilities. Commutation replaces a harsh punishment with a milder version. Remission reduces the duration of a sentence without altering its nature. A reprieve provides a temporary delay in the execution of a sentence, particularly death.

12. (B) A preference-based ranking system ensuring representation for minorities.
The electoral process for the highest constitutional offices utilizes a specialized voting mechanism. This system involves a preference-based ranking where voters list candidates in order of choice. It ensures that the winning candidate represents a broad consensus rather than just a simple plurality. Such mechanisms are designed to provide representation for various political interests and protect minority viewpoints.

13. (B) I, III and IV
The second-highest constitutional office serves as the presiding officer of the upper house of parliament. This official can temporarily assume the duties of the head of state during vacancies. Removal requires a specific resolution passed by a majority of the upper house's members and subsequent agreement by the lower house. This structure ensures balance and continuity in administration.

14. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Constitutional amendments have refined the relationship between the titular head and the executive council. The head of state can request the council to reconsider its advice once. However, if the council reiterates the same advice after such reconsideration, it becomes mandatory for the head of state to act accordingly. This provision maintains the supremacy of the elected council.

15. (D) 5 years
The duration of the term for the head of state is clearly defined to ensure regular democratic transitions. Once elected and having entered the office, the individual serves for a fixed period of five years. They remain in the position beyond this term only until a successor formally takes charge, ensuring there is never a vacancy in the office.

16. (C) Death sentences - Governor has absolute power to pardon
While both the union and state heads possess pardoning powers, their jurisdictions differ significantly. The head of state has the unique authority to grant pardons for sentences issued by military courts. In contrast, the state-level head cannot grant a full pardon for a death sentence, although they may suspend, remit, or commute such sentences within their legal jurisdiction.

17. (A) II, IV, I, III
The sequence of individuals from southern regions serving in the highest office reflects historical governance. This progression began with an official serving in the late 1960s, followed by a leader who held major ministerial portfolios. Subsequently, a diplomat and scholar occupied the post, succeeded by a renowned scientist. This timeline illustrates the diverse professional backgrounds of the leadership.

18. (D) He is appointed under Article 165 as the state's highest law officer.
Every state government requires a high-level legal advisor to represent its interests in judicial matters. This official is appointed based on qualifications matching those of a high court judge. Serving as the primary law officer of the state, the position is established under specific

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ANSWERS

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1. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
The constitutional framework delineates specific functions through various articles. Article 52 establishes the executive's status as the constitutional head of the state. Article 54 details the electoral college and process for election. Article 56 prescribes the five-year duration of the office. Article 60 outlines the formal oath administered by the Chief Justice to ensure constitutional adherence.

2. (D) The Chief Justice of India
The formal procedure for assuming the highest executive office requires a specific oath of office. According to the constitutional provisions, this solemn affirmation is administered by the Chief Justice of India. In the absence of the Chief Justice, the most senior judge of the Supreme Court available performs this duty to ensure the legal transition of power.

3. (A) I and II
The removal of the head of state involves a rigorous quasi-judicial process within the legislature. Charges can be initiated in either chamber of Parliament solely based on constitutional violations. While both elected and nominated members participate in this procedure, members of state legislative assemblies are excluded. This distinguishes the impeachment process significantly from the initial election process.

4. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In a parliamentary system, a distinction exists between the titular head and the actual executive. The head of state performs ceremonial functions and represents the nation's unity. However, the substance of executive authority is wielded by the council of ministers. This ensures that the administration remains directly accountable to the elected legislature through the prime minister's leadership.

5. (A) Pocket Veto
Veto powers allow the executive to influence the legislative process by withholding or delaying assent to bills. Specifically, the pocket veto enables the head of state to take no action on a bill for an unlimited duration. This power arises because the constitution does not mandate a specific timeframe within which the executive must provide its final decision.

6. (D) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam - Connection to Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu
Historical records of the executive office feature distinguished individuals from diverse regions. One notable figure, originally from Rameswaram, was a prominent scientist who played a crucial role in the nation's missile development programs. Known for his connection to the youth and scientific community, he served as the head of state, symbolizing the integration of academic excellence and governance.

7. (B) Vacancy occurs → Vice President acts as President → Election held within 6 months → New President takes oath
When the highest office becomes empty due to unforeseen circumstances, the legal sequence ensures continuity. Initially, the second-highest constitutional official assumes the duties. Subsequently, a fresh election must be organized within a six-month window to fill the post permanently. Finally, the newly elected official takes the formal oath to begin a full five-year term of service to the nation.

8. (A) I, II, IV and V
The primary legal advisor to the union government holds a significant constitutional office. Eligibility for this position requires qualifications identical to those of a Supreme Court judge. The official represents the government in major judicial proceedings and serves as long as the executive remains satisfied. This role bridges the gap between the executive administration and the highest levels of the judiciary.

9. (D) A discretionary power
Constitutional conventions provide the executive with specific latitudinal powers during political uncertainty. In instances where no single political

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

85. Which of the following is correct regarding the re-election of the President of India?
(A) A person can be elected as President of India for a maximum of only two terms.
(B) Re-election is permitted only after a mandatory cooling-off period of five years.
(C) The Constitution explicitly prohibits the re-election of a serving President.
(D) A person is eligible for re-election to the office for any number of times.
(E) Answer not known

86. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the Vice President?
(A) Term of Office - Five years from the specific date he enters upon his office.
(B) While acting as President, he draws salary as the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
(C) Resignation - The resignation letter must be addressed to the President of India.
(D) Re-election - Eligible for re-election for any number of terms
(E) Answer not known

87. Select the correct sequence of action when a Vice President is removed from office:
(A) Resolution moved in Rajya Sabha → Passed by majority of all then members → Agreed to by Lok Sabha → Removal effective
(B) Resolution moved in Lok Sabha → Passed by special majority → Agreed to by Rajya Sabha → Removal effective
(C) Impeachment initiated in Lok Sabha → Investigated by Rajya Sabha → Passed by 2/3rd majority in both → Removal effective
(D) Resolution moved by President → Approved by Supreme Court → Passed by Rajya Sabha → Removal effective
(E) Answer not known

88. Consider the following statements concerning the President's diplomatic powers:
I. Treaties are concluded on behalf of the President.
II. The President never requires parliamentary approval for treaties.
III. The President represents India in international affairs.
IV. The President negotiates treaties directly without Cabinet aid.
V. The Supreme Court appoints Indian ambassadors.
Which of the combinations given above is incorrect?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) II, IV and V
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

89. Which of the following correctly describes a limitation on the powers of the Acting President?
(A) The Acting President holds the office for a maximum of six months.
(B) The Acting President cannot exercise the constitutional pardoning power.
(C) The Acting President cannot issue any ordinances while in temporary office.
(D) The Acting President must be approved by the Supreme Court within a month.
(E) Answer not known

90. What is meant by the term "Reprieve" in the context of the President's judicial powers?
(A) Reducing the period of a sentence without changing the character of punishment.
(B) A temporary stay of the execution of a sentence, especially a death sentence.
(C) Substituting one form of punishment for a lighter form of judicial punishment.
(D) Completely absolving the convict from all sentences.
(E) Answer not known

91. Match the following Constitutional functionaries with the bodies they can address or take part in:
List I: (Functionaries)
P. President of India
Q. Vice President of India
R. Attorney General of India
S. Advocate General of State
List II: (Powers)
I. Both Houses of Parliament, without the right to vote
II. State Legislative Assembly, without the right to vote

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constitutional articles to provide legal counsel and handle litigation for the state administration.

19. (A) Advisory Jurisdiction
The supreme judiciary provides a specialized consultative function to the head of state on matters of public importance or legal complexity. This advisory jurisdiction allows the executive to seek a formal opinion on significant questions of law or fact. While the court provides its expert view, the resulting opinion is not legally binding on the executive to implement.

20. (C) Must be qualified for election as a Rajya Sabha member.
Eligibility for the highest executive office includes several essential criteria. A candidate must be a citizen and have reached thirty-five years of age. Crucially, they must possess the necessary qualifications to be elected to the lower house of parliament. They are also prohibited from holding any office that provides financial gain under the government, ensuring their independence.

21. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
The head of state exercises diverse authorities across executive, legislative, financial, and judicial domains. Executive duties include the formal appointment of the government leader. Legislative functions involve issuing ordinances when parliament is absent. Financial responsibilities require presenting the national budget annually. Judicial powers allow for granting clemency to convicts. These combined powers facilitate smooth constitutional functioning.

22. (D) Elected and nominated members of both Houses of Parliament
The election of the second-highest constitutional official involves a specific group of legislators. This group includes all members from both the upper and lower houses of the national parliament. Unlike the election for the head of state, both elected and nominated representatives participate in this process. However, members from state-level legislative assemblies do not have any role.

23. (A) I and II
Entering the presidential race requires meeting strict legal and procedural benchmarks. Candidates must be at least thirty-five years old and obtain the support of a specific number of parliamentary proposers and seconders. Additionally, a mandatory financial deposit must be submitted to the central bank. These requirements are designed to ensure that only serious and qualified candidates participate.

24. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
To maintain the dignity and impartiality of the highest office, the constitution imposes strict conditions on the incumbent. The official is prohibited from holding any other position that yields financial profit or ministerial duties. These rules prevent conflicts of interest and ensure that the head of state remains entirely dedicated to their constitutional responsibilities without outside influence.

25. (D) Article 64
The second-highest official in the country holds a dual role within the constitutional framework. By virtue of their election to this office, they automatically serve as the presiding officer of the upper house of parliament. This ex-officio status is explicitly defined in the constitution, ensuring that the official manages the proceedings and maintains order within the chamber.

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26. (A) Chief Justice of India - Appointed by the President
The head of state holds the authority to appoint several key constitutional functionaries to ensure the smooth operation of various government branches. This includes the selection of the Chief Justice of India, who leads the national judiciary. Such appointments underscore the titular head's role in maintaining the institutional balance and providing formal legitimacy to high-ranking officials across sectors.

27. (A) Summoning → Proroguing → Dissolving
The legislative cycle involves a series of formal actions performed by the head of state to manage parliamentary sessions. This begins with summoning the houses to meet for business. After the completion of the session, the official issues a notice to prorogue or end the sitting. Eventually, the lower house may be dissolved to prepare for fresh general elections.

(B) An ordinance can be issued to alter the basic structure of the Constitution.
(C) An ordinance cannot have any retrospective effect like a normal legislative act.
(D) An ordinance can be issued even when both houses of Parliament are in session.
(E) Answer not known

99. Which of the following statements about the removal of the President (Impeachment) is incorrect?
(A) Impeachment is a quasi-judicial procedure in Parliament.
(B) The nominated members of either House of Parliament can participate in the impeachment.
(C) Elected members of the State legislative assemblies participate in the impeachment.
(D) No President has so far been impeached in India.
(E) Answer not known

100. Which of the following is NOT required for a person to be eligible for election as Vice President of India?
(A) Must have served as a Member of Parliament or a State Legislature.
(B) Must be a citizen of India by birth or through naturalization process.
(C) Must have completed 35 years of age.
(D) Must be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha house.
(E) Answer not known

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highest rank as the principal advisor. Below this position is the solicitor general, who assists in various legal duties. Finally, additional solicitors general occupy the third level, providing further support for the government's litigation and consultancy needs.

38. (D) The President establishes councils to investigate and advise on disputes.
To foster cooperation between different regions, the head of state has the authority to create specialized councils. These bodies are designed to investigate issues and provide advice on disputes occurring between states. By establishing these platforms for dialogue and investigation, the official helps resolve conflicts and coordinate policies on matters of common interest across the union.

39. (B) A vote used only to resolve a tie or deadlock in the House.
As the presiding officer of the upper house, the second-highest official usually refrains from participating in initial voting. However, if a vote on a proposal results in an equal division among the members, the officer exercises a casting vote to break the tie. This ensure that legislative business can proceed and a final decision is reached during deadlocks.

40. (C) The President returns the bill for reconsideration within 14 days.
The executive's authority to manage legislation includes various methods of review and delay. One approach involves returning a bill to the legislature for further evaluation within a specific period. This process ensures that the parliament reconsider the details of the proposed law before any final decision is made regarding its formal enactment into the legal system of the country.

41. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
Prominent leaders from southern states have brought unique strengths to the highest office. One individual was recognized for his background as a union minister in finance and defense. Another, a celebrated scientist, inspired the nation with his vision. Some were known for their willingness to return ministerial advice for reconsideration, demonstrating the independent nature of the constitutional office.

42. (A) Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha
The group that selects the head of state is restricted to members who have been directly or indirectly elected by the citizens. Consequently, individuals who are appointed to the legislature by the executive are strictly prohibited from voting in this election. This rule ensures that the choice of the nation's titular head remains entirely in the hands of elected representatives.

43. (B) I and III
The primary legal advisor to the union government enjoys certain privileges within the legislature. This official can speak and participate in the proceedings of both houses of parliament or their committees. However, despite this participation, the advisor does not possess the right to vote on any matters. Additionally, the official is not considered a full-time government employee or servant.

44. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The executive's ability to delay legislation through silence varies between different democratic systems. In certain nations, the head of state must act within a strict ten-day period. However, in the Indian context, no such time limit exists, allowing a bill to be kept pending indefinitely. This lack of a deadline makes the domestic version of this power comparatively more potent.

45. (A) Article 63
The institutional framework of the republic includes a specific provision for a secondary leader. This role is formally established under a dedicated constitutional article which mandates the existence of a vice president. This official serves a vital purpose in ensuring continuity in the executive branch and managing the affairs of the upper house of parliament as chairperson.

46. (C) Substitution of a harsher punishment with a lighter form.
Judicial powers of the head of state allow for various adjustments to criminal sentences. One such power involves substituting a harsher form of punishment with a lighter alternative, known as commutation. This process enables the executive to show mercy or correct perceived imbalances in the judicial outcome without

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28. (D) IV and V
The group responsible for electing the head of state is composed exclusively of elected representatives. This includes members from both houses of the national parliament and the state legislative assemblies. Conversely, nominated members of parliament and all members of state legislative councils are excluded. This exclusion maintains the principle that only directly elected officials choose the leader.

29. (A) The President is a nominal head while the Cabinet holds real power.
The constitutional arrangement defines the head of state as a nominal authority who operates based on ministerial counsel. This principle ensures that while the official signs documents and performs ceremonial acts, the actual decision-making power resides with the elected cabinet. Such a structure upholds the essence of parliamentary democracy where the executive is ultimately accountable to the legislature.

30. (C) The power to return a bill for reconsideration, which can be overridden by Parliament.
A specific type of veto allows the head of state to return a bill for further legislative review. If the parliament chooses to pass the bill again, even without any changes, the official is then required to provide their assent. This mechanism serves as a check on hasty legislation while ensuring that the final authority remains with the elected parliament.

31. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The legal architecture of the nation is anchored by specific articles defining key offices. The positions of the head of state and the second-highest official are established early in the document. Similarly, the primary legal advisors for both the union and state governments have their roles and appointment procedures clearly detailed. These articles provide the foundation for executive governance.

32. (C) The procedure for removal is explicitly detailed in Article 76.
The primary legal advisor to the union government serves without a fixed duration of tenure defined by the constitution. This official can be removed at any time by the head of state, as the position is held during the executive's pleasure. Unlike other constitutional posts, there is no elaborate or specific removal procedure mentioned in the governing articles.

33. (A) I, II and III
The head of state possesses a range of vital authorities, including selecting the government leader and managing parliamentary sessions. Additionally, the official has the power to declare national emergencies, although such declarations must subsequently receive legislative approval. However, the authority to veto constitutional amendments is limited, as the official is generally required to provide assent to such changes.

34. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
If a vacancy occurs in the highest office, the second-highest official steps in to perform those duties. This arrangement is temporary, as the constitution mandates that a fresh election be conducted within six months. During this interim period, the acting official enjoys all the powers and immunities of the head of state while ensuring that the administration continues.

35. (A) Both Houses of Parliament are not in session.
The executive is empowered to create temporary laws through ordinances when the legislature is unavailable. This can only occur if at least one of the houses of parliament is not currently in session. This power allows the government to address urgent matters that cannot wait for the regular legislative process, though such laws must be approved by parliament.

36. (C) Finance Commission - Constituted by the Parliament every five years
The head of state exercises significant financial oversight, including the recommendation of money bills and the presentation of the annual budget. Furthermore, the official can authorize advances from the contingency fund for unexpected costs. However, the appointment of the finance commission, which occurs every five years, is a direct responsibility of the head of state rather than the parliament.

37. (A) II, III, I
The hierarchy of legal officers representing the union government follows a clear descending order of seniority. The attorney general holds the

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the candidates and ensure that only those with substantial political backing can participate in the contest.

56. (C) Citizenship - Can be a naturalized citizen of India
To qualify for the secondary executive post, an individual must be a citizen and have attained the age of thirty-five. Interestingly, the citizenship requirement can be met through naturalization, not just by birth. Additionally, the person must be eligible for election to the upper house of parliament and should not hold any office that provides financial benefits under the government.

57. (A) IV, II, I, III
Impeaching the head of state follows a strict chronological order. Charges must first be initiated in either house of parliament, followed by a fourteen-day notice period. A resolution must then be passed by a two-thirds majority of the house's total membership. Finally, the second house investigates these charges to determine if the removal should proceed based on the evidence presented.

58. (A) Vested in the President and exercised directly or through subordinate officers.
The executive authority of the union is formally vested in the head of state. This power is exercised either directly or through subordinate officers in accordance with constitutional provisions. While the official is the titular head, all executive actions are formally taken in their name, serving as the legal basis for the administration's operations and the implementation of national laws.

59. (B) The President can pardon sentences by a Court Martial, but the Governor cannot.
The scope of clemency differs between union and state heads in specific areas. The head of state has the exclusive authority to grant pardons for any person convicted by a military court. State governors do not possess this particular power. This distinction ensures that the highest official maintains ultimate oversight over the military justice system while both share general powers.

60. (A) The power to withhold assent to a bill, preventing it from becoming an Act.
The absolute veto is a power that allows the executive to completely prevent a bill from becoming law. By withholding assent, the head of state ensures the bill is effectively terminated and cannot be enacted. This is often used for private members' bills or when a change in government occurs before a bill passed previously receives formal approval.

61. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
The head of state possesses various specialized powers to manage national affairs. These include military authority to declare war and diplomatic power to represent the country internationally. Furthermore, during political deadlocks, the official can use personal discretion to appoint a prime minister. Emergency powers allow for the invocation of special measures during times of national crisis to maintain security.

62. (D) The Rajya Sabha
The procedure to remove the second-highest constitutional official from their post is unique. A resolution for this purpose can only be introduced in the upper house of the national parliament. This specific requirement reflects the official's primary role as the presiding officer of that chamber. If passed there, the resolution then requires the simple agreement of the lower house.

63. (A) I and II
Ordinance-making power is limited to the same subjects that the national parliament can legislate upon. While these temporary laws have the same force as regular acts, they cannot be used to modify the fundamental text of the constitution. This restriction ensures that the executive cannot unilaterally change the core legal structure of the country without following the rigorous amendment process.

64. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The qualifications for the two highest offices are tied to the different chambers of the legislature. The head of state must be eligible for election to the lower house, while the secondary official must be qualified for the upper house. This connection exists because the second official serves as the presiding officer of the upper house, necessitating a close institutional link.

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(A) Leave of the House granted → Motion moved by member → Discussion and voting → Resignation of PM if passed
(B) Motion moved by member → Leave of the House granted → Resignation of PM if passed → Discussion and voting
(C) Discussion and voting → Motion moved by member → Leave of the House granted → Resignation of PM if passed
(D) Leave of the House granted → Discussion and voting → Motion moved by member → Resignation of PM if passed
(E) Answer not known

13. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The principle of individual responsibility ensures that a minister is strictly accountable for the acts of omission and commission in their department.
Reason (R): Article 75 states that the ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President, meaning the President can remove a minister on the advice of the Prime Minister.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

14. Match the following Articles of the Constitution in List I with their respective provisions in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Article)
P. Article 74
Q. Article 75
R. Article 78
S. Article 88
List II: (Provision)
I. Rights of Ministers as respects the Houses
II. Council of Ministers to aid and advise President
III. Duties of Prime Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the President
IV. Other provisions as to Ministers (appointment, term, responsibility)
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

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15. Which of the following pairs of Prime Ministers and the state from which they predominantly built their political base is incorrectly matched?
(A) H.D. Deve Gowda - Karnataka
(B) Morarji Desai - Uttar Pradesh
(C) P.V. Narasimha Rao - Andhra Pradesh
(D) Charan Singh - Uttar Pradesh
(E) Answer not known

16. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the office of the Deputy Prime Minister of India.
(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India.
(B) The appointment of a Deputy Prime Minister is usually dictated by political compulsions.
(C) The Deputy Prime Minister does not possess any special constitutional powers over other Cabinet Ministers.
(D) The office of the Deputy Prime Minister is explicitly established by Article 75 of the Constitution.
(E) Answer not known

17. Which of the following categories of ministers does NOT ordinarily attend the meetings of the Cabinet unless specifically invited?
(A) Ministers of State (Independent Charge)
(B) The Prime Minister of the Republic
(C) Standard high-ranking Cabinet Ministers
(D) Members of the Ministry of Civil Aviation
(E) Answer not known

18. Consider the following statements regarding the oath of office and secrecy administered to the Prime Minister:
I. The oath is administered by the Chief Justice of India.
II. The Prime Minister swears to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India.
III. The Prime Minister swears to do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law, without fear or favour.

74. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The executive's power to return legislation for reconsideration is limited by the final authority of parliament. If the houses pass the returned bill again, the head of state is constitutionally required to provide assent. This mechanism prevents the executive from permanently blocking ordinary legislation that has the support of elected representatives, thereby upholding the principles of parliamentary sovereignty.

75. (B) 20 proposers and 20 seconders
To contest the election for the secondary executive post, a candidate must demonstrate a basic level of support. This requires the signatures of twenty proposers and twenty seconders from the ranks of the electoral college. This requirement is lower than that for the head of state but still ensures that only credible candidates with some legislative backing enter the race.

76. (A) Value of an MP's vote - Total value of MLA votes divided by total elected MPs.
The value of votes in the presidential election is calculated using a specific formula to ensure regional balance. For members of the national parliament, the value is determined by dividing the total value of all state assembly votes by the number of elected parliamentarians. This method aims to provide parity between the combined states and the union in the electoral process.

77. (A) III, II, I, IV
A suspensive veto follows a logical sequence. First, the parliament passes a bill and sends it to the head of state. The official then returns the bill with a message for reconsideration. After the legislature reviews and repasses the bill, it is sent back to the executive. Finally, the head of state grants assent, as required by the constitutional rules.

78. (D) The President is the Supreme Commander of the defence forces of India.
The head of state holds the title of supreme commander of the national defense forces. In this capacity, the official has the formal authority to appoint the leaders of the army, navy, and air force. While this role is largely ceremonial and guided by ministerial advice, it signifies ultimate civilian control over the military within the constitutional framework.

79. (C) It includes the elected members of the state legislative councils.
The electoral college for the second-highest official is composed differently than that for the head of state. It includes all members of both the upper and lower houses of the national parliament. Crucially, it does not include any representatives from the state-level legislatures or legislative councils. This focus on the national parliament reflects the official's role within the center.

80. (B) The Chief Minister of a State
The head of state is responsible for appointing many high-ranking officials to ensure the functioning of the union and the judiciary. However, the appointment of a state's chief minister does not fall under this authority. Instead, that responsibility belongs to the respective state governor, who selects the leader based on the majority support within the state's legislative assembly.

81. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Southern regions have contributed significantly to the nation's leadership. One president was a famous scientist from a coastal town in Tamil Nadu. Another had a long career as a union minister before ascending to the highest office. While several heads of state have hailed from this region, the very first president of the republic did not come from the south.

82. (A) Before the expiration of the term.
The constitution prioritizes the timely transition of power in the highest office. For a vacancy that occurs because a term is coming to an end, the electoral process must be completed before the current incumbent's five-year period actually expires. This proactive approach prevents any gap in the office and ensures that a successor is ready to take over immediately.

83. (A) I and III
The primary legal advisor for the union government holds several unique rights. This official is the first law officer and can participate in the proceedings of both houses of parliament, including joint sittings. However,

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CHAPTER 07

Prime Minister, Council of Ministers and Cabinet System

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1. Article 74 of the Indian Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head. What is their primary constitutional function?
(A) To aid and advise the President who shall act in accordance with such advice
(B) To enact laws for the entire territory of India
(C) To act as the supreme judicial authority in disputes between states
(D) To directly appoint the Governors of all states without the President's approval
(E) Answer not known

2. Consider the following statements regarding the qualifications required to become the Prime Minister of India:
I. The individual must be a citizen of India.
II. The individual must be at least 35 years of age if they are a member of the Lok Sabha.
III. The individual must be a member of either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II only
(C) I and II
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

3. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
Reason (R): When a vote of no confidence is passed in the Lok Sabha, only the Prime Minister is required to resign.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. Match the following Prime Ministers in List I with the significant events in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Prime Minister)
P. Indira Gandhi
Q. Rajiv Gandhi
R. P.V. Narasimha Rao
S. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
List II: (Significant Event)
I. Economic Liberalisation of 1991
II. Golden Quadrilateral project
III. Nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks
IV. Anti-Defection Law (52nd Amendment)
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

5. Arrange the following Prime Ministers of India in the correct chronological order of their first assumption of office:
I. Morarji Desai
II. Indira Gandhi
III. Charan Singh
IV. Lal Bahadur Shastri
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) IV, II, I, III
(C) IV, I, II, III
(D) II, I, IV, III
(E) Answer not known

93. (A) I, II and III
Legislative powers of the head of state are extensive, including the nomination of members with special expertise to the upper house. The official also consults with the election commission regarding the disqualification of legislators. Furthermore, the head of state is responsible for laying the annual reports of various constitutional bodies before the parliament to ensure transparency and accountability.

94. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The status of the union's primary legal advisor is distinct from that of regular government employees. This official is not classified as a government servant, which allows them to continue with private legal work. This flexibility is balanced by the requirement that they must not represent interests opposed to the government or handle cases conflicting with official duties.

95. (C) Both (A) and (B) are correct conditions for the special address.
The head of state interacts with the legislature through formal addresses on specific occasions. This special address occurs at the start of the first session following every general election. Additionally, the official addresses both houses together at the commencement of the first session of every new year. These addresses outline government policies and upcoming legislative agendas for the nation.

96. (B) Nominal Executive - De Jure head ; Real Executive - De Facto head
Governance is split between a titular head and the actual decision-makers. The former is the de jure head of state, possessing formal authority and symbolic importance. The latter is the de facto head of government, wielding real executive power through the cabinet. This distinction is central to parliamentary systems, ensuring that ceremonial duties are separated from daily administration.

97. (A) I, II, III, IV
Disputes concerning the election of the highest offices follow a specific legal procedure. After the election concludes, a petition can be filed to challenge the results. The Supreme Court then conducts a thorough enquiry into the matter. Once the court delivers its judgment, the decision is final and cannot be appealed, providing a definitive resolution to electoral uncertainties.

98. (A) An ordinance must be approved by Parliament within six weeks of reassembly.
While ordinances have the force of law, they are subject to strict parliamentary timelines. Once the legislature reassembles, the ordinance must be approved within six weeks to remain in effect. Furthermore, this executive power cannot be used to amend the constitution. These limitations ensure that temporary executive law-making does not bypass the role of the elected legislature.

99. (C) Elected members of the State legislative assemblies participate in the impeachment.
Impeachment is a unique legislative procedure aimed at removing the head of state for constitutional violations. It is considered a quasi-judicial process where both houses of parliament play distinct roles. Crucially, while nominated members of parliament can participate, members of state legislative assemblies are not involved. To date, no individual has been removed through this process.

100. (A) Must have served as a Member of Parliament or a State Legislature.
To be eligible for the secondary executive post, an individual must fulfill several criteria. They must be a citizen and at least thirty-five years old. Additionally, they must be qualified for election as a member of the upper house of parliament. However, there is no requirement that the candidate must have previously served as a member of any legislature.

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Q. Ministers of State (Independent Charge)
R. Ministers of State (Attached)
S. Deputy Ministers

List II: (Description)

I. Given charge of specific ministries independently without a Cabinet Minister above them
II. Hold the most important portfolios and formulate supreme policies
III. Assigned to assist Cabinet Ministers and have no independent charge
IV. Work under the guidance of Cabinet Ministers to whom they are attached

(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

25. Consider the following statements regarding the contributions and tenure of Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister:

I. He initiated the technology missions in India.
II. He was instrumental in introducing the seeds of economic liberalisation.
III. He introduced the 64th and 65th Constitutional Amendment Bills for strengthening Panchayati Raj.
IV. He served as the Prime Minister during the Indo-Pak War of 1971.
V. His government passed the Anti-Defection Law.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?

(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

26. Which of the following pairs regarding parliamentary motions is correctly matched?

(A) Vote of No Confidence - A motion that can only be introduced and debated within the Rajya Sabha
(B) Censure Motion - This can be moved against an individual minister or the entire council
(C) Confidence Motion - A motion introduced by the opposition to test the ruling government's majority
(D) Privilege Motion - A motion moved by the Prime Minister to introduce the annual budget to the House
(E) Answer not known

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27. Identify the correct statement regarding the principle of Cabinet secrecy in India.

(A) The oath of secrecy prohibits disclosure of matters brought under ministerial consideration.
(B) A minister is constitutionally permitted to express personal dissent against any Cabinet decision.
(C) Cabinet secrecy requires all deliberations to be made public immediately after every meeting held.
(D) The principle of Cabinet secrecy was officially abolished by the Right to Information Act, 2005.
(E) Answer not known

28. Consider the following statements regarding the resignation of the Prime Minister:

I. The resignation of the Prime Minister automatically leads to the dissolution of the entire Council of Ministers.
II. The President must immediately dissolve the Lok Sabha upon the Prime Minister's resignation.
III. A Prime Minister can resign on moral grounds without losing the majority in the Lok Sabha.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?

(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

29. Consider the following statements regarding the Prime Minister's role in foreign policy:

I. The Prime Minister is the chief architect of the country's foreign policy.
II. Summit diplomacy is exclusively handled by the President of India.
III. The Prime Minister represents the country in various international high-level summits.
IV. Treaties with foreign nations do not require any involvement of the Prime Minister's Office.

6. Which of the following pairs regarding Cabinet Committees and their traditional chairpersons is correctly matched?
(A) Cabinet Committee on Security - Minister of Defence
(B) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs - Minister of Finance
(C) Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs - Prime Minister
(D) Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs - Prime Minister
(E) Answer not known

7. Identify the correct statement regarding the appointment of the Prime Minister of India.
(A) The Prime Minister is directly elected by the adult population of the country through a national plebiscite.
(B) The President of India must always appoint the senior-most member of the Lok Sabha regardless of party.
(C) The Chief Justice of India formalizes the appointment based on the President's written recommendation.
(D) The President appoints the majority leader or the leader of a coalition in the Lok Sabha as the PM.
(E) Answer not known

8. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Kitchen Cabinet' in India:
I. It is an informal body consisting of the Prime Minister and a few influential colleagues.
II. It is officially recognised and mentioned in Article 74 of the Constitution.
III. It can include outsiders like family members and close friends of the Prime Minister.
IV. It replaced the official Cabinet as the highest decision-making body in 1991.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

9. In the Indian parliamentary system, what is the core distinction between the President and the Prime Minister?
(A) The President is the head of the government, while the Prime Minister is the head of the State.
(B) The President is the head of the State, while the Prime Minister is the head of the government.
(C) The President holds real executive authority, while the Prime Minister is merely a ceremonial head.
(D) The President is accountable to the Lok Sabha, while the Prime Minister is accountable to the Rajya Sabha.
(E) Answer not known

10. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the Prime Minister of India:
I. He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the President.
II. He allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers.
III. He can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him.
IV. He presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers.
V. He can dissolve the Rajya Sabha at any time.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

11. What is the precise constitutional definition of a 'Caretaker Government' in India?
(A) An uncodified body operating by convention from Lok Sabha dissolution until new government formation.
(B) A crisis administration established by the President using opposition members during a national emergency.
(C) A judicial council led by the Chief Justice of India that assumes power upon a Prime Minister's resignation.
(D) A secondary legislative group composed of Rajya Sabha members tasked solely with passing the annual budget.
(E) Answer not known

12. Which of the following options represents the correct sequence of events when a Vote of No Confidence is moved against the Council of Ministers?

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the remuneration for this position is determined by the head of state rather than the parliament, reflecting the official's role as an appointee of the executive.

84. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
To prevent the potential misuse of emergency powers, a significant safeguard was introduced into the constitution. The head of state can only proclaim a national emergency after receiving a formal, written recommendation from the entire cabinet. This ensures that such a grave decision is a collective one made by the government leadership, rather than being based on individual advice.

85. (D) A person is eligible for re-election to the office for any number of times.
The eligibility for serving in the highest office is flexible regarding tenure. Unlike some democratic systems that limit an individual to two terms, the Indian constitution allows a person to be re-elected to the post for any number of times. There are no mandatory breaks or cooling-off periods required between terms, provided the individual continues to win elections.

86. (B) While acting as President, he draws salary as the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
The second-highest official serves a five-year term and is eligible for re-election. While they may resign by addressing a letter to the head of state, their financial compensation is specifically structured around their legislative role. When performing their duties, they receive a salary as the chairperson of the upper house, not for holding the title of vice president itself.

87. (A) Resolution moved in Rajya Sabha → Passed by majority of all then members → Agreed to by Lok Sabha → Removal effective
The removal of the secondary executive follows a specific path. A resolution must first be passed by a majority of all the then members of the upper house. Once this is achieved, the resolution is sent to the lower house for its agreement. This simple agreement is the final step in the process, making the removal effective without requiring formal impeachment.

88. (C) II, IV and V
Diplomatic authorities allow the head of state to represent the nation in international forums. While treaties and agreements are formally concluded in the official's name, they are negotiated by the government and often require subsequent parliamentary approval. The official also has the power to appoint ambassadors and receive foreign diplomats, serving as the symbolic face of foreign relations.

89. (A) The Acting President holds the office for a maximum of six months.
An acting head of state possesses the same powers and immunities as a permanent one. However, this arrangement is strictly temporary. The primary limitation is that a fresh election must be held within a six-month window to fill the vacancy permanently. This ensures that the interim period remains brief and that the titular head is chosen through the proper electoral process.

90. (B) A temporary stay of the execution of a sentence, especially a death sentence.
Among the various forms of executive clemency, a reprieve serves a specific temporary function. It involves staying the execution of a sentence for a limited period. This is most commonly used in cases involving death sentences to allow the convict more time to seek a pardon or to have their sentence commuted through other legal or executive channels.

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91. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
Different constitutional officials have varying degrees of access to legislative bodies. The head of state can deliver special addresses to both houses assembled together. The secondary official presides over the upper house. Meanwhile, the legal advisors for the union and states have the right to speak in their respective legislatures, although they are never permitted to vote.

92. (A) The Chief Justice of India
The legal framework provides for a clear line of succession to ensure the highest office is never vacant. If both the head of state and the secondary official are unable to perform their duties, the Chief Justice of India assumes the role. In the event that the Chief Justice is also unavailable, the responsibility falls to the most senior judge.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II only
(C) II and III
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

19. Consider the following statements regarding coalition governments and the Anti-Defection Law:
I. The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution contains provisions regarding disqualification on ground of defection.
II. Defection does not apply if a member votes contrary to the direction (whip) issued by their political party.
III. Coalition governments often face instability due to the threat of withdrawal of support by alliance partners.
IV. The Anti-Defection Law was introduced by the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1985.
Which of the combinations given above is incorrect?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) I and II
(C) II, III and IV
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

20. In the context of the Indian parliamentary system, what is the significance of a 'Hung Parliament'?
(A) A legislative scenario where the Parliament is suspended indefinitely during a severe national emergency.
(B) A political condition where the Lok Sabha is dissolved prematurely before finishing its five-year term.
(C) A specific session of Parliament where the annual budget fails to pass after a significant floor debate.
(D) A scenario where no single party or pre-poll alliance secures an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha.
(E) Answer not known

21. Which administrative body directly provides secretariat assistance to the Prime Minister, operates as an extra-constitutional body, and is headed by the Principal Secretary?
(A) The Cabinet Secretariat
(B) The Prime Minister's Office (PMO)
(C) The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
(D) The Inter-State Council
(E) Answer not known

22. Arrange the following landmark events associated with Indian Prime Ministers in chronological order:
I. Pokhran-II nuclear tests
II. Nationalisation of 14 Banks
III. Introduction of the Make in India initiative
IV. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts coming into force
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) IV, II, III, I
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) I, II, IV, III
(E) Answer not known

23. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Political analysts argue that there is a growing presidential character in the role of the Indian Prime Minister.
Reason (R): Elections are increasingly fought in the name of the Prime Ministerial candidate, and power tends to centralise in the Prime Minister's Office (PMO).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

24. Match the three tiers of the Council of Ministers in List I with their correct descriptions in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Minister Category)
P. Cabinet Ministers

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65. (D) The Council of Ministers aids and advises the President in his functions.
The fundamental relationship between the head of state and the executive council is based on cooperation. The council's primary function is to provide aid and advice to the official in the performance of their duties. This arrangement ensures that the titular head acts in accordance with the policies and decisions made by the elected representatives who lead the government.

66. (A) Legal Immunity - Subject to criminal proceedings for personal acts during tenure
The head of state enjoys various protections and benefits during their tenure. These include use of the official residence and a salary that cannot be reduced. Crucially, the incumbent is granted complete immunity from criminal proceedings for any personal acts performed during their term. This legal protection is designed to ensure that the official can perform their duties without pressure.

67. (A) Submits resignation to Vice President → Vice President communicates it to Speaker of Lok Sabha
If the head of state chooses to leave office before the end of their term, a specific communication path is followed. The resignation letter is formally addressed and delivered to the second-highest official. Once received, this official must immediately inform the speaker of the lower house about the resignation. This ensures that all branches of government are aware of the vacancy.

68. (C) II, III and IV
The roles of legal advisors at union and state levels involve specific constitutional boundaries. These officials are not classified as full-time government employees and do not possess the right to vote in legislative proceedings. While they provide essential counsel to their respective administrations, the nature of their service and their interaction with the legislature are defined by these unique limitations.

69. (D) Transfer of votes from eliminated candidates based on preferences until a quota is met.
The proportional representation system aims to achieve a fair outcome through a transferable vote mechanism. Voters rank their preferences, and if a candidate is eliminated, their votes are reassigned to the next preferred choice. This process continues until a candidate reaches the required quota. This method ensures that the final result reflects the broader preference of the electoral college.

70. (B) The President can remove the CAG at his pleasure without any procedure.
The national auditor is appointed by the head of state but maintains a high degree of independence. Unlike some other officials, the auditor cannot be removed at the simple pleasure of the executive. A formal removal process, similar to that of a senior judge, must be followed. The official's primary duty is to submit financial audit reports to the head of state.

71. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
Specific constitutional articles provide the governing rules for the highest office. These include the mandatory qualifications for candidates and the various conditions under which the official serves, such as salary and residence. Additionally, the articles define the formal oath of office and the complex procedure required for impeachment. Together, these provisions ensure the stability and integrity of the headship.

72. (D) He draws salary as the Vice President, not as the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
The second-highest official in the country performs several vital roles. While they step in when the head of state is unavailable, their primary daily responsibility is presiding over the upper house of parliament. Interestingly, the salary they receive is specifically tied to their role as the chairperson of that house, rather than for the position of vice president itself.

73. (B) II, III and IV
The hierarchy of union law officers includes positions that support the primary legal advisor. While the top position is mentioned in the constitution, subordinate roles like the solicitor general are established through different legal frameworks. These officials assist in handling the government's extensive litigation and legal advisory needs, ensuring that the union's interests are effectively represented in judicial forums.

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Which of the combinations given above is incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

30. When comparing the Indian Prime Minister with the British Prime Minister, which of the following statements is true?
(A) Both officials must strictly belong to the Lower House of their respective legislatures.
(B) The British Prime Minister can belong to either House of the UK Parliament at any time.
(C) Indian PMs can belong to either House; British PMs belong to the Lower House by convention.
(D) Both heads of government are directly elected by the public in a presidential-style election.
(E) Answer not known

31. What defines the principle of 'Collective Responsibility' in the Indian parliamentary system?
(A) All ministers are jointly responsible to the President for their actions.
(B) The Council of Ministers acts as a team, and they swim or sink together in the Lok Sabha.
(C) State legislatures collectively control the actions of the Union Cabinet.
(D) The Cabinet is collectively responsible to the Supreme Court of India.
(E) Answer not known

32. Which of the following is the correct sequence of steps involved in the formation of the Council of Ministers?
(A) Appointment of PM by President → PM advises President on selection of other ministers → President appoints other ministers → Administration of oath
(B) PM advises President on selection of other ministers → Appointment of PM by President → President appoints other ministers → Administration of oath
(C) President appoints all ministers → Appointment of PM by President → Administration of oath → PM allocates portfolios
(D) Administration of oath → Appointment of PM by President → PM advises President on selection of other ministers → President appoints other ministers
(E) Answer not known

33. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): During periods of coalition governments, the discretionary power of the President in appointing the Prime Minister often increases.
Reason (R): When no single party commands an absolute majority, the President must use personal judgment to invite the leader most likely to prove a majority on the floor of the House.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

34. Match the Prime Minister in List I with the specific coalition/alliance government in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Prime Minister)
P. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
Q. Manmohan Singh
R. V.P. Singh
S. I.K. Gujral
List II: (Coalition/Alliance)
I. United Front
II. National Front
III. National Democratic Alliance (NDA)
IV. United Progressive Alliance (UPA)
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

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(C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(D) The out-going Prime Minister
(E) Answer not known

86. How is the 'Whip' system essential for the survival of a coalition government?
(A) It provides physical security to the Prime Minister during coalition talks.
(B) It is a fund used to distribute financial resources among coalition states.
(C) It ensures members vote together on motions, preventing the government's fall.
(D) It allows the Prime Minister to dismiss opposition members from the Parliament.
(E) Answer not known

87. Identify the correct statement regarding the Council of Ministers as per Article 74.
(A) The President can reject the advice of the Council of Ministers an unlimited number of times.
(B) The Council of Ministers must consist of exactly 50 members.
(C) The advice given by the Council of Ministers to the President is published immediately in the official gazette.
(D) Reconsidered advice from the Council of Ministers is binding on the President.
(E) Answer not known

88. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the distinction between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet.
(A) The Cabinet implements the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers.
(B) The Council of Ministers is a constitutional body, whereas the Cabinet was inserted later by the 44th Amendment Act.
(C) The Council of Ministers rarely meets as a whole body to transact government business.
(D) The Cabinet advises the President, and its decisions are binding on all ministers.
(E) Answer not known

89. Which of the following is an exception to the principle of collective responsibility?
(A) A minister disagreeing with a Cabinet decision must resign if they speak against it publicly.
(B) The PM can advise dismissal of a minister who breaks consensus, enforcing accountability.
(C) The defeat of a minister's bill in the Lok Sabha does not affect the government's survival.
(D) A vote of no confidence against a single minister is practically a vote against the entire council.
(E) Answer not known

90. When comparing the British and Indian constitutional conventions, what is a key difference regarding ministerial legal responsibility?
(A) In India, ministers possess absolute legal responsibility, meaning they are personally liable for civil damages in official acts.
(B) Britain uses ministerial countersignatures for legal liability; India has no such system.
(C) Both Britain and India mandate that every executive order must be countersigned by a minister.
(D) The Indian Constitution strictly requires ministers to countersign the President's orders for them to be valid.
(E) Answer not known

91. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Prime Minister possesses the power to reshuffle the portfolios of the ministers at any time.
Reason (R): Portfolios are allocated by the Election Commission based on the electoral performance of the individual ministers.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

92. Match the informal/political terms in List I with their meanings in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Term)
P. Kitchen Cabinet

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I. Imposition of National Emergency under Article 352
II. Abolition of Privy Purses
III. First Pokhran Nuclear Test (Smiling Buddha)
IV. Nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) IV, II, III, I
(B) II, IV, I, III
(C) IV, III, II, I
(D) III, IV, II, I
(E) Answer not known

43. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) is considered highly powerful in shaping India's economic policies.
Reason (R): The CCEA is constitutionally mandated by Article 360 to manage Financial Emergencies in India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

44. Match the type of Emergency in List I with the Prime Minister in office in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Type of Emergency)
P. National Emergency (External Aggression - 1962)
Q. National Emergency (External Aggression - 1971)
R. National Emergency (Internal Disturbance - 1975)
S. Financial Emergency
List II: (Prime Minister)
I. Jawaharlal Nehru
II. Indira Gandhi
III. Indira Gandhi
IV. Never declared
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

45. Which of the following pairs of commentators and their description of the Prime Minister is correctly matched?
(A) Ivor Jennings - "The steering wheel of the ship of state"
(B) B.R. Ambedkar - "The keystone of the cabinet arch"
(C) H.J. Laski - "The moon among lesser stars"
(D) Lord Morley - "Primus inter pares" (First among equals)
(E) Answer not known

46. Identify the correct statement regarding the term of the Prime Minister of India.
(A) The Prime Minister has a fixed constitutional term of exactly five years.
(B) The term of the Prime Minister ends if they lose a state assembly seat.
(C) The PM holds office during Presidential pleasure and must enjoy Lok Sabha confidence.
(D) The Prime Minister can be removed by a simple majority vote in the Rajya Sabha.
(E) Answer not known

47. Consider the following statements comparing Deputy Ministers and Ministers of State:
I. Ministers of State can hold independent charge of ministries, whereas Deputy Ministers cannot.
II. Both Deputy Ministers and Ministers of State are part of the Cabinet.
III. Deputy Ministers are attached to Cabinet Ministers or Ministers of State to assist them in their duties.
IV. Both receive the same salary and allowances as a Cabinet Minister.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

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P. NITI Aayog
Q. National Integration Council
R. Inter-State Council
S. Zonal Councils

List II: (PM's Role)
I. Ex-officio Chairman
II. Ex-officio Chairman
III. Ex-officio Chairman
IV. Not the Chairman (Union Home Minister is)

(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

73. Arrange the following Prime Ministers in the correct order of the duration of their total tenure in office, from longest to shortest:
I. Jawaharlal Nehru
II. Indira Gandhi
III. Manmohan Singh
IV. Morarji Desai

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) I, II, IV, III
(E) Answer not known

74. Which of the following concerning the removal of a government is incorrectly matched?
(A) Vote of No Confidence - Needs support of 50 members to be admitted in Lok Sabha
(B) Censure Motion - Passing it binds the Council of Ministers to resign immediately
(C) Defeat on a Money Bill - Ordinarily leads to the resignation of the government
(D) Loss of Majority - The President can dismiss the PM if they refuse to resign
(E) Answer not known

75. According to the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003, what is the maximum permissible size of the Council of Ministers at the Centre?
(A) 10% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha
(B) 15% of the total strength of both Houses of Parliament combined
(C) 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha
(D) 20% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha
(E) Answer not known

76. What best defines 'Floor Crossing' in the context of parliamentary politics?
(A) A minister physically moving from the Lok Sabha to the Rajya Sabha to deliver a speech.
(B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha resigning to join the ruling party.
(C) The practice of members switching their party allegiance after being elected.
(D) The alliance formed by multiple parties before a general election.
(E) Answer not known

77. Identify the correct statement regarding the Prime Minister's power to advise the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
(A) The President is bound by the advice of a Prime Minister who has lost the majority in the Lok Sabha.
(B) The Prime Minister can dissolve the Lok Sabha directly by issuing an executive order.
(C) The Rajya Sabha must ratify the Prime Minister's advice to dissolve the Lok Sabha.
(D) A PM with a majority can advise dissolution, and the President usually complies.
(E) Answer not known

78. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Cabinet Committees.
(A) They are extra-constitutional in emergence.
(B) They are set up by the Prime Minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation.
(C) Non-cabinet ministers are completely barred from becoming members of any Cabinet Committee.
(D) They sort out issues and formulate proposals for the consideration of the Cabinet.
(E) Answer not known

79. In a comparison of political systems, how does the collective responsibility in India differ structurally from the system in the United States?
(A) The US system has collective responsibility to the Senate, while India has it to the Lok Sabha.
(B) The US executive does not have collective responsibility to the legislature, unlike

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(C) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

54. Which of the following pairs regarding Parliamentary Standing Committees is incorrectly matched?
(A) Public Accounts Committee - Examines the audit reports of the CAG
(B) Estimates Committee - Suggests alternative policies to bring about efficiency and economy in administration
(C) Committee on Public Undertakings - Headed traditionally by the Prime Minister
(D) Departmentally Related Standing Committees - Secure accountability of the Executive to the Parliament
(E) Answer not known

55. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Prime Minister's role in Parliament.
(A) The Prime Minister announces important government policies on the floor of the House.
(B) The Prime Minister uses the Question Hour to clarify the government's stand on key issues.
(C) The Prime Minister can attend sessions of both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, regardless of which House they belong to.
(D) The Prime Minister acts as the Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha in the absence of the Speaker.
(E) Answer not known

56. Which of the following is NOT an essential qualification for an individual to be appointed as the Prime Minister of India?
(A) Having a graduation degree from a recognized university
(B) Being a citizen of India
(C) Being a member of either House of Parliament within six months of appointment
(D) Completing 35 years of age if choosing to represent the Rajya Sabha
(E) Answer not known

57. Consider the following statements regarding Dr. Manmohan Singh's tenure:
I. He was the chief architect of the 1991 economic reforms as Finance Minister before becoming Prime Minister.
II. He headed the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) coalition government for two consecutive terms.
III. He is the longest-serving Prime Minister in the history of independent India.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

58. Consider the following statements differentiating the Cabinet from the Council of Ministers:
I. The Council of Ministers is a wider body comprising all three categories of ministers.
II. The Cabinet is a smaller body consisting only of Cabinet Ministers.
III. The Constitution of India originally contained a detailed description of the Cabinet's powers in Article 74.
IV. The Cabinet meets as a body frequently to make decisions regarding the transaction of government business.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

59. Consider the following statements regarding Prime Minister Narendra Modi's tenure and governance style:
I. He formed a government with a single-party absolute majority in the Lok Sabha in 2014 and 2019.
II. His government launched initiatives like 'Make in India' and 'Digital India'.
III. He replaced the Planning Commission with the NITI Aayog.
IV. He communicates with the masses directly through the 'Mann Ki Baat' radio programme.
V. He became the first Prime Minister to never face a vote of no confidence.
Which of the combinations given above is

35. Which of the following pairs concerning the Prime Minister's interaction with the public/ media is incorrectly matched?
(A) Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF) - Fund completely controlled and audited by the CAG
(B) Mann Ki Baat - Monthly radio programme by Prime Minister Narendra Modi
(C) Press Information Bureau (PIB) - Nodal agency for communicating government policies to media
(D) Town Hall meetings - Interactive sessions utilized to communicate directly with citizens
(E) Answer not known

36. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Cabinet in the Indian parliamentary system.
(A) It is the highest decision-making authority in the politico-administrative system.
(B) It directs the foreign policies and foreign affairs of the country.
(C) It acts as the chief crisis manager during national emergencies.
(D) The word 'Cabinet' was absent from the original 1950 Constitution of India.
(E) Answer not known

37. Which of the following is NOT a power or function of the Prime Minister of India?
(A) Advising the President regarding summoning and proroguing the sessions of Parliament.
(B) Appointing the Chief Election Commissioner directly without formal Presidential assent.
(C) Acting as the ex-officio Chairman of the NITI Aayog.
(D) Announcing government policies on the floor of the House.
(E) Answer not known

38. Consider the following statements regarding the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS):
I. It is chaired by the Minister of Home Affairs.
II. It is the highest decision-making body on matters of national security and foreign policy.
III. It includes the Ministers of Defence, Finance, and External Affairs as its members.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

39. Consider the following statements regarding Atal Bihari Vajpayee's tenure as Prime Minister:
I. He headed the first non-Congress government to complete a full five-year term.
II. The Pokhran-II nuclear tests were conducted during his leadership.
III. He launched the Golden Quadrilateral highway project.
IV. He nationalised the major commercial banks during his first term.
V. His government successfully led India during the Kargil War.
Which of the combinations given above is incorrect?
(A) I, II and V
(B) I, IV and V
(C) II, III and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

40. In the context of government formation, what is a 'Floor Test'?
(A) A mechanism for an appointed leader to prove majority support in the house.
(B) A physical inspection procedure for the structural integrity of the Parliament.
(C) A legal examination conducted for Members of Parliament on constitutional law.
(D) A public referendum held to decide whether a specific central law should pass.
(E) Answer not known

41. The Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister heads which of the following organizations?
(A) The Cabinet Secretariat
(B) The Prime Minister's Office (PMO)
(C) The National Security Council Secretariat
(D) The Central Vigilance Commission
(E) Answer not known

42. Arrange the following developments that occurred during the tenure of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in chronological order:

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66. How does the constitutional convention define the doctrine of 'Individual Responsibility' for ministers?
(A) Ministers are legally immune from all criminal prosecutions during their tenure.
(B) A minister must personally compensate the state for financial losses in their department.
(C) Ministers serve at the PM's discretion; he can advise the President to dismiss them.
(D) Ministers are directly accountable only to the voters of their respective constituencies for departmental failures.
(E) Answer not known

67. Identify the correct statement regarding the interaction between the President and the Prime Minister under Article 78.
(A) The PM must communicate all Council decisions relating to administration to the President.
(B) The President has no right to call for any information related to the affairs of the Union.
(C) The Prime Minister can withhold administrative information if it is deemed highly confidential.
(D) The President can directly summon individual ministers to report on their specific departments.
(E) Answer not known

68. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the history and operation of coalition governments in India.
(A) Coalition politics often necessitates a Common Minimum Programme (CMP) among alliance partners.
(B) The era of coalition politics at the Centre prominently began after the 1989 general elections.
(C) Coalition governments often lead to a diffusion of the Prime Minister's central authority in favor of a coordination committee.
(D) The Anti-Defection Law ensures that regional parties in a coalition can never withdraw support from the central government.
(E) Answer not known

69. Which of the following is an exception to the rule that a minister must be a Member of Parliament?
(A) Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha are permanently barred from becoming ministers.
(B) A person can be a minister without being an MP for a maximum period of six consecutive months.
(C) State legislators can serve concurrently as Union Cabinet Ministers for up to one year.
(D) The Prime Minister can grant a lifetime exemption to any subject matter expert to serve as a minister without election.
(E) Answer not known

70. In parliamentary democracies, a 'Shadow Cabinet' is a common feature. In which country is this institution deeply entrenched, unlike India where it is not formalized?
(A) United States of America
(B) France
(C) United Kingdom
(D) Switzerland
(E) Answer not known

71. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Prime Minister acts as the main channel of communication between the President and the Council of Ministers.
Reason (R): Article 78 makes it the constitutional duty of the Prime Minister to furnish information to the President regarding the administration of the Union.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

72. Match the following bodies in List I with the role the Prime Minister plays in them in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Body)

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48. Consider the following statements regarding the tenure of P.V. Narasimha Rao as Prime Minister:
I. He was the first Prime Minister from southern India.
II. His government initiated the landmark economic reforms of 1991.
III. He served as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh before becoming the Prime Minister.
IV. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts were enacted during his tenure.
V. He formed a majority government without the need for coalition partners or outside support in 1991.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II, IV and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

49. When comparing the Indian Prime Minister with the American President, which of the following is an accurate distinction?
(A) The Indian Prime Minister is part of the legislature, whereas the American President is not a member of Congress.
(B) The Indian Prime Minister is directly elected, whereas the American President is elected by the legislature.
(C) The Indian Prime Minister has a fixed term, whereas the American President's term depends on the legislature's confidence.
(D) The Indian Prime Minister is the head of state, while the American President is only the head of government.
(E) Answer not known

50. What is the fundamental definition of a 'Confidence Motion'?
(A) A motion introduced by the opposition party to remove the ruling government.
(B) A motion to pass a money bill through the House without a formal discussion.
(C) A motion moved by the government to prove its majority support in the House.
(D) A motion to extend the tenure of the sitting Prime Minister by one full year.
(E) Answer not known

51. Which of the following correctly sequences the hierarchy of the Council of Ministers from highest to lowest rank?
(A) Cabinet Ministers → Ministers of State → Deputy Ministers
(B) Ministers of State → Cabinet Ministers → Deputy Ministers
(C) Deputy Ministers → Ministers of State → Cabinet Ministers
(D) Cabinet Ministers → Deputy Ministers → Ministers of State
(E) Answer not known

52. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Prime Minister can advise the President to dissolve the Lok Sabha even before the expiry of its term.
Reason (R): The President is constitutionally bound to accept the advice of the Prime Minister to dissolve the Lok Sabha even if the government has lost its majority.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

53. Match the Prime Minister in List I with the flagship initiatives in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Prime Minister)
P. Narendra Modi
Q. Jawaharlal Nehru
R. Rajiv Gandhi
S. Manmohan Singh
List II: (Flagship Initiative)
I. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
II. Digital India and Make in India
III. Establishment of the Planning Commission and IITs
IV. Telecom Revolution and Technology Missions
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV

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India.
(C) Both countries enforce collective responsibility, but India includes the judiciary in this mechanism.
(D) In the US, the Secretaries are collectively responsible to the House of Representatives.
(E) Answer not known

80. The concept of 'First Among Equals' (Primus inter pares) applies to the Prime Minister. However, modern political scientists often refer to the Indian PM as 'inter stellas luna minores'. What does this Latin phrase roughly mean in this context?
(A) A dictator among subordinates
(B) A servant among masters
(C) A star that rarely shines
(D) A moon among lesser stars, indicating a pre-eminent position.
(E) Answer not known

81. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The advice tendered by Ministers to the President cannot be inquired into in any court.
Reason (R): The Constitution strictly protects the confidentiality of the communication between the executive branch and the President to maintain administrative stability.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

82. Match the prominent Indian Prime Ministers in List I with specific political concepts/events in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Prime Minister)
P. Indira Gandhi
Q. Lal Bahadur Shastri
R. Rajiv Gandhi
S. P.V. Narasimha Rao
List II: (Concept/Event)
I. Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan
II. Look East Policy
III. Garibi Hatao
IV. Panchayati Raj decentralization push
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

83. Which of the following is the correct sequence of events leading to the resignation of a Prime Minister during a confidence crisis?
(A) Opposition moves No Confidence Motion → Speaker admits motion → Voting takes place → Government defeated → PM submits resignation to President
(B) Voting takes place → Government defeated → Opposition moves No Confidence Motion → Speaker admits motion → PM submits resignation
(C) PM submits resignation → Speaker admits motion → Voting takes place → Government defeated → Opposition moves No Confidence Motion
(D) Opposition moves No Confidence Motion → Voting takes place → Speaker admits motion → Government defeated → PM submits resignation
(E) Answer not known

84. Which of the following pairs regarding the nature of bills and ministerial responsibility is correctly matched?
(A) Government Bill - Introduced by a private member with PM's consent
(B) Private Member Bill - Defeat of this bill usually leads to the resignation of the government
(C) Constitutional Amendment Bill - Cannot be introduced by a Minister without prior approval of the Supreme Court
(D) Money Bill - Can only be introduced by a Minister on the recommendation of the President
(E) Answer not known

85. Who administers the oath of office and secrecy to the Prime Minister of India?
(A) The Chief Justice of India
(B) The President of India

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correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

60. What is the role of a 'Whip' in the context of anti-defection and coalition governments?
(A) An instrument used by the President to dismiss a state government immediately.
(B) A judicial writ issued to compel the Prime Minister to produce secret documents.
(C) A directive issued by a party to its legislators to vote in a particular manner.
(D) A financial tool used to allocate funds within a multi-party coalition government.
(E) Answer not known

61. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): If the Prime Minister of India belongs to the Rajya Sabha, they cannot vote on a motion of no-confidence against their own government.
Reason (R): The Constitution mandates that a motion of no-confidence can only be introduced and voted upon by members of the Lok Sabha.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

62. Match the historical Prime Ministers in List I with their respective party affiliations in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Prime Minister)
P. Morarji Desai
Q. Charan Singh
R. V.P. Singh
S. H.D. Deve Gowda
List II: (Party Affiliation)
I. Janata Dal (United Front)
II. Janata Dal (National Front)
III. Janata Party
IV. Janata Party (Secular)
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

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63. Which of the following is the correct sequence of constitutional functionaries taking the oath of office, typically leading to the formation of a new government after a general election?
(A) Speaker Pro Tem → Members of Parliament → Prime Minister → President
(B) President → Prime Minister → Speaker Pro Tem → Members of Parliament
(C) Prime Minister → President → Members of Parliament → Speaker Pro Tem
(D) Members of Parliament → Speaker Pro Tem → President → Prime Minister
(E) Answer not known

64. Which of the following pairs regarding the Prime Minister's emergency powers and roles is correctly matched?
(A) Article 352 (National Emergency) - PM can declare it unilaterally without Cabinet approval
(B) Article 360 (Financial Emergency) - PM acts as the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces
(C) Disaster Management Act, 2005 - PM is the ex-officio chairman of the State Disaster Management Authority
(D) Article 356 (President's Rule) - Advised by the Union Cabinet headed by the PM to the President
(E) Answer not known

65. The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 introduced a significant change regarding the Cabinet's role in declaring a National Emergency. What was it?
(A) The President acts only on the written recommendation of the Union Cabinet.
(B) The Prime Minister alone can orally advise the President on emergency matters.
(C) The Parliament must pass a resolution before the Cabinet recommends an emergency.
(D) The Supreme Court must validate Cabinet advice before any proclamation is made.
(E) Answer not known

Q. Shadow Cabinet
R. Caretaker Government
S. Hung Parliament

List II: (Meaning)

I. No party commands a majority in the lower house
II. An informal inner circle of the Prime Minister's confidants
III. Formed by the opposition party to shadow the ruling cabinet
IV. A temporary government until a new one is formed

(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

93. Arrange the following Prime Ministers who served during the era of coalition politics in the 1990s in chronological order of their assumption of office:

I. V.P. Singh
II. Chandra Shekhar
III. H.D. Deve Gowda
IV. I.K. Gujral

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?

(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) II, IV, I, III
(E) Answer not known

94. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the Prime Ministers and the major constitutional amendments enacted during their tenure?

(A) Indira Gandhi - 42nd Amendment Act (Mini Constitution)
(B) Morarji Desai - 44th Amendment Act
(C) Narendra Modi - 73rd Amendment Act (Panchayati Raj)
(D) Rajiv Gandhi - 52nd Amendment Act (Anti-Defection Law)
(E) Answer not known

95. Identify the correct statement regarding the role of the Prime Minister in relation to the NITI Aayog.

(A) The Prime Minister serves as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of NITI Aayog.
(B) The Prime Minister is the ex-officio Chairman of the NITI Aayog.
(C) The Prime Minister's role is strictly advisory, and the Vice-Chairman holds absolute veto power.
(D) The Prime Minister appoints the Chairman of NITI Aayog from among the state Chief Ministers.
(E) Answer not known

96. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the oath of secrecy taken by the Prime Minister.

(A) The oath of secrecy is administered before the Prime Minister enters upon their office.
(B) The Prime Minister swears not to directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person any matter brought under their consideration as a Minister.
(C) Information can be revealed if it is required for the due discharge of their duties as a Minister.
(D) The oath completely prohibits the Prime Minister from discussing government matters with foreign diplomats under any circumstances.
(E) Answer not known

97. Which of the following is NOT an established constitutional convention regarding the appointment of the Prime Minister?

(A) The President must consult the Chief Justice of India before making the appointment.
(B) The leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha is usually invited to form the government.
(C) In the case of a hung parliament, the President may invite the leader of the largest party or coalition to form the government.
(D) A person appointed as Prime Minister without being a member of Parliament must prove their majority on the floor of the House within a stipulated time.
(E) Answer not known

98. In a parliamentary democracy, what is the primary consequence if the Prime Minister submits their resignation to the President?

(A) The senior-most Cabinet Minister automatically becomes the acting Prime Minister.

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26. (B) Censure Motion - This can be moved against an individual minister or the entire council
A censure motion is used to express strong disapproval of the actions or policies of an individual minister or the entire Council of Ministers. Unlike a no-confidence motion, it must state the specific grounds for censure. While passing it shows significant house displeasure, it does not legally force the government to resign, although it carries heavy political and moral weight.

27. (A) The oath of secrecy prohibits disclosure of matters brought under ministerial consideration.
The oath of secrecy is a constitutional requirement for all ministers, ensuring that deliberations within the Cabinet remain confidential. This principle allows ministers to debate policies freely without external pressure. Once a collective decision is reached, ministers must support it publicly, and disclosing individual opinions or internal disagreements is considered a violation of this oath and the principle of collective responsibility.

28. (B) I and III
When a Prime Minister resigns, the entire Council of Ministers is automatically dissolved because the PM is the linchpin of the ministry. A Prime Minister can choose to resign on moral grounds even while maintaining a majority. However, his resignation does not mandate the immediate dissolution of the Lok Sabha if an alternative government can be formed with house confidence.

29. (B) II and IV
The Prime Minister is the primary architect of India's foreign policy and represents the nation at high-level international summits. While the President is the formal head of state, summit diplomacy and treaty negotiations are managed by the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of External Affairs. Therefore, the statements suggesting the PM's exclusion from these critical functions are factually incorrect.

30. (C) Indian PMs can belong to either House; British PMs belong to the Lower House by convention.
In India, the Prime Minister can be a member of either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. In contrast, by strong constitutional convention in the United Kingdom, the Prime Minister must be a member of the House of Commons, which is the lower house. This reflects differences in the evolution of parliamentary traditions and the specific constitutional requirements of each nation.

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31. (B) The Council of Ministers acts as a team, and they swim or sink together in the Lok Sabha.
Collective responsibility implies that the Council of Ministers is a unified body accountable to the Lok Sabha. If the house passes a no-confidence motion, all ministers must resign, even those from the Rajya Sabha. This principle ensures that the government speaks with one voice and maintains a common front on all policy decisions, regardless of individual ministerial preferences.

32. (A) Appointment of PM by President → PM advises President on selection of other ministers → President appoints other ministers → Administration of oath
The formation of the government begins with the President appointing the Prime Minister. Following this, the Prime Minister provides advice on the selection and appointment of other ministers. Once the list is finalised, the President formally appoints them and administers the oath of office and secrecy, after which the Prime Minister allocates specific portfolios to the newly appointed ministerial team.

33. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In situations where no single party wins a clear majority, the President's discretionary power in appointing the Prime Minister increases significantly. The President must use personal judgment to identify the leader most likely to sustain a stable majority on the floor of the Lok Sabha. This ensures that the government can function effectively despite the absence of a decisive electoral mandate.

34. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
Atal Bihari Vajpayee led the National Democratic Alliance, while Manmohan Singh headed the United Progressive Alliance. V.P. Singh was the face of the National Front, and I.K. Gujral served under the United Front. These alliances demonstrate the shift towards multi-party

ANSWERS

1. (A) To aid and advise the President who shall act in accordance with such advice
Under Article 74 of the Indian Constitution, the Council of Ministers, led by the Prime Minister, exists to assist and advise the President. This provision ensures that the President, as the nominal head, exercises executive functions based on the collective advice of the elected government, maintaining the core principle of parliamentary democracy where real power is with representatives.

2. (A) I and III
To qualify for the office of Prime Minister, an individual must be an Indian citizen and a member of either house of Parliament. While the minimum age for a member of the Lok Sabha is twenty-five, it is thirty for the Rajya Sabha, making the thirty-five-year requirement mentioned in the statement incorrect according to established constitutional and legal norms.

3. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, requiring the entire body to resign if a no-confidence motion is passed. This means the defeat of the government is not restricted to the Prime Minister alone; rather, the whole ministry must step down together, upholding the collective accountability that is fundamental to the Indian parliamentary executive system.

4. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Indira Gandhi nationalised fourteen commercial banks in 1969, while Rajiv Gandhi introduced the Anti-Defection Law. P.V. Narasimha Rao initiated landmark economic reforms in 1991, and Atal Bihari Vajpayee launched the Golden Quadrilateral project. These events represent significant policy shifts under different leaderships, reflecting the evolving priorities of the Indian state over several decades of governance and infrastructure development.

5. (B) IV, II, I, III
Lal Bahadur Shastri served as Prime Minister from 1964, followed by Indira Gandhi in 1966. Morarji Desai led the first non-Congress government in 1977, and Charan Singh assumed office in 1979. This chronological sequence highlights the political transitions in India, moving from the early post-Nehru era to the first instances of non-Congress rule and subsequent internal coalition shifts.

6. (C) Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs - Prime Minister
The Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs is traditionally chaired by the Prime Minister and deals with significant domestic and foreign policy issues. While the Prime Minister also leads the committees on Security and Economic Affairs, the Committee on Parliamentary Affairs is typically headed by the Home Minister, making the association of Political Affairs with the Prime Minister the only correct pairing.

7. (D) The President appoints the majority leader or the leader of a coalition in the Lok Sabha as the PM.
In accordance with parliamentary conventions, the President appoints the leader of the party or coalition that commands a majority in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister. This process ensures the executive head enjoys house support. If no party has a clear majority, the President exercises discretion to invite a leader most likely to provide a stable national government.

8. (B) I and III
The Kitchen Cabinet is an informal, extra-constitutional body consisting of the Prime Minister and a few influential associates. It may include cabinet colleagues, friends, or family members who provide advice on critical decisions. This group is not mentioned in the Constitution and operates as a private circle of trust, often wielding more influence than the formal cabinet in decision-making.

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proclamation of a Financial Emergency by the President. The committee is a functional body created by the executive to manage economic governance rather than emergency powers.

44. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The first National Emergency was declared under Jawaharlal Nehru during the 1962 conflict. Indira Gandhi presided over the subsequent emergencies in 1971 and 1975. Importantly, a Financial Emergency under Article 360 has never been declared in India. This history reflects the specific geopolitical and internal crises that necessitated the invocation of extraordinary constitutional powers by various Indian heads of government.

45. (D) Lord Morley - "Primus inter pares" (First among equals)
Lord Morley famously described the Prime Minister as "Primus inter pares," or first among equals, highlighting the PM's role as a leader among cabinet colleagues. While other scholars like Laski and Jennings used different metaphors to describe the PM's pre-eminence, Morley's phrase remains the most classic definition of the Prime Minister's traditional relationship with the members of the Council.

46. (C) The PM holds office during Presidential pleasure and must enjoy Lok Sabha confidence.
The Prime Minister does not have a fixed term but holds office during the pleasure of the President. However, this pleasure is conditioned by the PM's ability to maintain the majority support of the Lok Sabha. If the PM loses this confidence, they must resign or face dismissal, ensuring the executive remains accountable to the lower house of the Parliament.

47. (B) I and III
Ministers of State can be given independent charge of specific departments, whereas Deputy Ministers are always attached to more senior ministers to assist with administrative and parliamentary duties. Neither category is part of the formal Cabinet, and they typically do not attend Cabinet meetings. Their salaries and roles are tiered based on their specific levels of responsibility and administrative authority.

48. (A) I, II, III and IV
P.V. Narasimha Rao was the first Prime Minister from South India and initiated the 1991 economic reforms. He previously served as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and oversaw the enactment of the Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Amendments. Although he led a minority government initially, his tenure was marked by significant structural changes that modernised India's economy and its local governance.

49. (A) The Indian Prime Minister is part of the legislature, whereas the American President is not a member of Congress.
A fundamental difference between the two systems is that the Indian Prime Minister must be a member of Parliament, ensuring a direct link between the executive and the legislature. In contrast, the United States follows a strict separation of powers where the President is not a member of Congress and cannot participate directly in its legislative debates or voting processes.

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50. (C) A motion moved by the government to prove its majority support in the House.
A confidence motion is a proactive legislative tool used by the ruling government to demonstrate that it still commands the majority support of the Lok Sabha. This is often necessitated by a challenge from the opposition or at the request of the President following a change in political alliances. Winning this vote is essential for the government to remain in power.

51. (A) Cabinet Ministers → Ministers of State → Deputy Ministers
The Council of Ministers is organised in a three-tier hierarchy based on rank and responsibility. Cabinet Ministers hold the highest rank and manage major portfolios. Below them are Ministers of State, who may have independent charge or assist senior ministers. Deputy Ministers occupy the third tier, primarily providing administrative support, reflecting the structured nature of the Union executive branch.

52. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Prime Minister can advise the President to dissolve the Lok Sabha before its five-year term expires. However, the President is not constitutionally bound to accept this advice if

of the Cabinet. Consequently, they do not attend regular Cabinet meetings unless they are specifically invited to discuss matters related to their specific portfolios. This distinction ensures that the Cabinet remains a small, efficient body of high-ranking ministers responsible for major policy decisions and national strategy.

18. (C) II and III
The Prime Minister is administered the oath of office and secrecy by the President of India, not the Chief Justice. The oath includes swearing allegiance to the Constitution and promising to perform duties without fear or favour. This solemn affirmation ensures that the head of government remains committed to the legal framework of the country and acts with impartiality.

19. (D) II and IV
The Tenth Schedule defines defection as voting against the party whip, making the claim that it does not apply in such cases incorrect. Additionally, the Anti-Defection Law was introduced via the Fifty-second Amendment in 1985. Identifying these specific statements as incorrect highlights common misunderstandings regarding the legal mechanisms that ensure party discipline and stability within the Indian parliamentary framework.

20. (D) A scenario where no single party or pre-poll alliance secures an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha.
A hung parliament occurs when a general election results in no single political party or pre-poll alliance gaining the required majority to form a government independently. This situation often leads to intense political negotiations, the formation of post-poll coalitions, or even a minority government supported from the outside, significantly increasing the discretionary powers of the President in the appointment.

21. (B) The Prime Minister's Office (PMO)
The Prime Minister's Office provides direct secretariat assistance to the Prime Minister and is headed by the Principal Secretary. As an extra-constitutional body, it handles all inquiries and helps the PM perform various functions as the head of the government. It has evolved into a powerful administrative hub that coordinates with different ministries and manages the Prime Minister's diverse institutional responsibilities.

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22. (A) II, IV, I, III
Fourteen banks were nationalised in 1969, and the Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Amendments came into force in 1993. The Pokhran-II tests were conducted in 1998, followed much later by the Make in India initiative in 2014. This timeline reflects the progression of India's economic policies, constitutional decentralisation, and its emergence as a nuclear state and a global manufacturing hub.

23. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Analysts observe a presidential shift in Indian politics as elections increasingly focus on the personality of the Prime Ministerial candidate. The centralisation of decision-making within the Prime Minister's Office further reinforces this trend. This shift suggests that the traditional cabinet-style collective leadership is being overshadowed by a more singular, prominent role for the Prime Minister in the governing process.

24. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Cabinet Ministers hold the most critical portfolios and formulate top policies, while Ministers of State with independent charge lead specific departments without a senior cabinet minister. Other Ministers of State are attached to cabinet members for assistance, and Deputy Ministers perform similar supportive roles. This hierarchical structure allows for efficient administration and clear lines of authority within the Union Ministry.

25. (A) I, II, III and V
Rajiv Gandhi is noted for initiating technology missions, early economic liberalisation, and pushing for Panchayati Raj via the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Amendment Bills. His government also passed the landmark Anti-Defection Law. However, he did not serve during the 1971 war, which occurred under Indira Gandhi's leadership. These actions defined his tenure as one focused on modernisation and political reform.

(B) Only the Prime Minister's office is vacated, and the Cabinet continues to function independently.
(C) The entire Council of Ministers stands dissolved automatically.
(D) The President takes over the executive powers directly and enforces President's Rule at the Centre.
(E) Answer not known

99. Comparing the Indian Prime Minister's role to the American President's role in foreign diplomacy, which of the following is structurally true?
(A) Indian PMs negotiate treaties as executive acts without strict ratification requirements.
(B) Both require a two-thirds majority in the upper house of their legislature to ratify international treaties.
(C) The American President cannot engage in summit diplomacy without prior approval from the Supreme Court.
(D) Both heads of government are purely ceremonial in foreign affairs.
(E) Answer not known

100. Which of the following best describes the function of the Cabinet Secretariat?
(A) It conducts elections for the office of the Prime Minister.
(B) It acts as the primary judicial body to resolve disputes between Cabinet Ministers.
(C) It is responsible for the independent auditing of the financial expenditures of the Union Cabinet.
(D) It ensures coordination among ministries and facilitates Cabinet meetings under the PM.
(E) Answer not known

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governance in India, where regional and national parties collaborate to form stable administrations based on shared political agendas.

35. (A) Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF) - Fund completely controlled and audited by the CAG
The Prime Minister's National Relief Fund consists entirely of public contributions and does not receive any budgetary support from the government. Notably, it is not audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India; instead, it is audited by an independent chartered accountant. This distinction is crucial for understanding the fund's unique status as a public trust managed by the executive.

36. (D) The word 'Cabinet' was absent from the original 1950 Constitution of India.
The word 'Cabinet' was indeed not part of the original 1950 Constitution of India. It was formally inserted into Article 352 by the Forty-fourth Amendment Act in 1978. Therefore, describing its absence from the original text as an incorrect statement is factually flawed, although the Cabinet has always functioned as the supreme decision-making body through well-established parliamentary conventions.

37. (B) Appointing the Chief Election Commissioner directly without formal Presidential assent.
While the Prime Minister plays a decisive role in selecting high-ranking officials, including the Chief Election Commissioner, the actual appointment must be formally made by the President. The Prime Minister does not have the power to make such appointments directly without presidential involvement. Other roles, like chairing the NITI Aayog or announcing floor policies, are within the Prime Minister's legitimate authority.

38. (B) II and III
The Cabinet Committee on Security is the highest decision-making body for national security and foreign policy. It includes the Ministers of Defence, Finance, External Affairs, and Home Affairs. However, it is chaired by the Prime Minister, not the Minister of Home Affairs. This committee ensures a coordinated and comprehensive approach to the country's strategic interests and internal safety.

39. (B) I, IV and V
Atal Bihari Vajpayee successfully led the first non-Congress government to complete a full five-year term and presided over the Kargil War and Pokhran-II tests. However, he was not responsible for the nationalisation of commercial banks, which occurred decades earlier under Indira Gandhi. Highlighting these specific events as incorrect helps clarify the major policy achievements associated with his distinguished leadership.

40. (A) A mechanism for an appointed leader to prove majority support in the house.
A floor test is a constitutional mechanism used to determine if the executive branch enjoys the confidence of the legislature. It is usually conducted when the majority support of the Prime Minister or Chief Minister is challenged. The leader must win a majority of votes from the members present and voting in the house to remain in office and continue governing.

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41. (B) The Prime Minister's Office (PMO)
The Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister serves as the administrative head of the Prime Minister's Office. This official plays a critical role in managing the PM's schedule, coordinating with various government departments, and providing strategic advice on policy matters. The PMO acts as the primary support structure, ensuring the effective discharge of the Prime Minister's multifaceted constitutional and administrative duties.

42. (A) IV, II, III, I
Indira Gandhi's tenure saw the nationalisation of banks in 1969, followed by the abolition of privy purses in 1971. The first Pokhran nuclear test occurred in 1974, and the National Emergency was imposed in 1975. This sequence represents a period of intense socio-economic reform and significant political upheaval that profoundly shaped the legal and political landscape of modern India.

43. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs is indeed a powerful body that directs India's economic policies and investment decisions. However, it is not constitutionally mandated by Article 360, which deals specifically with the

9. (B) The President is the head of the State, while the Prime Minister is the head of the government.
In the Indian parliamentary system, the President serves as the nominal executive or the head of the State, representing the nation's unity and continuity. Conversely, the Prime Minister is the real executive or the head of the government, wielding actual administrative authority and leading the Council of Ministers to implement policies and govern the country with legislative support.

10. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Prime Minister holds significant authority, including recommending ministerial appointments to the President and allocating portfolios. He presides over cabinet meetings and can request a minister's resignation. However, he does not have the power to dissolve the Rajya Sabha, as it is a permanent body of Parliament that is not subject to dissolution at any time by any authority.

11. (A) An uncodified body operating by convention from Lok Sabha dissolution until new government formation.
A caretaker government is a temporary administration that remains in office after the dissolution of the Lok Sabha or the resignation of the Prime Minister. Operating by convention rather than explicit constitutional codification, its primary role is to manage day-to-day affairs without making major policy decisions until a new government is formed following elections, ensuring administrative continuity and national stability.

12. (A) Leave of the House granted → Motion moved by member → Discussion and voting → Resignation of PM if passed
A no-confidence motion follows a specific parliamentary procedure. First, a member seeks the leave of the House, which requires the support of at least fifty members. Once admitted, the motion is moved, followed by a detailed discussion and voting. If passed by a majority, the Prime Minister and the entire Council of Ministers are constitutionally required to resign immediately.

13. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Individual responsibility ensures ministers are accountable to the President for their departmental actions. While Article 75 states ministers hold office during the President's pleasure, which allows for their removal on the Prime Minister's advice, this provision describes the mechanism of removal rather than explaining the operational principle of departmental accountability. Thus, both statements are true but lack a direct causal link.

14. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
Article 74 provides for the Council of Ministers to advise the President, while Article 75 covers ministerial appointments and responsibilities. Article 78 outlines the Prime Minister's duty to inform the President about administrative matters. Article 88 grants ministers the right to speak in either House. This constitutional framework defines the roles and interactions between the executive and the legislative branches.

15. (B) Morarji Desai - Uttar Pradesh
Morarji Desai was a prominent leader from the Bombay Presidency, later serving as the Chief Minister of Bombay State, which is now part of Gujarat and Maharashtra. He did not build his political base in Uttar Pradesh, unlike Charan Singh. This distinction is important as most early Indian Prime Ministers, such as Nehru and Shastri, were indeed associated with Uttar Pradesh.

16. (D) The office of the Deputy Prime Minister is explicitly established by Article 75 of the Constitution.
The office of the Deputy Prime Minister is not mentioned anywhere in the Constitution of India. It is an extra-constitutional post created primarily due to political exigencies or to accommodate powerful leaders within a coalition. While Sardar Patel was the first to hold this title, the position carries no specific constitutional powers different from those held by other high-ranking Cabinet Ministers.

17. (A) Ministers of State (Independent Charge)
Ministers of State with independent charge head their respective departments but are not members

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the government has lost its majority. In such cases, the President may explore the possibility of forming an alternative stable government before deciding to dissolve the house and call for fresh elections.

53. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Narendra Modi launched Digital India, while Jawaharlal Nehru established the Planning Commission and early IITs. Rajiv Gandhi spearheaded the telecom revolution, and Manmohan Singh's government implemented MGNREGA. These flagship initiatives reflect the distinct visions of different Prime Ministers, ranging from foundational nation-building and technological modernization to social welfare and digital transformation of the Indian economy and its administrative services.

54. (C) Committee on Public Undertakings - Headed traditionally by the Prime Minister
The Committee on Public Undertakings is a parliamentary committee consisting of members from both houses, and it is not chaired by the Prime Minister. Instead, its chairman is appointed by the Speaker from among the members of the Lok Sabha. This committee plays a vital role in ensuring that public sector enterprises are accountable to the Parliament for their performance.

55. (D) The Prime Minister acts as the Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha in the absence of the Speaker.
The Prime Minister is the leader of the House but never acts as the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha. In the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, a member from the Panel of Chairpersons presides over the session. The Prime Minister's role in Parliament is focused on representing the government, announcing policies, and responding to major debates.

56. (A) Having a graduation degree from a recognized university
The Constitution of India does not mandate any specific educational qualification, such as a graduation degree, for the appointment of the Prime Minister. The essential requirements include being a citizen of India, meeting the age criteria for the respective house of Parliament, and being a member of either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha within six months of the appointment.

57. (A) I and II
Dr. Manmohan Singh was the key architect of the 1991 economic reforms as Finance Minister and later served as Prime Minister for two consecutive terms under the UPA. While he had a long and significant tenure, he is not the longest-serving Prime Minister; that distinction belongs to Jawaharlal Nehru, who led the country for over sixteen consecutive years after independence.

58. (A) I, II and IV
The Council of Ministers is a larger body including all ministers, while the Cabinet is a smaller, more powerful group of senior ministers who meet frequently. The term 'Cabinet' was not in the original Constitution but was added later. This functional distinction ensures that while the whole council is responsible, the cabinet remains the core engine of government decision-making.

59. (A) I, II, III and IV
Narendra Modi's tenure is marked by winning absolute majorities in 2014 and 2019, launching Digital India, and replacing the Planning Commission with NITI Aayog. He also communicates through 'Mann Ki Baat'. However, he has faced a no-confidence motion in the Lok Sabha, making the claim that he never faced one incorrect. These actions define his centralised and direct governance style.

60. (C) A directive issued by a party to its legislators to vote in a particular manner.
A whip is a crucial tool for ensuring party discipline in a parliamentary system. It is an order issued by a political party to its members, directing them to attend sessions and vote according to the party's official stance. Violating a three-line whip can lead to disqualification under the Anti-Defection Law, making it vital for the survival of coalition governments.

61. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A Prime Minister from the Rajya Sabha can participate in Lok Sabha debates but cannot vote on a no-confidence motion. This is because such motions are exclusive to the Lok Sabha, and the Constitution limits voting rights to the members

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of the respective house. This rule upholds the principle that the executive is directly accountable to the lower house of Parliament.

62. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
Morarji Desai belonged to the Janata Party, while Charan Singh led the Janata Party (Secular). V.P. Singh was the leader of the National Front's Janata Dal, and H.D. Deve Gowda headed the United Front government. These affiliations reflect the complex political realignments of the late twentieth century, where various factions of the original Janata movement formed different coalition governments.

63. (B) President → Prime Minister → Speaker Pro Tem → Members of Parliament
After a general election, the process begins with the President taking the oath if a new one is elected. The President then appoints the Prime Minister. Subsequently, a Speaker Pro Tem is appointed to administer oaths to the newly elected Members of Parliament. This structured sequence ensures that the constitutional machinery and the legislative body are properly constituted to begin the term.

64. (D) Article 356 (President's Rule) - Advised by the Union Cabinet headed by the PM to the President
Under Article 356, the President can impose President's Rule in a state based on the advice of the Union Cabinet, which is led by the Prime Minister. This happens when the constitutional machinery in a state fails. While the PM is influential, declarations of National Emergency now require written Cabinet advice, and the PM is not the ex-officio head of State Disaster Authorities.

65. (A) The President acts only on the written recommendation of the Union Cabinet.
The Forty-fourth Amendment Act introduced a safeguard requiring the President to proclaim a National Emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the entire Union Cabinet. This was done to prevent the unilateral decision-making seen in 1975, where the Prime Minister advised the emergency without formal cabinet consultation, thereby ensuring collective responsibility in such grave matters of national importance.

66. (C) Ministers serve at the PM's discretion; he can advise the President to dismiss them.
Individual responsibility means that ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President. In practice, this means the Prime Minister has the authority to ask for a minister's resignation or advise the President to dismiss them if they are dissatisfied with their performance. This ensures that the Prime Minister can maintain a cohesive and efficient team within the Council of Ministers.

67. (A) The PM must communicate all Council decisions relating to administration to the President.
Article 78 mandates the Prime Minister to serve as the primary link between the Cabinet and the President. The PM must provide all information regarding the administration of the Union and proposals for legislation as requested by the President. This ensures the President is kept informed of the government's activities, though the President does not interfere directly in the administrative process.

68. (D) The Anti-Defection Law ensures that regional parties in a coalition can never withdraw support from the central government.
The Anti-Defection Law prevents individual members from switching parties but does not stop entire political parties from withdrawing support from a coalition government. Coalition stability depends on mutual agreement and often a Common Minimum Programme. History shows that various central governments have fallen because regional partners decided to exit the alliance, proving that the law does not mandate permanent coalition support.

69. (B) A person can be a minister without being an MP for a maximum period of six consecutive months.
The Constitution allows an individual to be appointed as a minister even if they are not a member of either house of Parliament. However, this is a temporary provision, as the person must get elected or nominated to the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha within six consecutive months. Failure to do so results in their automatic removal from the ministerial post.

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70. (C) United Kingdom
The institution of the 'Shadow Cabinet' is a distinctive feature of the British parliamentary system, where the official opposition forms a parallel cabinet to scrutinise the work of the ruling government. While India has a strong opposition, it has not formalised the shadow cabinet system, where specific opposition members are designated to track and challenge individual ministerial portfolios of the government.

71. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Prime Minister is constitutionally obligated under Article 78 to act as the bridge between the President and the Council of Ministers. By furnishing administrative and legislative information to the President, the PM ensures that the nominal head of state remains informed. This duty is central to the PM's role, facilitating smooth communication and maintaining the balance between executive branches.

72. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The Prime Minister serves as the ex-officio chairman of the NITI Aayog, the National Integration Council, and the Inter-State Council. However, the Zonal Councils are chaired by the Union Home Minister, not the Prime Minister. This allocation of leadership roles ensures that the Prime Minister heads the most significant national policy and coordination bodies while delegating regional coordination to others.

73. (A) I, II, III, IV
Jawaharlal Nehru holds the record for the longest total tenure, followed by Indira Gandhi. Dr. Manmohan Singh served two full consecutive terms, making his tenure longer than that of Morarji Desai, who led the country for just over two years. This sequence highlights the varying degrees of political stability and longevity enjoyed by different Prime Ministers since India's independence in 1947.

74. (B) Censure Motion - Passing it binds the Council of Ministers to resign immediately
A censure motion is used to express house disapproval of specific policies or actions but does not legally force the government to resign. In contrast, a no-confidence motion, if passed, mandates the immediate resignation of the entire Council of Ministers. While a censure motion carries political consequences, it is the loss of a confidence vote or money bill that triggers resignation.

75. (C) 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha
The Ninety-first Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 established that the total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Union Council of Ministers must not exceed fifteen percent of the total strength of the Lok Sabha. This limit was introduced to prevent the creation of oversized cabinets for purely political reasons, ensuring a more efficient and manageable executive body at the Centre.

76. (C) The practice of members switching their party allegiance after being elected.
Floor crossing refers to the act of a legislator changing their political party affiliation after being elected. This practice often led to political instability, prompting the introduction of the Anti-Defection Law. The law seeks to discourage such opportunistic shifts by disqualifying members who voluntarily give up their party membership or vote against their party's directions without prior permission from the leadership.

77. (D) A PM with a majority can advise dissolution, and the President usually complies.
A Prime Minister who enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha has the authority to advise the President to dissolve the house and call for early elections. In such scenarios, the President normally acts on this advice. However, if the Prime Minister has lost their majority, the President may exercise discretion and explore whether an alternative government can be formed before dissolving.

78. (C) Non-cabinet ministers are completely barred from becoming members of any Cabinet Committee.
Cabinet Committees are extra-constitutional bodies created by the Prime Minister to handle specific issues. While they are usually composed of Cabinet Ministers, there is no constitutional bar against non-cabinet ministers being included as members. These committees help reduce the workload of the full Cabinet by sorting out complex issues and formulating detailed

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economic development and the various social welfare initiatives.

96. (D) The oath completely prohibits the Prime Minister from discussing government matters with foreign diplomats under any circumstances.
The oath of secrecy prohibits the unauthorised disclosure of matters under ministerial consideration but does not prevent the Prime Minister from discussing government matters with foreign diplomats as part of official duties. Such interactions are essential for diplomacy and international relations. The oath's purpose is to protect sensitive internal deliberations, not to hinder the legitimate conduct of the nation's foreign policy or its international engagements.

97. (A) The President must consult the Chief Justice of India before making the appointment.
There is no constitutional requirement or convention that mandates the President to consult the Chief Justice of India when appointing the Prime Minister. The process is guided by parliamentary traditions, where the President invites the leader of the majority party or coalition. The focus is on ensuring the government can maintain house confidence, which is a purely political and constitutional matter for the President.

98. (C) The entire Council of Ministers stands dissolved automatically.
The Prime Minister is the head of the Council of Ministers, and their resignation leads to the automatic dissolution of the entire ministry. Because the Council cannot exist without its head, the PM's departure creates a vacancy that necessitates the formation of a new government. This principle emphasizes the PM's central role as the keystone of the entire cabinet arch and the governing structure.

99. (A) Indian PMs negotiate treaties as executive acts without strict ratification requirements.
In India, the executive has the power to negotiate and sign international treaties without the mandatory prior approval or ratification by the Parliament, unless the treaty requires a change in domestic law. This contrasts with the United States, where the President requires the "advice and consent" of the Senate, involving a two-thirds majority vote, for the ratification of any international treaties and agreements.

100. (D) It ensures coordination among ministries and facilitates Cabinet meetings under the PM.
The Cabinet Secretariat provides secretarial assistance to the Cabinet and its committees. It is responsible for the administration of the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules and ensures smooth coordination across different ministries. By managing the agenda and records of Cabinet meetings, it facilitates efficient decision-making at the highest level of the executive branch under the Prime Minister's overall leadership.

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87. (D) Reconsidered advice from the Council of Ministers is binding on the President.
Under Article 74, the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider its advice. However, if the Council sends the same advice back, the President is constitutionally bound to act in accordance with it. This provision, strengthened by the Forty-fourth Amendment, ensures that while the President can seek review, the final decision-making power remains with the elected Council of Ministers.

88. (A) Cabinet implements the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers.
In reality, the Cabinet is the supreme decision-making body that formulates policies, and the wider Council of Ministers is responsible for implementing these decisions. The statement suggesting that the Cabinet implements the Council's decisions is incorrect because it reverses the actual hierarchy of power and the functional relationship between the two bodies within the Indian politico-administrative and executive system.

89. (B) The PM can advise dismissal of a minister who breaks consensus, enforcing accountability.
Collective responsibility requires all ministers to publicly support Cabinet decisions. If a minister disagrees and refuses to follow the consensus, the Prime Minister can enforce accountability by advising the President to dismiss them. This mechanism ensures that the government maintains a unified stance, though it acts as a tool for the Prime Minister to manage individual dissent within the ministerial team effectively.

90. (B) Britain uses ministerial countersignatures for legal liability; India has no such system.
In the United Kingdom, every executive order of the monarch must be countersigned by a minister, who then becomes legally responsible for that act. In India, there is no such system of ministerial countersignature. The Indian Constitution does not impose legal responsibility on ministers for official acts; instead, they are politically and collectively responsible to the Parliament for the government's actions.

91. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Prime Minister has the absolute authority to allocate and reshuffle portfolios among ministers as part of his executive powers. However, the Reason stating that portfolios are allocated by the Election Commission is entirely false. This function belongs solely to the Prime Minister, who advises the President on the distribution of administrative responsibilities based on political and professional suitability of the ministers.

92. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
The Kitchen Cabinet is an informal inner circle, while a Shadow Cabinet is formed by the opposition to monitor the government. A Caretaker Government remains in power temporarily until a new one is formed, and a Hung Parliament occurs when no party has a majority. These terms describe various political scenarios that influence how the executive and legislature interact in different circumstances.

93. (A) I, II, III, IV
V.P. Singh took office in 1989, followed by Chandra Shekhar in 1990. H.D. Deve Gowda became Prime Minister in 1996, and I.K. Gujral succeeded him in 1997. This sequence illustrates the high level of political volatility and the frequent changes in leadership that characterised the era of coalition politics at the Centre during the final decade of the twentieth century.

94. (C) Narendra Modi - 73rd Amendment Act (Panchayati Raj)
The Seventy-third Constitutional Amendment Act, which granted constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions, was enacted in 1992 during the tenure of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao. Associating this landmark legislation with Narendra Modi is incorrect, as his tenure saw other significant reforms like the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax and the introduction of the NITI Aayog to replace the Planning Commission.

95. (B) The Prime Minister is the ex-officio Chairman of the NITI Aayog.
The Prime Minister serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the NITI Aayog, which is the premier policy think tank of the Indian government. In this role, the PM provides strategic direction and leadership to the body, ensuring that it fosters cooperative federalism and provides relevant policy inputs for the country's long-term

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32. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the No-Confidence Motion under Article 75(3).
(A) It needs the support of at least 50 members to be admitted in the Lok Sabha.
(B) It does not need to state the specific reasons or grounds on which it is based.
(C) If passed in the Lok Sabha, the entire Council of Ministers must resign.
(D) It can be moved against an individual minister for specific policy failures.
(E) Answer not known

33. Match List I with List II regarding types of motions and their core features in parliamentary proceedings:
List I: (Types of Motions)
P. No-Confidence Motion
Q. Censure Motion
R. Adjournment Motion
S. Privilege Motion
List II: (Core Features)
I. Introduced when a minister has breached parliamentary privileges by withholding facts
II. Can be moved against a single minister specifying the exact charges
III. Involves an element of censure against the government and disrupts normal business
IV. Moved only in Lok Sabha without needing to specify reasons
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

34. Which of the following pairs concerning Cut Motions in the budget discussion is correctly matched?
(A) Policy Cut Motion - It demands that the amount of the grant be reduced by Rs. 100.
(B) Token Cut Motion - It states that the amount of the demand be reduced to Re. 1.
(C) Economy Cut Motion - It demands reduction of grant by a specified lump sum.
(D) Guillotine - A motion to increase the demand for grants beyond the budget estimate.
(E) Answer not known

35. During the legislative procedure, an ordinary bill undergoes various stages. In which stage does the detailed clause-by-clause scrutiny and voting typically occur?
(A) Second Reading (Consideration stage)
(B) First Reading (Introduction stage)
(C) Third Reading (The Final voting stage)
(D) Presidential Assent (The Concluding stage)
(E) Answer not known

36. Consider the following statements regarding Money Bills (Article 110):
I. A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.
II. A Money Bill can be introduced only on the recommendation of the President.
III. The Rajya Sabha must return the Money Bill within 14 days with or without recommendations.
IV. The President can return a Money Bill for reconsideration of the Houses.
V. A joint sitting can be summoned if the Rajya Sabha rejects a Money Bill.
Which of the combinations given above is/are the INCORRECT combination?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, III and V only
(D) IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

37. Which of the following features distinguishes a Financial Bill (Category I) under Article 117(1) from an Ordinary Bill?
(A) It cannot be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses of Parliament.
(B) It can only be introduced in Lok Sabha with President's recommendation.
(C) The Rajya Sabha cannot amend or reject it under any circumstances.
(D) A joint sitting cannot be held in case of a deadlock over this bill.
(E) Answer not known

38. Which of the following best defines the requirement for passing a Constitutional Amendment Bill under Article 368 in Parliament?
(A) It requires only a simple majority of members present and voting in both Houses.
(B) It requires a special majority in the Lok Sabha and a simple majority in the Rajya Sabha.

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CHAPTER 08
Union Legislature

1. Under which Article of the Constitution is the Parliament of India constituted, explicitly comprising the President and two Houses?
(A) Article 79
(B) Article 74
(C) Article 80
(D) Article 81
(E) Answer not known

2. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution.
Reason (R): One-third of the members of the Rajya Sabha retire every second year upon the completion of their term.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the Lok Sabha:
I. The maximum sanctioned elected strength of the Lok Sabha from states and union territories is 550.
II. The 104th Constitutional Amendment Act successfully extended the reservation of seats for the Anglo-Indian community.
III. Representatives of states in the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise.
Which of the combinations given above is/are the correct combination?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

4. Match List I with List II concerning the constitutional provisions of the Union Legislature:
List I: (Article)
P. Article 80
Q. Article 81
R. Article 84
S. Article 100
List II: (Provision)
I. Qualifications for membership of Parliament
II. Quorum required for the meetings of Parliament
III. Composition of the Rajya Sabha
IV. Composition of the Lok Sabha
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

5. Which of the following constitutional changes was enacted through the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) It formally introduced the anti-defection law under the Tenth Schedule.
(B) It abolished the nomination of two Anglo-Indian members to the Lok Sabha.
(C) It froze the territorial constituencies for the Lok Sabha until the year 2026.
(D) It increased the total sanctioned strength of the Rajya Sabha to 250 members.
(E) Answer not known

6. Select the option that represents the correct sequence of the delimitation process for territorial constituencies in India:
(A) Enactment of Delimitation Act, Constitution of Delimitation Commission, Publication of Draft Proposals, Finalization of Territorial Constituencies

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(E) Answer not known

19. In comparison to the Lok Sabha, which of the following special powers is exclusively enjoyed by the Rajya Sabha regarding All India Services?
(A) Rajya Sabha can authorize the creation of new All India Services under Article 312.
(B) Rajya Sabha can single-handedly recruit personnel without the involvement of UPSC.
(C) Rajya Sabha can abolish existing All India Services by passing an ordinary resolution.
(D) State-level deployment of all federal officers requires Rajya Sabha ratification.
(E) Answer not known

20. Which of the following features accurately highlights a constitutional difference between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha?
(A) Both Houses possess perfectly equal powers in the approval process of a Money Bill.
(B) Constitutional Amendment bills under Article 368 must be initiated in the Lok Sabha.
(C) The approval of emergency proclamations requires the prior assent of the Lok Sabha.
(D) No-confidence motions can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha.
(E) Answer not known

21. What is the maximum constitutionally permissible gap between two sessions of Parliament?
(A) 3 months
(B) 6 months
(C) 9 months
(D) 12 months
(E) Answer not known

22. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): A joint sitting of Parliament under Article 108 is summoned by the President to resolve a deadlock over an ordinary bill.
Reason (R): A joint sitting can be convened if a bill has been rejected by the other House, or if the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

23. Consider the following statements regarding instances of joint sittings in Indian parliamentary history:
I. A joint sitting was convened for passing the Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1960.
II. A joint sitting was convened for passing the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1977.
III. A joint sitting was convened for passing the Right to Information Bill, 2005.
Which of the combinations given above is/are the correct combination?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

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24. Match List I with List II concerning parliamentary sessions and their usual timing:
List I: (Parliamentary Sessions)
P. Budget Session
Q. Monsoon Session
R. Winter Session
S. Special Session
List II: (Usual Timing)
I. Convened anytime for specific urgent business on President's summons
II. Mid-November to Mid-December
III. February to May
IV. July to September
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

25. Under Article 100 of the Constitution, what is the quorum required to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament?
(A) One-fifth of the total number of members of the House
(B) One-tenth of the total number of members of the House

Speaker.
(C) The Deputy Speaker is subordinate to the Speaker and is directly responsible to the Speaker.
(D) Whenever appointed as a member of a parliamentary committee, the Deputy Speaker automatically becomes its chairman.
(E) Answer not known

13. Match List I with List II regarding the organization of Parliament and its functionaries:
List I: (Parliamentary Functionary)
P. Pro tem Speaker
Q. Chairman of Rajya Sabha
R. Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
S. Whip
List II: (Associated Role)
I. Elected directly by the members of the Rajya Sabha
II. Ensures parliamentary discipline and attendance of party members
III. Ex-officio role held by the Vice President of India
IV. Administers the oath to the newly elected members of the Lok Sabha
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

14. Which of the following pairs concerning the composition of the Rajya Sabha under Article 80 is incorrectly matched?
(A) Maximum strength of Rajya Sabha - 250 members
(B) Members representing States and UTs - 238 members maximum
(C) Election method for State representatives - Direct election by the people
(D) Nominated members by the President - 12 members
(E) Answer not known

15. The President of India nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha. From which of the following fields must these members possess special knowledge or practical experience?
(A) Literature, Science, Art, and Cooperative Movement
(B) Literature, Science, Art, and Social Service
(C) Law, Science, Art, and Public Administration
(D) Literature, Economics, Art, and Social Service
(E) Answer not known

16. Consider the following statements regarding the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha:
I. The Vice President of India acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
II. The Chairman can be removed from office only if he is removed from the office of Vice President.
III. Unlike the Speaker, the Chairman is not a member of the House he presides over.
IV. The Chairman decides whether a bill introduced in the Rajya Sabha is a Money Bill.
V. The Chairman can vote in the first instance during normal legislative proceedings.
Which of the combinations given above is/are the correct combination?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) I, III, IV and V only
(D) II, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

17. As per the Constitution, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is removed from his office by a resolution passed by a majority of:
(A) All the then members of the Rajya Sabha (effective majority)
(B) Two-thirds of the members of the Rajya Sabha present and voting
(C) The total membership of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha
(D) The total membership of the Rajya Sabha (absolute majority)
(E) Answer not known

18. Which of the following best defines the special power of the Rajya Sabha under Article 249?
(A) The power to create a new All India Service if supported by a two-thirds majority.
(B) The exclusive power to initiate constitutional amendment bills regarding federalism.
(C) The power to authorize Parliament to legislate on a subject in the State List.
(D) The power to initiate the formal removal process of the President of India.

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(B) Constitution of Delimitation Commission, Enactment of Delimitation Act, Finalization of Territorial Constituencies, Publication of Draft Proposals
(C) Enactment of Delimitation Act, Publication of Draft Proposals, Constitution of Delimitation Commission, Finalization of Territorial Constituencies
(D) Publication of Draft Proposals, Constitution of Delimitation Commission, Enactment of Delimitation Act, Finalization of Territorial Constituencies
(E) Answer not known

7. Which of the following pairs concerning the qualifications for membership of Parliament under Article 84 is correctly matched?
(A) The minimum age for membership in the Lok Sabha is fixed at 30 years.
(B) The minimum age for membership in the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 25 years.
(C) The candidate must be a citizen of India by birth only to be eligible.
(D) Oath is subscribed before a person authorized by the Election Commission.
(E) Answer not known

8. Identify the correct statement regarding disqualifications for membership of Parliament as prescribed under Article 102.
(A) A person is disqualified for holding an office of profit under the government.
(B) An undischarged insolvent may retain membership until the status is gazetted.
(C) Voluntary acquisition of foreign citizenship does not lead to disqualification.
(D) Unsoundness of mind must be determined by the Speaker rather than a court.
(E) Answer not known

9. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): During a national emergency, the duration of the Lok Sabha can be extended beyond its normal five-year term.
Reason (R): The extension can be done by a law of Parliament for one year at a time, for an unlimited number of times, subject to the continuation of the emergency.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

10. Consider the following statements regarding the powers and functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha:
I. The Speaker decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not, and this decision is final.
II. The Speaker presides over a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament.
III. The Speaker has the right to vote in the first instance on all legislative matters.
IV. The Speaker determines the disqualification of a member of the Lok Sabha on the ground of defection.
Which of the combinations given above is/are the INCORRECT combination?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

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11. Arrange the following steps for the removal of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha (Article 94) in the correct procedural sequence:
1. Passing of the resolution by an effective majority of the House
2. Giving a 14-day advance notice of the intention to move the resolution
3. Moving the formal resolution for removal in the Lok Sabha
4. Securing the support of at least 50 members to admit the motion
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 4, 2, 3, 1
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1
(E) Answer not known

12. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
(A) The Deputy Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members.
(B) While acting as the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker possesses all the powers of the

(C) Fifty members in the Lok Sabha and twenty-five in the Rajya Sabha
(D) One-third of the total number of members of the House
(E) Answer not known

26. Select the option that shows the correct sequence of voting methods usually escalated during proceedings in the House to determine the outcome of a motion:
(A) Division by automatic vote recorder, Voice vote, Division by distribution of slips
(B) Voice vote, Division by automatic vote recorder, Division by distribution of slips
(C) Division by distribution of slips, Voice vote, Division by automatic vote recorder
(D) Voice vote, Division by distribution of slips, Division by automatic vote recorder
(E) Answer not known

27. Which of the following pairs concerning the Question Hour is incorrectly matched?
(A) Zero Hour Question - The mandatory first hour dedicated to ministerial policies.
(B) Starred Question - Requires an oral answer and supplementary questions can follow.
(C) Unstarred Question - Requires a written answer and supplementary questions cannot follow.
(D) Short Notice Question - Is asked by a member by giving a notice of less than ten days.
(E) Answer not known

28. Identify the correct statement regarding the 'Zero Hour' in the Indian Parliament.
(A) It is explicitly mentioned in the Rules of Procedure of both Houses of Parliament.
(B) It generally precedes the Question Hour during the daily parliamentary schedule.
(C) It is an informal device to raise matters without any prior notice.
(D) A maximum of five matters can be raised by a single member during this hour.
(E) Answer not known

29. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Half-an-Hour Discussion in Parliament is meant for raising matters of sufficient public importance that have been recently discussed.
Reason (R): It requires a formal motion and concludes with a mandatory voting process to assess the government's stance.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

30. Consider the following statements regarding the Calling Attention Motion:
I. It is introduced to draw the attention of a Minister to a matter of urgent public importance.
II. It requires the support of at least 50 members to be admitted by the Speaker.
III. It is an Indian innovation in parliamentary procedure and has been in existence since 1954.
IV. Like the zero hour, it is not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure of Parliament.
Which of the combinations given above is/are the INCORRECT combination?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I and III only
(E) Answer not known

31. Arrange the following actions associated with an Adjournment Motion in the correct procedural sequence:
1. Member gives notice to the Presiding Officer before the sitting commences
2. Presiding Officer gives consent for moving the motion
3. Member asks for leave of the House to move the motion
4. Discussion on the motion takes place for not less than two and a half hours
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4
(E) Answer not known

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proposals for the final decision of the top executive body.

79. (B) The US executive does not have collective responsibility to the legislature, unlike India.
In the Indian parliamentary system, the executive is part of and collectively responsible to the legislature. If the Lok Sabha loses confidence, the government must resign. In the United States, which follows a presidential system, the President and the secretaries are not members of Congress and are not collectively responsible to it, maintaining a strict separation between the executive and legislative branches.

80. (D) A moon among lesser stars, indicating a pre-eminent position.
While the phrase "First among equals" describes the PM's role in a balanced cabinet, "inter stellas luna minores" or "a moon among lesser stars" captures the PM's increasing pre-eminence in modern politics. It suggests that the Prime Minister's power and visibility significantly exceed those of other cabinet members, reflecting the centralisation of authority and the personalisation of political leadership in the country.

81. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 74(2) of the Constitution explicitly states that the advice tendered by ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court. This provision protects the confidentiality of the decision-making process and ensures that the executive can provide candid advice without the fear of judicial scrutiny, thereby maintaining administrative stability and the smooth functioning of the government's internal affairs.

82. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Indira Gandhi campaigned with the slogan "Garibi Hatao," while Lal Bahadur Shastri coined "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan." Rajiv Gandhi pushed for decentralisation through Panchayati Raj reforms, and P.V. Narasimha Rao initiated the Look East Policy. These slogans and policies define the legacy of each leader, showing their focus on social justice, agricultural strength, local governance, and strategic foreign engagement respectively.

83. (A) Opposition moves No Confidence Motion → Speaker admits motion → Voting takes place → Government defeated → PM submits resignation to President
The resignation of a government during a crisis typically follows a structured parliamentary process. It begins with the opposition moving a no-confidence motion. Once the Speaker admits it, a debate and voting occur. If the motion is passed by the house, the government is defeated, and the Prime Minister must formally submit the resignation of the entire Council of Ministers to the President.

84. (D) Money Bill - Can only be introduced by a Minister on the recommendation of the President
A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha by a minister, and it requires the prior recommendation of the President. Because its defeat would signify a loss of house confidence, it is a key instrument of executive control. Private members cannot introduce money bills, ensuring that the government maintains its constitutional authority over the nation's finances and its public expenditures.

85. (B) The President of India
The President of India is responsible for administering the oath of office and secrecy to the Prime Minister. This ceremony marks the formal assumption of duties. During this process, the Prime Minister swears to uphold the sovereignty of India and to perform their duties faithfully and conscientiously, ensuring that the highest executive office operates within the bounds of the Indian Constitution.

86. (C) It ensures members vote together on motions, preventing the government's fall.
The whip system is essential for maintaining the stability of a coalition government. By issuing clear voting instructions, parties ensure their members act in unison during critical votes, such as the passage of the budget or a no-confidence motion. This collective discipline prevents individual defections from undermining the government's majority, thereby securing the administration's survival in a multi-party parliamentary environment.

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(C) It requires a special majority in each House of Parliament separately.
(D) It requires an absolute majority of total membership in a joint sitting of Parliament.
(E) Answer not known

39. In comparing a Select Committee with a Joint Committee during the legislative process, which of the following statements is accurate?
(A) A Select Committee consists of members from both Houses, whereas a Joint Committee consists of members from a single House.
(B) A Select Committee examines bills specific to the Lok Sabha only, while a Joint Committee examines constitutional amendments.
(C) Both committees are chaired exclusively by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha to ensure uniform procedural compliance across both Houses.
(D) A Select Committee has members from one House, whereas a Joint Committee has members from both Houses.
(E) Answer not known

40. Which of the following is a key feature of the collective privileges enjoyed by the Houses of Parliament?
(A) The right to exclude strangers from its proceedings and hold secret sittings.
(B) The right to arrest members for civil cases during the session without the Speaker's permission.
(C) The immunity of members from any judicial review regarding criminal conduct outside Parliament.
(D) The right of individual members to refuse giving evidence as a witness in any court across India at all times.
(E) Answer not known

41. What is the fundamental difference between a breach of privilege and contempt of Parliament?
(A) Breach of privilege refers to offenses by outsiders, while contempt refers to offenses by members.
(B) Contempt is a general obstruction of functions, whereas breach involves specific rights.
(C) Contempt of Parliament can only be declared by the Supreme Court, while breach of privilege is declared by the Speaker.
(D) There is no difference; both terms are legally synonymous and carry the same penalty.
(E) Answer not known

42. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): A member of Parliament incurs disqualification under the Tenth Schedule if they vote contrary to the direction (whip) issued by their political party.
Reason (R): The anti-defection law aims to prevent political defection motivated by lure of office or other similar considerations, ensuring party discipline.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

43. Consider the following statements regarding disqualification under the anti-defection law (Tenth Schedule):
I. An independent elected member becomes disqualified if he joins any political party after the election.
II. A nominated member becomes disqualified if he joins any political party after six months from the date he takes his seat.
III. Disqualification does not apply if a member goes out of his party as a result of a split comprising one-third of the members. (Note: The split provision was deleted by the 91st Amendment).
Which of the combinations given above is/are the INCORRECT combination?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) III only
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

44. Match List I with List II regarding types of whips and their implications in parliamentary discipline:
List I: (Type of Whip)

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83. Consider the following statements regarding Tamil Nadu's representation in the Union Parliament:
I. Tamil Nadu sends 39 representatives to the Lok Sabha and 18 representatives to the Rajya Sabha.
II. Tamil Nadu has the highest number of Rajya Sabha seats among all the southern Indian states.
III. Currently, all 39 Lok Sabha constituencies in Tamil Nadu are reserved exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Which of the combinations given above is/are the correct combination?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

84. Match List I with List II regarding articles of the constitution and their subject matter related to Parliament:
List I: (Article of the Constitution)
P. Article 108
Q. Article 110
R. Article 249
S. Article 312
List II: (Subject Matter)
I. Definition of Money Bill
II. Creation of new All India Services
III. Joint sitting of both Houses
IV. Parliament's power to legislate on a State List subject in national interest
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

85. What does the term 'Lame-duck session' refer to in parliamentary parlance?
(A) The very first session of a newly elected Lok Sabha after the general election.
(B) The last session of the existing House after a new House has been elected.
(C) A session that is adjourned sine die due to continuous procedural disruptions.
(D) A special session called solely to pass a motion of no-confidence in the Cabinet.
(E) Answer not known

86. Select the correct sequence of procedural steps for raising a matter of urgent public importance via an Adjournment Motion:
(A) Handing notice to the Speaker before 10 AM, Support of 50 members, Admission by Speaker, Debate at 4 PM
(B) Support of 50 members, Handing notice to the Speaker, Debate at 4 PM, Admission by Speaker
(C) Admission by Speaker, Handing notice to the Speaker, Support of 50 members, Debate at 4 PM
(D) Debate at 4 PM, Support of 50 members, Handing notice to the Speaker, Admission by Speaker
(E) Answer not known

87. Which of the following pairs concerning the types of Questions asked in Parliament is correctly matched?
(A) Starred Question - Distinguished by an asterisk and answered in written format
(B) Unstarred Question - Does not carry an asterisk and receives an oral answer
(C) Supplementary Question - Can follow an Unstarred Question to clarify the written response
(D) Short Notice Question - Answered orally and requires notice of less than 10 days
(E) Answer not known

88. Which of the following is a power enjoyed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha but NOT by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
(A) The power to preside over a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
(B) The power to adjourn the House or suspend the meeting in absence of a quorum.
(C) The power to determine whether a member is disqualified on grounds of defection.
(D) The power to exercise a casting vote in the case of a tie.
(E) Answer not known

89. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): A Policy Cut Motion implies that the mover disapproves of the policy underlying the demand for grants.

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IV. It bypasses the requirement of passing the Appropriation Bill.

Which of the combinations given above is/are the INCORRECT combination?

(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I and II only
(E) Answer not known

51. Arrange the following parliamentary proceedings in the standard daily order they occur in the Lok Sabha:

1. Zero Hour
2. Question Hour
3. Normal legislative and financial business

(A) 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 1, 2
(E) Answer not known

52. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Public Accounts Committee (PAC).

(A) It consists of 22 members, out of which 15 are from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha.
(B) The Chairman of the PAC is appointed by the Speaker, typically from the opposition since 1967.
(C) It examines the audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India.
(D) A minister is eligible to be elected as a member of the Public Accounts Committee.
(E) Answer not known

53. Match List I with List II regarding parliamentary committees and their composition features:

List I: (Parliamentary Committees)

P. Public Accounts Committee
Q. Estimates Committee
R. Committee on Public Undertakings
S. Departmental Standing Committees

List II: (Composition Features)

I. Consists of 30 members, all from the Lok Sabha
II. Consists of 31 members (21 from LS and 10 from RS)
III. Consists of 22 members, examines CAG reports on PSUs
IV. Consists of 22 members, ensures government spending matches parliamentary intent

(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

54. Which of the following pairs concerning parliamentary representation from Tamil Nadu is correctly matched?

(A) Members in Rajya Sabha from Tamil Nadu - 20
(B) SC Reserved Constituencies in Lok Sabha for TN - 9
(C) Members in Lok Sabha from Tamil Nadu - 39
(D) ST Reserved Constituencies in Lok Sabha for TN - 1
(E) Answer not known

55. According to Article 79 of the Constitution, what constitutes the Parliament of India?

(A) The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha only
(B) The Prime Minister, the Council of Ministers, and the two Houses
(C) The President, the Vice President, and the two Houses
(D) The President, the Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha
(E) Answer not known

56. Consider the following statements regarding the rationale behind India adopting a bicameral legislature:

I. It ensures representation of both the people (Lok Sabha) and the States (Rajya Sabha).
II. A second chamber facilitates revision and prevents hasty or ill-considered legislation.
III. It provides a platform to accommodate domain experts and eminent personalities via nominations.
IV. It guarantees that the Upper House holds absolute veto power over financial legislation.
V. It fulfills the federal requirement of a dual-polity system.

Which of the combinations given above is/are the correct combination?

(A) I, II, III and V only
(B) I, II, IV and V only

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candidate must be registered as an elector in a parliamentary constituency
(E) Answer not known

95. Identify the correct statement regarding the role of the President of India concerning the Union Legislature.
(A) The President is a member of the Rajya Sabha but not the Lok Sabha.
(B) The President can summon or prorogue the Houses and dissolve the Lok Sabha.
(C) The President presides over the joint sittings of the Parliament.
(D) The President's address to the Parliament occurs only in the Winter Session.
(E) Answer not known

96. Consider the following statements regarding the comparative powers of both Houses of Parliament:
I. Both Houses possess equal power in the passage of Ordinary Bills.
II. Both Houses possess equal power in the passage of Constitutional Amendment Bills.
III. Only the Lok Sabha can vote on the demands for grants.
IV. Both Houses possess equal power concerning the election and impeachment of the President.
V. The Rajya Sabha has no role to play in the removal of the Vice President.
Which of the combinations given above is/are the correct combination?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, III and V only
(D) I, II and V only
(E) Answer not known

97. In comparing a Financial Bill (I) under Article 117(1) with a Financial Bill (II) under Article 117(3), which of the following statements is correct?
(A) Financial Bill (I) is introduced in Lok Sabha; (II) in either House.
(B) Both require the prior recommendation of the President for introduction.
(C) Financial Bill (I) deals exclusively with matters in Article 110 of the law.
(D) Neither of the bills can be sent to a joint sitting in case of a deadlock.
(E) Answer not known

98. Which feature of the Rajya Sabha highlights its role as the representative of the States in the federal structure?
(A) Its members are directly elected by the adult citizens of the respective states.
(B) Seats are allocated to states based uniformly on geographical size and area.
(C) State representatives are elected by the members of their Legislative Assembly.
(D) Its sessions must be held in different state capitals by rotation annually.
(E) Answer not known

99. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Pro tem Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
(A) The Pro tem Speaker holds office for the entire duration of the first budget session of the new Lok Sabha.
(B) The Pro tem Speaker is appointed by the President of India.
(C) Usually, the most senior member of the newly elected Lok Sabha is selected for this role.
(D) The primary duty of the Pro tem Speaker is to administer the oath to new members.
(E) Answer not known

100. Tamil Nadu has 18 seats in the Rajya Sabha. This allocation of seats in the Council of States is specified under which schedule of the Indian Constitution?
(A) First Schedule
(B) Second Schedule
(C) Third Schedule
(D) Fourth Schedule
(E) Answer not known

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64. Match List I with List II regarding conditions or terms and their impact on bills or motions:
List I: (Conditions/Terms)
P. Prorogation
Q. Dissolution
R. Adjournment
S. Adjournment sine die
List II: (Impact on Bills/Motions)
I. Terminates a sitting of the House without naming a day for reassembly
II. Ends the very life of the existing House, causing pending bills in Lok Sabha to lapse
III. Suspends the work in a sitting for a specified time (hours, days, or weeks)
IV. Ends a session of the House, but does not affect pending bills
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

65. What is the constitutionally specified maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha?
(A) 250 members
(B) 238 members
(C) 245 members
(D) 252 members
(E) Answer not known

66. Select the correct order of the steps required to adopt a No-Confidence Motion in the Lok Sabha:
1. Written notice is given to the Secretary-General by 10 AM on a sitting day
2. The Speaker asks members supporting the motion to rise in their places
3. At least 50 members rise to support the admission of the motion
4. The Speaker allocates time for a debate followed by voting
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4
(E) Answer not known

67. Which of the following pairs concerning the stages of a bill and the committee system is incorrectly matched?
(A) Select Committee Stage - Mandatory for Money Bills to ensure fiscal prudence
(B) First Reading - Introduction of the Bill and publication in the Gazette
(C) Second Reading - General discussion followed by clause-by-clause consideration
(D) Third Reading - Acceptance or rejection of the Bill as a whole
(E) Answer not known

68. Identify the correct statement regarding the "Rule of Lapse" associated with the parliamentary budget process.
(A) It specifies that a Money Bill lapses if the Rajya Sabha does not return it within 14 days.
(B) It ensures that all bills pending in the Rajya Sabha lapse upon the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
(C) It allows the government to carry forward unspent budget allocations to the next financial year without parliamentary approval.
(D) It dictates that any unspent funds from a grant at the end of the financial year revert to the Consolidated Fund of India.
(E) Answer not known

69. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The President can summon a joint sitting of both Houses if there is a deadlock over a Money Bill.
Reason (R): The Rajya Sabha possesses equal legislative powers with the Lok Sabha regarding the passage of financial legislation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

70. Consider the following statements regarding the options available to the President upon receiving a bill passed by Parliament (Article 111):
I. The President may give assent to the bill.
II. The President may withhold assent to the bill.

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(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and V only
(E) Answer not known

57. Which authority is constitutionally empowered to dissolve the Lok Sabha before the completion of its normal term?
(A) The Prime Minister of India
(B) The President of India
(C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(D) The Chief Justice of India
(E) Answer not known

58. Which of the following scenarios best defines "holding an office of profit" which leads to disqualification of a Member of Parliament?
(A) Serving as a Minister in the Union Cabinet while being an MP in the Lok Sabha.
(B) Holding a paid government position not specifically exempted by Parliament.
(C) Being an honorary chairperson of a state educational trust without any salary.
(D) Receiving pension for past military service while currently serving as an MP.
(E) Answer not known

59. In comparing Ad-hoc Committees with Standing Committees of the Parliament, which of the following is correct?
(A) Ad-hoc Committees are temporary, while Standing Committees are permanent.
(B) Standing Committees are temporary and dissolve after completing their specific task.
(C) Standing Committees are composed entirely of Rajya Sabha members for budget review.
(D) Only Ad-hoc Committees are granted the authority to examine departmental estimates.
(E) Answer not known

60. What happens to a bill pending in the Lok Sabha when the President dissolves the Lok Sabha?
(A) The bill is automatically transferred to the Rajya Sabha for consideration.
(B) The bill remains pending and is resumed from the exact same stage in the new Lok Sabha.
(C) The bill lapses and must be reintroduced in the newly constituted Lok Sabha.
(D) The bill is submitted directly to the President for assent via an ordinance.
(E) Answer not known

61. Under the constitutional rules regarding tie-breaking in Parliament, what is the term used for the vote exercised by the Speaker?
(A) Veto Vote
(B) Substantive Vote
(C) Absolute Vote
(D) Casting Vote
(E) Answer not known

62. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Delimitation Commission acts to readjust the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha based on population changes.
Reason (R): However, the 84th Amendment Act froze the total number of existing seats in the Lok Sabha based on the 1971 census up to the year 2026.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

63. Consider the following statements regarding the passing of resolutions in the Rajya Sabha:
I. A resolution for the removal of the Vice President can be initiated only in the Rajya Sabha.
II. A resolution under Article 249 requires a simple majority to empower Parliament to legislate on a State List subject.
III. A resolution creating a new All India Service under Article 312 requires the support of two-thirds of the members present and voting.
Which of the combinations given above is/are the INCORRECT combination?
(A) I and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

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the INCORRECT combination?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) III, IV and V only
(D) II and V only
(E) Answer not known

77. In comparing the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) with the Estimates Committee, which of the following is accurate?
(A) Both committees possess exactly 30 members drawn from both Houses of Parliament.
(B) The Estimates Committee is chaired by a member of the opposition in all cases.
(C) Both committees examine the financial operations of Public Sector Undertakings.
(D) PAC does post-expenditure audits, while Estimates examines pre-budget items.
(E) Answer not known

78. Which of the following is an exclusive parliamentary privilege guaranteed under the "freedom from arrest" clause?
(A) A member cannot be arrested in a criminal case during the entire tenure of their Lok Sabha membership.
(B) A member cannot be detained under preventive detention laws while the session is ongoing.
(C) A member cannot be arrested in civil cases during the session of Parliament, and 40 days before and after the session.
(D) A member cannot be prosecuted for any civil or criminal offense without the President's prior permission.
(E) Answer not known

79. Identify the correct statement regarding "Contempt of Parliament".
(A) It applies only to sitting members of Parliament who violate the decorum.
(B) It involves any act or omission which obstructs the House or its members.
(C) Only the Supreme Court has the authority to punish an individual for contempt.
(D) Contempt of Parliament requires a minimum jail term of six months on conviction.
(E) Answer not known

80. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985.
(A) It added the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India.
(B) It laid down the provisions for disqualification of members on the ground of defection.
(C) It permitted defection if one-third of the elected members of a political party merged with another party.
(D) It removed all powers from the Speaker regarding defection and transferred them to the Election Commission.
(E) Answer not known

81. Identify the correct statement regarding a member voting against the whip.
(A) Disqualification on grounds of voting against the whip does not apply if the party condones the action within 15 days.
(B) A member who votes against the party whip is immune from disqualification if they vote according to their conscience on Money Bills.
(C) The Speaker must automatically expel a member immediately upon them voting against the party whip.
(D) The anti-defection law does not cover abstention from voting; only active voting against the whip triggers disqualification.
(E) Answer not known

82. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Constitution provides for a "Vote on Account" mechanism to allow the government to meet its expenses until the Budget is passed.
Reason (R): The passing of the Union Budget process extends into the new financial year, necessitating advance grants to keep the government functioning.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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III. The President may return an Ordinary Bill for reconsideration of Parliament.
IV. The President must mandatorily return a Constitutional Amendment Bill for reconsideration.

Which of the combinations given above is/are the correct combination?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) III and IV only
(E) Answer not known

71. Arrange the following steps associated with the passage and ratification of a Constitutional Amendment Bill amending federal provisions (Article 368):
1. Passage by special majority in both Houses of Parliament
2. Presidential Assent
3. Introduction in either House of Parliament
4. Ratification by legislatures of not less than half of the States

(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4
(E) Answer not known

72. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Token Cut Motion during the budget debate.
(A) The motion can only be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.
(B) It is moved so that the amount of the demand is reduced by Rs. 100.
(C) It aims to ventilate a specific grievance that is within the sphere of the responsibility of the Government of India.
(D) Passing a cut motion is viewed as a loss of confidence in the government.
(E) Answer not known

73. Match List I with List II regarding constitutional articles and associated funds:
List I: (Constitutional Article)
P. Article 266(1)
Q. Article 266(2)
R. Article 267(1)
S. Article 267(2)
List II: (Associated Fund)
I. Public Account of India
II. Consolidated Fund of India
III. Contingency Fund of the State
IV. Contingency Fund of India
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

74. Which of the following pairs concerning the relationship between the CAG and Parliamentary Committees is correctly matched?
(A) Estimates Committee - Examines the CAG's audit report on appropriation accounts
(B) Public Accounts Committee - Assisted by the CAG in examining audit reports
(C) Committee on Public Undertakings - Functions without any input or reports from the CAG
(D) Rules Committee - Appoints the CAG to ensure procedural compliance
(E) Answer not known

75. Which of the following precisely matches the constitutional definition of "voluntarily giving up membership" under the Anti-Defection Law?
(A) Resignation or conduct indicating the member has severed ties with their party.
(B) Only the formal submission of a resignation letter to the party president.
(C) Abstaining from voting during a standard parliamentary debate without a whip.
(D) Criticizing the party leadership during a public television interview.
(E) Answer not known

76. Consider the following statements regarding the law-making procedures in Parliament:
I. A public bill requires prior notice of one month for introduction.
II. A private member's bill is drafted by the concerned department in consultation with the Law Ministry.
III. An ordinary bill can be introduced by a minister or a private member.
IV. Both public and private member's bills are governed by the same general legislative process.
V. A private member's bill rarely becomes a law compared to a public bill.

Which of the combinations given above is/are

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Reason (R): If the Policy Cut Motion is passed, the demand for the grant is reduced by a specific lump sum amount.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

90. Consider the following statements regarding the relationship between the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) and the Public Accounts Committee (PAC):

I. The CAG's audit reports on appropriation accounts are examined by the PAC.
II. The CAG assists the PAC during its examination of the ministries' expenditures.
III. The PAC relies on the findings of the CAG to hold the executive accountable for its financial administration.
IV. The PAC acts as an appellate body capable of overturning the CAG's audit observations.

Which of the combinations given above is/are the correct combination?

(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I and II only
(E) Answer not known

91. Arrange the procedural sequence for disqualifying a Member of Parliament on grounds of defection:

1. Member commits an act of defection (e.g., defies whip)
2. Another member files a petition regarding the defection
3. The Speaker/Chairman conducts an inquiry, possibly referring it to the Privileges Committee
4. The Speaker/Chairman gives a final decision on disqualification

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4
(E) Answer not known

92. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the election and role of the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

(A) By convention since the 11th Lok Sabha, the post of Deputy Speaker usually goes to the main opposition party.
(B) The Deputy Speaker has the same powers as the Speaker when presiding over a sitting of the House.
(C) The date of election of the Deputy Speaker is fixed by the President of India.
(D) The Deputy Speaker is not subordinate to the Speaker and is directly responsible to the House.
(E) Answer not known

93. Match List I with List II regarding constitutional amendment acts and provisions concerning Parliament:

List I: (Constitutional Amendment Act)

P. 52nd Amendment Act
Q. 84th Amendment Act
R. 91st Amendment Act
S. 104th Amendment Act

List II: (Provisions)

I. Capped the Council of Ministers size and modified anti-defection rules regarding splits
II. Abolished the nomination of Anglo-Indians to the Lok Sabha
III. Introduced the Anti-Defection Law (Tenth Schedule)
IV. Extended the freeze on readjustment of Lok Sabha constituencies up to 2026

(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

94. Which of the following pairs concerning parliamentary membership requirements is incorrectly matched?

(A) Article 84 - Outlines the qualifications for membership of Parliament
(B) Oath or Affirmation - Must swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India
(C) Representation of the People Act, 1951 - Requires a Rajya Sabha candidate to be a domicile of the specific state they represent
(D) Election Commission Registration - A

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P. One-line whip
Q. Two-line whip
R. Three-line whip
S. Defiance of Three-line whip

List II: (Implication)

I. Mandates members to be present and vote according to the party line
II. Informs members about a vote, allowing them to abstain if they choose
III. Can lead to disqualification under the anti-defection law
IV. Directs members to be present in the House during voting, without dictating how to vote

(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

45. In Parliament, the Union Budget is usually presented on which day, following recent procedural reforms in India?
(A) Last working day of February
(B) First working day of March
(C) Last working day of March
(D) First working day of February
(E) Answer not known

46. Select the correct sequence of stages in the enactment of the Union Budget in Parliament:
(A) Presentation of Budget, Voting on demands for grants, General discussion, Scrutiny by departmental committees, Passing of Appropriation Bill, Passing of Finance Bill
(B) Presentation of Budget, General discussion, Scrutiny by departmental committees, Voting on demands for grants, Passing of Appropriation Bill, Passing of Finance Bill
(C) Presentation of Budget, Scrutiny by departmental committees, General discussion, Voting on demands for grants, Passing of Finance Bill, Passing of Appropriation Bill
(D) General discussion, Presentation of Budget, Scrutiny by departmental committees, Voting on demands for grants, Passing of Appropriation Bill, Passing of Finance Bill
(E) Answer not known

47. Which of the following pairs regarding the Financial Funds of India is incorrectly matched?
(A) Consolidated Fund of India - Article 266
(B) Prime Minister's National Relief Fund - Article 267(2)
(C) Contingency Fund of India - Article 267
(D) Public Account of India - Article 266(2)
(E) Answer not known

48. Identify the correct statement regarding the Contingency Fund of India under Article 267.
(A) It is operated by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on behalf of the President.
(B) Advances from this fund can only be made after explicit prior authorization by Parliament.
(C) Revenues received from provident fund deposits form the primary corpus of this specific fund.
(D) It is held by the President to meet unforeseen needs pending parliamentary approval.
(E) Answer not known

49. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Public Account of India under Article 266(2) includes provident fund deposits, judicial deposits, and savings bank deposits.

Reason (R): Payments from the Public Account of India can be made without the prior appropriation or approval of Parliament.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

50. Consider the following statements regarding the Guillotine in Parliament:

I. It is applied to close the debate on demands for grants when the allotted time is exhausted.
II. When applied, both discussed and undiscussed demands are put to vote at once.
III. It can only be invoked by the Prime Minister during the Budget session.

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ANSWERS

1. (A) Article 79
Article 79 of the Indian Constitution establishes the Parliament of the Union, consisting of the President and two Houses known as the Council of States and the House of the People. This structure highlights that while the President is not a member of either House, they are an integral part of the legislative process for enacting laws.

2. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Council of States is a permanent body and cannot be dissolved by any authority. To maintain continuity while allowing for fresh representation, one-third of its members retire every second year upon finishing their six-year terms. Consequently, the House is never vacant, ensuring its status as a continuous legislative chamber within the Indian parliamentary framework.

3. (A) I and III only
The House of the People currently has a maximum sanctioned elective strength of five hundred and fifty members representing states and union territories. Representatives from states are chosen through direct elections based on universal adult franchise. The 104th Constitutional Amendment Act abolished the previous provision for nominating members from the Anglo-Indian community, making statement two incorrect.

4. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Article 80 defines the composition of the Rajya Sabha, while Article 81 outlines the structure of the Lok Sabha. Article 84 specifies the necessary qualifications for individuals seeking membership in either House. Furthermore, Article 100 addresses the quorum requirements for parliamentary meetings, ensuring that a minimum number of members are present to conduct official legislative business legally.

5. (B) It abolished the nomination of two Anglo-Indian members to the Lok Sabha.
The 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, enacted in 2020, brought significant changes to the composition of the Lok Sabha. It extended the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for another decade while simultaneously discontinuing the practice of nominating two members from the Anglo-Indian community. This reform focused on updating representation requirements in the lower house.

6. (A) Enactment of Delimitation Act, Constitution of Delimitation Commission, Publication of Draft Proposals, Finalization of Territorial Constituencies
The delimitation process begins with the enactment of a Delimitation Act by Parliament, followed by the formal constitution of a Delimitation Commission. This body publishes draft proposals for public feedback before finalizing the territorial constituencies for elections. This systematic approach ensures that seat allocation and boundary adjustments reflect population changes accurately while maintaining transparency in the electoral framework.

7. (D) Oath is subscribed before a person authorized by the Election Commission.
According to the constitutional provisions, every person elected or nominated to Parliament must subscribe to an oath or affirmation before a person authorized by the Election Commission. While candidates must be Indian citizens, the minimum age requirement is twenty-five years for the Lok Sabha and thirty years for the Rajya Sabha, ensuring specific maturity levels for each chamber.

8. (A) A person is disqualified for holding an office of profit under the government.
Under the constitutional framework, a person is disqualified from being a member of either House if they hold any office of profit under the Government of India or any state government. Other grounds include being of unsound mind as declared by a competent court, being an

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46. (B) Presentation of Budget, General discussion, Scrutiny by departmental committees, Voting on demands for grants, Passing of Appropriation Bill, Passing of Finance Bill
The enactment of the Union Budget follows a structured sequence starting with its presentation. This is followed by a general discussion and then scrutiny by departmental standing committees. Subsequently, the House votes on demands for grants before passing the Appropriation Bill to authorize spending. The process concludes with the passing of the Finance Bill, which deals with the government's taxation proposals.

47. (B) Prime Minister's National Relief Fund - Article 267(2)
The Indian Constitution establishes three types of funds: the Consolidated Fund of India under Article 266, the Public Account of India under Article 266(2), and the Contingency Fund of India under Article 267. The Prime Minister's National Relief Fund is not a constitutional fund mentioned in Article 267(2); instead, it is a separate fund based on public contributions for disaster relief.

48. (D) It is held by the President to meet unforeseen needs pending parliamentary approval.
The Contingency Fund of India is established under Article 267 to meet unforeseen expenditures. It is placed at the disposal of the President, who can make advances from it pending authorization by Parliament. The fund is operated by the Finance Secretary on behalf of the President. This mechanism ensures that the government can respond quickly to emergencies while maintaining eventual legislative oversight.

49. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Public Account of India includes money held by the government in trust, such as provident funds and judicial deposits. Unlike the Consolidated Fund, payments from this account do not require parliamentary appropriation or approval, as the government acts as a banker for these funds. While both statements are true, the nature of the deposits does not inherently explain the lack of appropriation.

50. (C) III and IV only
The guillotine is a procedural tool used by the Speaker to conclude the discussion on demands for grants when the allotted time expires. It involves putting all remaining undiscussed demands to a vote at once. It does not bypass the requirement of passing the Appropriation Bill and is not exclusively invoked by the Prime Minister, as it is a presiding officer's function.

51. (A) 2, 1, 3
A standard day in the Lok Sabha begins with the Question Hour, where members seek information from ministers. Immediately following this is the Zero Hour, an informal period for raising urgent matters without notice. Once these sessions conclude, the House moves on to its scheduled regular business, which includes legislative discussions, financial matters, and other formal motions on the daily agenda.

52. (D) A minister is eligible to be elected as a member of the Public Accounts Committee.
The Public Accounts Committee is a crucial parliamentary body consisting of fifteen members from the Lok Sabha and seven from the Rajya Sabha. It examines the audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General to ensure financial accountability. Notably, a minister cannot be elected as a member of this committee to maintain its independence from the executive branch of government.

53. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
The Public Accounts Committee consists of twenty-two members and ensures government spending aligns with parliamentary intent. The Estimates Committee has thirty members, all drawn from the Lok Sabha. The Committee on Public Undertakings also has twenty-two members and examines CAG reports on state enterprises. Departmental Standing Committees are larger, having thirty-one members to scrutinize various ministry-specific bills and budget demands.

54. (C) Members in Lok Sabha from Tamil Nadu - 39
Tamil Nadu plays a significant role in the Union Parliament with a total of thirty-nine members elected to the Lok Sabha. In addition to these lower house representatives, the state is also allocated eighteen seats in the Rajya Sabha. Out

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the members present and voting, declaring it necessary in the national interest for Parliament to legislate on subjects listed in the State List. This special power allows the Union to exercise legislative authority over state matters temporarily, emphasizing the federal balance within the constitutional framework.

19. (A) Rajya Sabha can authorize the creation of new All India Services under Article 312.
Under Article 312, the Rajya Sabha possesses the exclusive power to initiate the creation of new All India Services. This requires a resolution supported by at least two-thirds of the members present and voting. This provision ensures that the states have a say in the establishment of administrative services that will operate across both the central and state levels.

20. (D) No-confidence motions can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha.
A fundamental constitutional difference between the two Houses is the introduction of a no-confidence motion, which can only be moved in the Lok Sabha. This reflects the principle of collective responsibility, where the Council of Ministers is accountable specifically to the House of the People. The Rajya Sabha, as a permanent body representing the states, does not possess this power.

21. (B) 6 months
The Constitution mandates that the President must summon each House of Parliament to meet at such intervals that six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session. This requirement ensures that Parliament meets at least twice a year to conduct essential legislative and oversight duties.

22. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A joint sitting is a constitutional mechanism used to resolve a deadlock between the two Houses regarding the passage of an ordinary bill. It is summoned by the President when one House rejects a bill, disagrees on amendments, or remains inactive for over six months. Therefore, the specified conditions for disagreement directly necessitate and explain the summoning of this combined session.

23. (A) I and II only
In Indian parliamentary history, joint sittings have been convened on three occasions to resolve legislative deadlocks. The first occurred for the Dowry Prohibition Bill in 1961, and the second was for the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill in 1978. The third instance involved the Prevention of Terrorism Bill in 2002. The Right to Information Act did not require such a procedure.

24. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
The parliamentary calendar typically includes three main sessions: the Budget Session from February to May, the Monsoon Session from July to September, and the Winter Session from mid-November to December. Additionally, the President may summon a Special Session at any time to address urgent matters. This schedule ensures regular legislative activity and government accountability throughout the year for various national issues.

25. (B) One-tenth of the total number of members of the House
Article 100 of the Constitution stipulates that the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament is one-tenth of the total number of members of that House. This includes the presiding officer. If at any time during a meeting there is no quorum, it is the duty of the Speaker or Chairman to adjourn or suspend the session.

26. (B) Voice vote, Division by automatic vote recorder, Division by distribution of slips
To determine the outcome of a motion, the House typically follows a sequence of voting methods starting with a voice vote. If the result is challenged, the Speaker may use the automatic vote recorder for a division. Alternatively, if needed, a division by the distribution of slips is employed. This escalation ensures an accurate and transparent count for critical legislative decisions.

27. (A) Zero Hour Question - The mandatory first hour dedicated to ministerial policies.
The Question Hour is the first hour of every parliamentary sitting dedicated to members asking questions of ministers. While starred, unstarred, and short notice questions are formal procedures, the Zero Hour is an informal device.

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81. (A) Disqualification on grounds of voting against the whip does not apply if the party condones the action within 15 days.
According to the anti-defection law, a member who votes against the party whip faces disqualification. However, an exception exists if the political party condones the act within fifteen days. This provision gives the party leadership the flexibility to overlook minor deviations or instances where a member might have had a valid reason for not following the directive during a specific parliamentary vote.

82. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The "Vote on Account" is a constitutional provision that allows the government to withdraw funds from the Consolidated Fund to meet expenses for a part of the financial year. This is necessary because the budget approval process often extends beyond the April first deadline. Providing these advance grants ensures that administrative activities can continue smoothly while Parliament completes the detailed voting.

83. (A) I and II only
Tamil Nadu is represented by thirty-nine members in the Lok Sabha and eighteen in the Rajya Sabha, which is the highest number of seats among southern states. While seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes, it is incorrect to say that all thirty-nine constituencies are reserved. Most seats remain general, ensuring a broad democratic representation of the state's diverse population in the national legislature.

84. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
The Indian Constitution contains several key articles governing parliamentary functions. Article 108 provides for a joint sitting to resolve deadlocks, while Article 110 defines Money Bills. Article 249 empowers Parliament to legislate on state subjects in the national interest. Additionally, Article 312 grants the Rajya Sabha the exclusive power to authorize the creation of new All India Services by passing a resolution.

85. (B) The last session of the existing House after a new House has been elected.
A "Lame-duck session" refers to the final meeting of an existing Lok Sabha after a general election has been held but before the new House is formally constituted. During this period, members of the outgoing House who were not re-elected to the new House are colloquially known as "lame ducks." This session serves as the final legislative act of the preceding parliament.

86. (A) Handing notice to the Speaker before 10 AM, Support of 50 members, Admission by Speaker, Debate at 4 PM
To raise an adjournment motion, a member must first hand a notice to the Speaker before ten in the morning. If the Speaker finds the matter urgent and in order, they seek the leave of the House. If supported by at least fifty members, the motion is admitted. The actual debate on the matter then takes place at four in the afternoon.

87. (D) Short Notice Question - Answered orally and requires notice of less than 10 days
Questions in Parliament are categorized into starred, unstarred, and short notice questions. A Short Notice Question is one that relates to a matter of urgent public importance and can be asked with a notice period of less than ten days. Such questions are answered orally by the minister, allowing for immediate clarification on pressing issues that cannot wait for the standard notice period.

88. (A) The power to preside over a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
While both presiding officers have similar roles, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha possesses unique powers not shared by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Most notably, the Speaker presides over any joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament. In the Speaker's absence, the Deputy Speaker takes this role. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha never presides over a joint session.

89. (C) A is true but R is false.
A Policy Cut Motion is used by members to express complete disapproval of the underlying policy of a demand for grant. If passed, the amount of the demand is reduced to a symbolic one rupee. The reason stating that the grant is reduced by a specific lump sum is incorrect, as that description applies specifically to an Economy Cut Motion instead.

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37. (B) It can only be introduced in Lok Sabha with President's recommendation.
A Financial Bill (Category I) under Article 117(1) contains matters mentioned in Article 110 along with other general legislative provisions. Unlike ordinary bills, it can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha and requires the prior recommendation of the President for introduction. However, once introduced, it follows the same procedure as an ordinary bill, including the possibility of a joint sitting.

38. (C) It requires a special majority in each House of Parliament separately.
According to Article 368, a Constitutional Amendment Bill must be passed in each House of Parliament by a special majority. This requires a majority of the total membership of the House and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. Both Houses must pass the bill separately, as there is no provision for a joint sitting.

39. (D) A Select Committee has members from one House, whereas a Joint Committee has members from both Houses.
During the legislative process, a bill may be referred to a committee for detailed examination. A Select Committee is composed of members from only one House, specifically the House in which the bill was introduced. In contrast, a Joint Committee includes members from both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, ensuring a collaborative review by both chambers of the legislature.

40. (A) The right to exclude strangers from its proceedings and hold secret sittings.
Collective privileges are rights belonging to each House of Parliament as a whole. One key feature is the authority to exclude strangers from the galleries and to hold secret sittings to discuss sensitive matters. The House also has the right to publish its reports and proceedings and to prohibit others from publishing them without permission, ensuring the independence of its functions.

41. (B) Contempt is a general obstruction of functions, whereas breach involves specific rights.
A breach of privilege specifically involves the violation of the individual or collective rights and immunities granted to members and the Houses of Parliament. In contrast, contempt of Parliament is a broader term encompassing any act or omission that obstructs the House, its members, or officers in the discharge of their duties, even if no specific privilege has been violated.

42. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under the Tenth Schedule, a member of Parliament faces disqualification if they vote or abstain from voting contrary to the directions issued by their political party without prior permission. This anti-defection law is designed to maintain political stability and party discipline by preventing opportunistic shifts in loyalty. Therefore, the goal of ensuring integrity in the legislative process justifies these rules.

43. (C) III only
The anti-defection law outlines specific conditions for disqualification, such as an independent member joining a party or a nominated member joining one after six months. Previously, a split involving one-third of the party's members was exempted. However, the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act deleted this split provision, meaning that such a division no longer protects members from disqualification under the current law.

44. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Whips are essential for party discipline in Parliament. A one-line whip informs members of a vote, allowing them to abstain. A two-line whip directs them to be present without specifying the vote. A three-line whip mandates presence and voting according to the party line. Defying a three-line whip is a serious offense that can lead to disqualification under the anti-defection law.

45. (D) First working day of February
Following procedural reforms implemented in 2017, the Union Budget of India is now typically presented on the first working day of February. Previously, it was presented on the last working day of February. Advancing the presentation date allows for the entire budgetary process to be completed before the start of the new financial year on the first of April each year.

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a State List subject, requires a special majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting, rather than a simple majority, to ensure broad legislative support.

64. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
Prorogation ends a session of the House without affecting pending bills, while dissolution terminates the House's life, causing certain bills to lapse. Adjournment suspends a sitting for a specific time, such as hours or days. Adjournment sine die terminates a sitting indefinitely without naming a day for reassembly. These procedural terms are vital for managing the timeline and continuity of parliamentary work.

65. (A) 250 members
The Constitution specifies that the maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is two hundred and fifty members. This total includes two hundred and thirty-eight representatives of the states and union territories, who are elected indirectly, and twelve members nominated by the President for their expertise in various fields. Currently, the actual strength of the House is maintained at two hundred and forty-five.

66. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Moving a no-confidence motion begins with a written notice submitted by a member before ten in the morning. The Speaker then asks supporting members to rise. If at least fifty members stand, the motion is admitted. Finally, the Speaker schedules a debate, followed by a vote to determine if the Council of Ministers retains the confidence of the Lok Sabha members.

67. (A) Select Committee Stage - Mandatory for Money Bills to ensure fiscal prudence
While ordinary bills go through a first, second, and third reading, and may be referred to a Select Committee for detailed clause-by-clause scrutiny, Money Bills follow a restricted procedure. A Money Bill cannot be rejected by the Rajya Sabha and is not typically referred to a Select Committee in the same manner as an ordinary bill, as the Lok Sabha holds primary authority.

68. (D) It dictates that any unspent funds from a grant at the end of the financial year revert to the Consolidated Fund of India.
The "Rule of Lapse" is a fundamental principle of the Indian budgetary system. it mandates that any portion of a grant that remains unspent at the end of the financial year must revert to the Consolidated Fund of India. This prevents the executive from accumulating funds over multiple years without parliamentary approval, thereby ensuring strict annual legislative control over the nation's public finances.

69. (D) A is false but R is true.
Under the Indian Constitution, the Rajya Sabha does not possess equal powers with the Lok Sabha concerning Money Bills. The upper house cannot reject or amend such bills and can only delay them for fourteen days. Consequently, the provision for a joint sitting under Article 108 does not apply to Money Bills, making the assertion provided in the question false.

70. (A) I, II and III only
When a bill is presented to the President, they may give assent, withhold assent, or return it for reconsideration, provided it is not a Money Bill. However, the 24th Constitutional Amendment Act made it mandatory for the President to give assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill. Therefore, the President cannot return such a bill for reconsideration, making the fourth statement in the list incorrect.

71. (A) 3, 1, 4, 2
Amending federal provisions of the Constitution begins with the introduction of a bill in either House of Parliament. It must then be passed by a special majority in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Following this, the bill requires ratification by at least half of the state legislatures. Only after completing these steps is the bill presented to the President for assent.

72. (A) The motion can only be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.
A Token Cut Motion is a parliamentary tool used during budget discussions in the Lok Sabha to express a specific grievance against the government. It proposes reducing the demand for a grant by one hundred rupees. Such motions cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha, as the

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of the thirty-nine Lok Sabha seats, seven are reserved for Scheduled Castes, while no seats are currently reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

55. (D) The President, the Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha
Under Article 79 of the Indian Constitution, the Parliament of the Union consists of the President and two Houses, namely the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. This composition reflects the parliamentary system's design where the executive and legislature are linked. Although the President is not a member of either House, their assent is essential for any bill to become a law.

56. (A) I, II, III and V only
India adopted a bicameral legislature to represent both the states and the people while providing a mechanism to revise hasty legislation. It also allows for the inclusion of eminent experts through nomination. This dual-polity system is essential for maintaining federalism. However, the Rajya Sabha does not have absolute veto power over financial legislation, as the Lok Sabha maintains primary authority in fiscal matters.

57. (B) The President of India
The President of India is constitutionally empowered to dissolve the Lok Sabha before its five-year term expires, usually on the advice of the Prime Minister. Dissolution brings the life of the existing House to an end, necessitating a general election. This power ensures that the government maintains its majority and that the legislative body can be reconstituted through the democratic process.

58. (B) Holding a paid government position not specifically exempted by Parliament.
Holding an office of profit under the government leads to the disqualification of a Member of Parliament. This refers to any position that carries financial gain or salary and is not specifically exempted by parliamentary law. The rule is intended to ensure the independence of legislators and prevent the executive from influencing them through the promise of lucrative appointments or other benefits.

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59. (A) Ad-hoc Committees are temporary, while Standing Committees are permanent.
Parliamentary committees are categorized into two types based on their duration and purpose. Standing Committees are permanent bodies constituted annually or periodically to perform continuous work, such as reviewing budgets or departmental activities. In contrast, Ad-hoc Committees are temporary and are created for specific tasks or inquiries. Once their designated work is finished and a report is submitted, these committees cease to exist.

60. (C) The bill lapses and must be reintroduced in the newly constituted Lok Sabha.
When the Lok Sabha is dissolved, any bill that is currently pending in that House lapses, regardless of its origin. This rule also applies to bills passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha. To become law, such legislation must be reintroduced and passed by the newly constituted Lok Sabha after the subsequent general elections have been concluded.

61. (D) Casting Vote
In the event of an equal division of votes on any matter in the House, the Speaker does not vote in the first instance. Instead, they exercise a casting vote to break the tie and ensure a decision is reached. This practice maintains the Speaker's impartiality while allowing the legislative process to proceed smoothly when the members are evenly divided on an issue.

62. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Delimitation Commission is responsible for readjusting Lok Sabha seat allocations to reflect population changes. While the commission's role is to ensure proportional representation, the 84th Amendment Act froze the total number of seats based on the 1971 census until 2026 to encourage population control measures in various states. Both statements are true, but the freeze is a restriction rather than an explanation.

63. (C) II only
The Rajya Sabha holds special powers regarding resolutions, including initiating the removal of the Vice President and creating new All India Services. However, a resolution under Article 249, which empowers Parliament to legislate on

It is not mandatory for ministerial policies and starts immediately after the Question Hour, allowing members to raise urgent matters without prior notice or structure.

28. (C) It is an informal device to raise matters without any prior notice.
The Zero Hour is an informal parliamentary device unique to the Indian system, existing since 1962. It allows members to raise matters of urgent public importance without any prior notice. Unlike the Question Hour, it is not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure and typically occurs between the end of the Question Hour and the regular agenda.

29. (C) A is true but R is false.
A Half-an-Hour Discussion is intended for debating matters of sufficient public importance that have already been the subject of a question. The Speaker can allot three days a week for such discussions. Crucially, it does not involve a formal motion or a voting process, as its primary purpose is to provide further clarification on a government answer rather than censure.

30. (C) II and IV only
The Calling Attention Motion is an Indian innovation introduced in 1954 to bring urgent public matters to a minister's notice. Unlike the adjournment motion, it does not require the support of fifty members for admission. Furthermore, it is explicitly mentioned in the Rules of Procedure, whereas the Zero Hour remains an informal device without formal mention in the rules.

31. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
To move an adjournment motion, a member must first give notice to the Presiding Officer before the sitting starts. Once the Speaker gives consent, the member asks the House for leave. If granted, the discussion on the urgent matter takes place later that day for at least two and a half hours. This procedure allows for immediate debate on pressing issues.

32. (D) It can be moved against an individual minister for specific policy failures.
A no-confidence motion is a powerful tool used to test the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha. It must be supported by at least fifty members and does not require specific reasons for its introduction. If passed, the entire government must resign. Importantly, it can only be moved against the entire Council, not individual ministers.

33. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
A no-confidence motion is exclusive to the Lok Sabha and requires no specific reasons, while a censure motion can target individual ministers with detailed charges. An adjournment motion disrupts normal business to discuss urgent matters and contains an element of censure. Lastly, a privilege motion is used when a minister is accused of breaching parliamentary privileges by withholding or distorting facts.

34. (C) Economy Cut Motion - It demands reduction of grant by a specified lump sum.
During budget discussions, members use cut motions to express disapproval or demand savings. An Economy Cut Motion specifically proposes that the amount of the grant be reduced by a defined lump sum to ensure fiscal efficiency. In contrast, a Policy Cut reduces the demand to one rupee, while a Token Cut reduces it by one hundred rupees to air grievances.

35. (A) Second Reading (Consideration stage)
During the legislative process, the second reading is the most critical stage where a bill undergoes detailed examination. This stage involves a general discussion followed by a clause-by-clause consideration where each part is scrutinized and voted upon. Members can also propose amendments at this time. This ensures that the final version of the legislation is thoroughly debated and refined before passage.

36. (D) IV and V only
Money Bills are subject to strict procedural rules under Article 110. They can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha with the President's recommendation. The Rajya Sabha has limited powers, as it must return the bill within fourteen days and cannot reject it. Importantly, the President cannot return a Money Bill for reconsideration, and joint sittings are never held for them.

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upper house does not have the power to vote on demands for grants or pass cut motions.

73. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Article 266(1) establishes the Consolidated Fund of India, where all revenues and loans are credited. Article 266(2) covers the Public Account of India for other public moneys. Article 267(1) provides for the Contingency Fund of India to meet unforeseen expenses at the national level. Similarly, Article 267(2) empowers state legislatures to establish their own Contingency Funds for state-specific emergency needs.

74. (B) Public Accounts Committee - Assisted by the CAG in examining audit reports
The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) acts as a friend, philosopher, and guide to the Public Accounts Committee. The CAG assists the committee by explaining the technical nuances of the audit reports on appropriation and finance accounts during their examination. This collaboration is essential for holding the executive accountable for the proper and efficient use of public funds as authorized by Parliament.

75. (A) Resignation or conduct indicating the member has severed ties with their party.
Under the anti-defection law, "voluntarily giving up membership" is not limited to formal resignation. The Supreme Court has ruled that it includes any conduct by a member that clearly indicates they have severed ties with their political party. This can encompass public statements, participating in another party's activities, or working against their own party's interests, leading to disqualification from the House.

76. (A) I and II only
Public bills are introduced by ministers and require seven days' notice, while private member's bills are introduced by non-ministers and require one month's notice. Furthermore, the drafting of a private member's bill is the responsibility of the member concerned, unlike public bills which are drafted by the relevant government department in consultation with the Law Ministry. Both statements one and two are incorrect.

77. (D) PAC does post-expenditure audits, while Estimates examines pre-budget items.
The Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee serve different financial oversight roles. The PAC performs a post-expenditure audit by examining the audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General to check for financial irregularities. Conversely, the Estimates Committee examines the budget estimates before they are voted upon to suggest economies and improvements in organization, acting as a "continuous economy committee."

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78. (C) A member cannot be arrested in civil cases during the session of Parliament, and 40 days before and after the session.
Members of Parliament enjoy the privilege of freedom from arrest in civil cases during a session, and forty days before and after its commencement or conclusion. This immunity is intended to ensure that members can perform their duties without interference. However, this protection does not extend to criminal cases or preventive detention, where a member can be arrested like any other citizen.

79. (B) It involves any act or omission which obstructs the House or its members.
Contempt of Parliament refers to any act or omission that obstructs the House, its members, or its officers in the performance of their functions, or which has a tendency to produce such results. It is a broader concept than a breach of privilege. The House has the inherent power to punish both members and outsiders for contempt to protect its dignity and authority.

80. (D) It removed all powers from the Speaker regarding defection and transferred them to the Election Commission.
The 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1985 introduced the Tenth Schedule to prevent political defections. It specified that the power to decide on disqualification rests with the presiding officer of the House, such as the Speaker or Chairman. The statement that this power was transferred to the Election Commission is incorrect, as the Commission only plays an advisory role in other disqualification matters.

undischarged insolvent, or voluntarily acquiring the citizenship of a foreign state.

9. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
During a national emergency, Parliament can extend the normal five-year term of the Lok Sabha by law. This extension is permitted for one year at a time and can be repeated indefinitely while the emergency remains in force. However, such an extension cannot continue beyond six months after the emergency proclamation has ceased to operate in the country.

10. (D) III only
The Speaker of the Lok Sabha holds significant authority, including certifying Money Bills and presiding over joint sittings of both Houses. While they decide on disqualification matters under the anti-defection law, they do not vote in the first instance. Instead, the Speaker only exercises a casting vote to resolve a tie, ensuring neutrality during ordinary legislative proceedings in the House.

11. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
The removal of the Speaker requires a specific procedural sequence starting with a fourteen-day advance notice of the intention to move the resolution. Subsequently, the support of at least fifty members is needed to admit the motion for discussion. After the formal resolution is moved, it must be passed by an effective majority of all the then members.

12. (C) The Deputy Speaker is subordinate to the Speaker and is directly responsible to the Speaker.
The Deputy Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha and performs the duties of the Speaker when the office is vacant or the Speaker is absent. Crucially, the Deputy Speaker is not subordinate to the Speaker; rather, they are directly responsible to the House. They also automatically become the chairman of any parliamentary committee to which they are appointed.

13. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
The Pro tem Speaker is appointed to administer oaths to new members, while the Vice President serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. The Deputy Chairman is elected directly by the members of the upper house. Additionally, the whip plays a vital role in ensuring parliamentary discipline and directing party members during important legislative votes and sessions.

14. (C) Election method for State representatives - Direct election by the people
The Rajya Sabha is composed of representatives from states and union territories along with twelve members nominated by the President. Unlike the Lok Sabha, representatives of the states are not directly elected by the people. Instead, they are elected by the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies through a system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.

15. (B) Literature, Science, Art, and Social Service
The President nominates twelve members to the Rajya Sabha to ensure that distinguished individuals from specific backgrounds contribute to the legislative process. These nominees must possess special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art, and social service. This provision allows eminent personalities who may not wish to contest elections to participate in the nation's governance and policy discussions.

16. (B) I, II and III only
The Vice President of India serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and can only be removed by being removed from the vice-presidency. Notably, the Chairman is not a member of the House they preside over. Unlike the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Chairman cannot certify Money Bills or vote during the first instance of proceedings.

17. (A) All the then members of the Rajya Sabha (effective majority)
To remove the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, a resolution must be passed by a majority of all the then members of the House. This is known as an effective majority, which excludes any vacant seats from the total membership count. A mandatory fourteen-day notice period must also be provided before moving such a resolution for consideration and voting.

18. (C) The power to authorize Parliament to legislate on a subject in the State List.
Article 249 empowers the Rajya Sabha to pass a resolution, supported by two-thirds of

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90. (A) I, II and III only
The Public Accounts Committee works closely with the Comptroller and Auditor General to ensure executive accountability. The CAG assists the PAC by explaining audit reports on expenditures and providing expert findings. However, the PAC is not an appellate body that can overturn the CAG's audit observations. Its role is to examine the reports and make recommendations to Parliament for improved financial administration.

91. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The process for disqualifying a member on grounds of defection begins when an act of defection, such as defying a party whip, occurs. Subsequently, another member must file a formal petition with the presiding officer. The Speaker or Chairman then conducts an inquiry, which may involve the Privileges Committee, before delivering a final, binding decision on the member's disqualification from the House.

92. (C) The date of election of the Deputy Speaker is fixed by the President of India.
The Deputy Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from among its members. By convention, the post is typically held by a member of the opposition. Crucially, the date for the election of the Deputy Speaker is fixed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, not by the President of India. The Deputy Speaker holds the same powers as the Speaker when presiding.

93. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Significant changes to Parliament have been made through several amendments. The 52nd Amendment introduced the anti-defection law, while the 84th Amendment froze constituency readjustment until 2026. The 91st Amendment capped the size of the Council of Ministers and tightened defection rules. Finally, the 104th Amendment abolished the nomination of Anglo-Indian members to the Lok Sabha, ensuring representation reflects current demographic realities.

94. (C) Representation of the People Act, 1951 - Requires a Rajya Sabha candidate to be a domicile of the specific state they represent
Article 84 outlines the basic qualifications for parliamentary membership, including citizenship and age. While the Representation of the People Act, 1951 previously required a Rajya Sabha candidate to be a domicile of the state they represent, this requirement was removed in 2003. Now, a candidate only needs to be registered as an elector in any parliamentary constituency within India.

95. (B) The President can summon or prorogue the Houses and dissolve the Lok Sabha.
The President of India is an integral part of Parliament and performs several key functions. These include summoning and proroguing both Houses and exercising the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha. The President also addresses both Houses assembled together at the commencement of the first session after each general election and at the start of the first session of every year.

96. (A) I, II, III and IV only
Both Houses of Parliament share equal powers in several areas, including the passage of ordinary and constitutional amendment bills, as well as the election and impeachment of the President. While only the Lok Sabha can vote on demands for grants, the Rajya Sabha plays a crucial role in other matters. The statement that the Rajya Sabha has no role in removing the Vice President is false.

97. (A) Financial Bill (I) is introduced in Lok Sabha; (II) in either House.
Financial Bill (Category I) under Article 117(1) contains matters from Article 110 and can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha with the President's recommendation. In contrast, Financial Bill (Category II) under Article 117(3) involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund and can be introduced in either House. Both bills follow the ordinary legislative procedure once they have been formally introduced.

98. (C) State representatives are elected by the members of their Legislative Assembly.
The Rajya Sabha's role as the representative of the states is underscored by its election process. Its members are elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the respective states. This indirect election ensures that the states have a direct voice in the national legislative process, reflecting the federal nature of the Constitution and providing a balance to the Lok Sabha.

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III. Members are immune from civil arrests 40 days before and after a session.
IV. The privileges cannot be modified by the State Legislature under any circumstances.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

47. Identify the correct statement regarding the controversy of "Purse vs Raj Bhavan" in Tamil Nadu.
(A) The Governor demanding an independent budget separate from the state exchequer to bypass the Ministry
(B) A historic movement where the Chief Minister refused to pay the official salary of the Governor
(C) A Supreme Court judgment that stripped the Governor of all financial and administrative powers
(D) Friction over bill delays and accusations of a parallel administration
(E) Answer not known

48. Select the option showing the correct hierarchical order of the composition of the State Legislature as defined under Article 168 (in a bicameral state).
(A) Governor, Vidhan Parishad, Vidhan Sabha
(B) Chief Minister, Vidhan Sabha, Vidhan Parishad
(C) President, Governor, Vidhan Sabha
(D) Vidhan Sabha, Vidhan Parishad, Chief Minister
(E) Answer not known

49. Consider the following regarding the Governor's Ordinance-making power:
I. It is heavily dependent on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
II. It is co-extensive with the legislative power of the state legislature.
III. An ordinance ceases to operate six weeks after the reassembly of the state legislature.
IV. The Supreme Court established guidelines against repeated repromulgation of ordinances.
V. An ordinance can amend the Constitution at the state level.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II, IV and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

50. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Chief Minister's powers in relation to the State Cabinet.
(A) The Chief Minister allocates and reshuffles the various portfolios among the ministers
(B) The Chief Minister can ask a minister to resign if there is a difference of opinion
(C) The resignation of the Chief Minister automatically dissolves the Council of Ministers
(D) The Chief Minister can dissolve the Assembly without consulting the Governor
(E) Answer not known

51. Which of the following constitutional provisions is NOT considered an executive power of the Governor?
(A) Summoning and proroguing the sessions of the State Legislature
(B) Appointing the State Election Commissioner
(C) Appointing the Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission
(D) Deciding on the disqualification of members of the State Legislature in consultation with the Election Commission
(E) Answer not known

52. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The members of the State Public Service Commission (SPSC) are appointed by the Governor, but they cannot be removed by him.
Reason (R): To ensure their independence, SPSC members can only be removed by the President of India on the same grounds as members of the UPSC.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.

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CHAPTER 09

State Executive and State Legislature

1. According to Part VI of the Indian Constitution, which Article explicitly states that there shall be a Governor for each state, while also allowing for the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more states?
(A) Article 153
(B) Article 154
(C) Article 155
(D) Article 161
(E) Answer not known

2. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The advice tendered by the Council of Ministers to the Governor is generally binding, but the Governor is not bound to accept it while exercising discretionary powers.
Reason (R): Article 163 explicitly shields the Governor's discretionary decisions from being questioned on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding the qualifications required to be appointed as the Governor of a state:
I. The person must have completed the age of 35 years.
II. The person must be an Indian citizen by birth.
III. The person must not be a member of either House of Parliament or a State Legislature.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

4. Match the Constitutional Articles in List I with their respective provisions in List II.
List I: (Article)
P. Article 155
Q. Article 156
R. Article 158
S. Article 161
List II: (Provision)
I. Conditions of Governor's office
II. Judicial powers of the Governor regarding pardon
III. Appointment of the Governor
IV. Term of office of the Governor
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

5. Which of the following pairs concerning the Governor's judicial powers under Article 161 is incorrectly matched?
(A) Respite - Awarding a lesser sentence due to specific special facts
(B) Pardon - Completely absolving the offender from all punishments and penalties
(C) Reprieve - Staying the execution of a sentence for a temporary or fixed period
(D) Commute - Substitution of one form of punishment for a lighter legal form
(E) Answer not known

6. Arrange the following Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu in the correct chronological order of their first assumption of office:
I. M.G. Ramachandran
II. J. Jayalalithaa
III. C.N. Annadurai
IV. M. Karunanidhi
Which of the above sequence is correct?

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(A) III - IV - I - II
(B) III - I - IV - II
(C) IV - III - I - II
(D) III - IV - II - I
(E) Answer not known

7. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council was officially abolished in the year 1986. During whose tenure as Chief Minister was the resolution for its abolition passed?
(A) C.N. Annadurai
(B) M.G. Ramachandran
(C) M. Karunanidhi
(D) J. Jayalalithaa
(E) Answer not known

8. Consider the following statements regarding the ordinance-making power of the Governor under Article 213:
I. An ordinance can only be promulgated when the state legislature is not in session.
II. It requires the previous sanction of the President in cases where a corresponding bill would have required the President's prior sanction.
III. The Governor can withdraw an ordinance at any time.
IV. It enjoys absolute immunity from judicial review.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

9. Identify the correct statement regarding the Advocate General of a State.
(A) He is appointed directly by the Chief Justice of the respective State High Court
(B) He holds his office during the pleasure of the President of the Republic of India
(C) He is completely debarred from private legal practice after his official appointment
(D) He must possess necessary qualifications to be appointed as a High Court Judge
(E) Answer not known

10. Select the option showing the correct chronological sequence of stages involved in passing an ordinary bill in the State Legislative Assembly.
(A) First Reading, Committee Stage, Second Reading, Third Reading, Assent
(B) First Reading, Second Reading, Committee Stage, Third Reading, Assent
(C) First Reading, Second Reading, Third Reading, Committee Stage, Assent
(D) Second Reading, First Reading, Committee Stage, Third Reading, Assent
(E) Answer not known

11. Consider the following states in India:
I. Uttar Pradesh
II. Maharashtra
III. Telangana
IV. Kerala
V. Karnataka
Which of the above statement(s) correctly identifies the states that currently have a bicameral legislature (Vidhan Parishad)?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

12. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Chief Minister of a State.
(A) Article 164 stipulates that the Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor
(B) A person not in the legislature cannot be appointed as Chief Minister in any case
(C) The Constitution does not require proving a majority before the Chief Minister's appointment
(D) The Chief Minister acts as the primary channel of communication for the Council of Ministers
(E) Answer not known

13. Which of the following is NOT a recognized ground for the disqualification of a member of the Vidhan Sabha under Article 191 of the Constitution?
(A) Preventive detention under any state security law
(B) Holding any office of profit under the Union or State government
(C) Being declared of unsound mind by a competent court

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(D) Being an undischarged insolvent
(E) Answer not known

14. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): In the Nabam Rebia case, the Supreme Court ruled that the Governor cannot summon, prorogue, or dissolve the state assembly on his own without the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.
Reason (R): The Governor's power under Article 174 is completely discretionary and supersedes the Council of Ministers in all circumstances.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

15. Match the terms related to the State Legislature in List I with their appropriate descriptions in List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Prorogation
Q. Dissolution
R. Adjournment sine die
S. Quorum
List II: (Description)
I. Minimum number of members required to transact business
II. Terminates a session of the House
III. Terminates the life of the House
IV. Terminating a sitting of the House for an indefinite period
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

16. Which of the following pairs concerning the Governor's role is correctly matched?
(A) Article 153 - Appointment of the Chief Minister by the Governor of the state
(B) Article 167 - Duties of Chief Minister regarding the provision of state information
(C) Article 200 - Promulgation of various Ordinances by the Governor of the state
(D) Article 213 - Assent to Bills passed by the houses of the State Legislature
(E) Answer not known

17. Which of the following options most appropriately describes the principle of 'collective responsibility' in a State Cabinet?
(A) All ministers are individually accountable to the Governor for the policies of their specific departments
(B) The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the State Legislative Assembly
(C) The Cabinet is collectively answerable to the State Legislative Council in all bicameral states
(D) Ministers must collectively obey the directions issued by the Chief Justice of the High Court
(E) Answer not known

18. Consider a scenario where a state election results in a "hung assembly" where no single political party or pre-poll alliance secures a clear majority. Applying constitutional conventions, what should the Governor ideally do first?
(A) Immediately recommend the proclamation of President's Rule under Article 356
(B) Assume direct administrative control until the various political parties form a coalition
(C) Dissolve the newly elected assembly and order fresh state elections immediately
(D) Invite the leader of the largest party or pre-poll alliance to form the government
(E) Answer not known

19. Identify the core feature that distinguishes the Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council) from the Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly).
(A) It is a permanent house, with one-third of its members retiring every two years.
(B) It exercises absolute veto power over ordinary bills.
(C) It is subject to dissolution by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.
(D) All its members are directly elected by the citizens of the state through universal adult franchise.
(E) Answer not known

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mechanism to verify the collective responsibility and numerical majority of the government on the floor of the House.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

34. Match the State Legislative Committees in List I with their functions in List II.

List I: (Committee)
P. Public Accounts Committee
Q. Estimates Committee
R. Committee on Public Undertakings
S. Committee on Subordinate Legislation

List II: (Function)
I. Examines whether powers to make rules delegated by the legislature are properly exercised
II. Scrutinizes the appropriation accounts and the audit reports of the CAG
III. Examines the reports and accounts of state-owned corporations
IV. Suggests alternative policies to bring about efficiency and economy in administration

(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

35. Which of the following pairs regarding state legislative procedures is incorrectly matched?

(A) Contingency Fund - Created strictly for various planned long-term capital expenditures
(B) Demand for Grants - Requested financial allocations subject to Legislative Assembly voting
(C) Supplementary Grant - Granted when authorized amounts are found insufficient for the current year
(D) Vote on Account - Advance grant made pending the formal passing of the state budget
(E) Answer not known

36. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the Governor's address under Article 176?

(A) It is a personal statement of the Governor reflecting their individual and personal political views
(B) It is an administrative directive issued to the state bureaucracy without any legislative involvement
(C) A formal statement of the policies and legislative program of the state government
(D) It is a binding financial manifesto that bypasses the formal constitutional budget process
(E) Answer not known

37. If a money bill is passed by the Vidhan Sabha and transmitted to the Vidhan Parishad, what is the maximum duration the Vidhan Parishad can delay the bill before it is deemed to have been passed by both houses?

(A) 30 days
(B) 14 days
(C) 3 months
(D) 6 months
(E) Answer not known

38. Identify the distinctive feature of an Ordinary Bill originating in the State Legislative Assembly compared to Parliament.

(A) If the Legislative Council rejects the bill, the Constitution provides for a joint sitting to resolve it
(B) The ordinary bill must strictly require the prior recommendation of the President of India
(C) An ordinary bill cannot be returned by the Governor of the state for reconsideration
(D) The Council can delay an ordinary bill for a total period of four months
(E) Answer not known

39. Who administers the oath of office and secrecy to the Governor of a State?

(A) The President of the Republic of India
(B) The Chief Justice of the respective State High Court
(C) The Chief Minister of the respective State
(D) The Outgoing Governor of the respective State
(E) Answer not known

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exercises a casting vote in case of a tie.
III. He can be removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the assembly.
IV. He automatically vacates his office the moment the assembly is dissolved.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) IV only
(E) Answer not known

28. Identify the correct statement regarding the Governor's power to reserve a bill for the consideration of the President under Article 200.
(A) The Governor is bound to reserve a bill that completely abolishes the state's High Court.
(B) The Governor is obliged to reserve a bill if it endangers the position of the State High Court.
(C) Once the bill is reserved, the Governor can still independently assent to it if the President delays the decision.
(D) A reserved Money Bill must be returned by the President to the State Legislature within 14 days.
(E) Answer not known

29. Select the option showing the correct hierarchical sequence of political authority in a state, starting from the Constitutional Head.
(A) Chief Minister, Governor, Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State
(B) Governor, Chief Minister, Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State
(C) Governor, Chief Secretary, Chief Minister, Cabinet Ministers
(D) Chief Minister, Cabinet Ministers, Governor, Ministers of State
(E) Answer not known

30. Consider the following statements regarding the administration of President's Rule under Article 356:
I. It is imposed when state government cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution.
II. The Governor acts as the agent of the President during this period.
III. The state assembly is either dissolved or kept in suspended animation.
IV. The powers of the state high court are transferred to the Supreme Court.
V. The state budget is passed by the Parliament.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, II and III
(E) Answer not known

31. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the relationship between the Governor and the Council of Ministers as outlined in Article 163.
(A) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to advise the Governor
(B) The Governor's discretion overrides the advice of the Ministers when explicitly stated by the Constitution
(C) The question whether advice was tendered by Ministers to the Governor shall not be inquired into in court
(D) The Governor must exercise all functions strictly on the advice of the Council
(E) Answer not known

32. Which of the following scenarios is NOT a valid ground for the Governor to exercise his real discretionary power?
(A) Recommending the imposition of President's Rule in the state under Article 356
(B) Dismissing the Council of Ministers when they lose a vote of confidence in the house
(C) Selecting the Chief Minister when a party secures a clear majority in the election
(D) Reserving a controversial state bill for the consideration of the President
(E) Answer not known

33. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): In the Shivraj Singh Chouhan case (2020), the Supreme Court ruled that the Governor has the power to call for a floor test if there are objective reasons to believe that the incumbent government has lost its majority.
Reason (R): The floor test is a definitive

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20. According to the Indian Constitution, which body holds the absolute primacy in matters regarding State Money Bills?
(A) The State Legislative Council
(B) The Joint Sitting of the State Legislature
(C) The State Legislative Assembly
(D) The State Finance Commission
(E) Answer not known

21. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Vidhan Sabha and not in the Vidhan Parishad.
Reason (R): Article 199 defines a Money Bill, and the Constitution grants the directly elected lower house exclusive financial control over state revenues.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

22. Consider the following statements regarding the State Consolidated Fund (Article 266):
I. All revenues received by the government of a state are credited to this fund.
II. All loans raised by the state government form a part of this fund.
III. The Governor can withdraw money from this fund without legislative approval during emergencies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

23. Match the historical instances in Tamil Nadu in List I with their relevant contexts in List II.
List I: (Historical Instance)
P. Abolition of Legislative Council
Q. C.N. Annadurai assuming CM office
R. Edappadi K. Palaniswami assuming CM office
S. Dispute over financial allocations and withholding bills
List II: (Context)
I. Conflict between executive and Raj Bhavan
II. 1986
III. 1967
IV. 2017
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

24. Which of the following pairs regarding the removal of the Governor is correctly matched?
(A) Impeachment motion - Initiated formally in the State Legislative Assembly chamber
(B) Constitutional tenure - Fixed and absolute term of exactly five years unconditionally
(C) Supreme Court Ruling - The President's pleasure is subject to legal judicial review
(D) Joint Resolution - Requires a two-thirds majority of both Houses of Parliament
(E) Answer not known

25. Arrange the following actions in the standard sequence of passing a State Budget:
I. Presentation of the Budget
II. Voting on Demands for Grants
III. General discussion
IV. Passing of Appropriation Bill
(A) I - III - II - IV
(B) I - II - III - IV
(C) I - III - IV - II
(D) III - I - II - IV
(E) Answer not known

26. The official strength of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly is 234. Out of this, how many seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) respectively?
(A) 44 for SC and 2 for ST
(B) 40 for SC and 6 for ST
(C) 42 for SC and 4 for ST
(D) 46 for SC and 0 for ST
(E) Answer not known

27. Consider the following statements about the Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha:
I. He is elected by the assembly from among its members.
II. He does not vote in the first instance but

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40. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Governor cannot withhold assent to a State Money Bill under normal circumstances once it is passed by the legislature.
Reason (R): A Money Bill is introduced in the state legislature only with the prior recommendation of the Governor.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

41. Consider the following statements about the State Council of Ministers:
I. The total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly.
II. The minimum number of ministers in a state cannot be less than 12.
III. Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Chief Minister.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

42. Match the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu in List I with the key events or political transitions during their tenure in List II.
List I: (Chief Minister)
P. C.N. Annadurai
Q. M. Karunanidhi
R. M.G. Ramachandran
S. J. Jayalalithaa
List II: (Event)
I. Introduction of the Nutritious Meal Scheme on a massive scale (1982)
II. Renaming of Madras State to Tamil Nadu (1969)
III. Securing classical language status for Tamil
IV. Introduction of the Cradle Baby Scheme
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

43. Which of the following pairs regarding the composition of the Vidhan Parishad is correctly matched?
(A) 1/3rd members - Elected by local bodies (municipalities, district boards)
(B) 1/12th members - Nominated directly by the Governor from fields of art, science, etc.
(C) 1/6th members - Elected by graduates of three years standing
(D) 1/3rd members - Elected by members of Parliament from the state
(E) Answer not known

44. Arrange the following steps taken by a Governor in the event of a state constitutional crisis in logical sequence:
I. Observing the loss of majority of the incumbent government.
II. Calling for a floor test.
III. Receiving the report of failure of the floor test.
IV. Recommending Article 356 to the President.
(A) I - II - III - IV
(B) II - I - III - IV
(C) I - III - II - IV
(D) III - I - IV - II
(E) Answer not known

45. The tenure of the State Legislative Assembly can be extended beyond its normal five-year term under which specific circumstance?
(A) During the proclamation of a National Emergency under Article 352
(B) During the operation of President's Rule in the state under Article 356
(C) During a Financial Emergency declared in the country under Article 360
(D) During the dissolution of the State Legislative Council in bicameral states
(E) Answer not known

46. Consider the following statements regarding the privileges of a State Legislature:
I. No member is liable to proceedings in any court for anything said or any vote given by him in the legislature.
II. The legislature has the right to publish its reports, debates, and proceedings.

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99. (A) The Pro tem Speaker holds office for the entire duration of the first budget session of the new Lok Sabha.
The Pro tem Speaker is appointed by the President to perform the duties of the Speaker temporarily. This usually involves presiding over the first sitting of a new Lok Sabha and administering the oath to new members. However, the Pro tem Speaker does not hold office for the entire budget session; their role ends as soon as the House elects its new permanent Speaker.

100. (D) Fourth Schedule
The allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the various states and union territories is specified in the Fourth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. For instance, Tamil Nadu is allocated eighteen seats based on its population. This schedule ensures that seat distribution is managed according to constitutional provisions, maintaining a balanced representation of the states within the upper house of Parliament.

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(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

53. Match the constitutional functionaries in List I with their appointing authority in List II.
List I: (Functionary)
P. State Election Commissioner
Q. Judges of the State High Court
R. Advocate General of the State
S. Vice-Chancellors of State Universities
List II: (Authority)
I. President of India
II. Governor in his capacity as Chancellor
III. Governor under Article 243K
IV. Governor under Article 165
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

54. Which of the following pairs regarding the legislative procedures is incorrectly matched?
(A) First Reading - Introduction of the bill and publication in the gazette
(B) Second Reading - Clause-by-clause consideration and moving of amendments
(C) Third Reading - Referral of the bill to a Select Committee for detailed scrutiny
(D) Joint Sitting - A mechanism that does not exist in State Legislatures for resolving deadlocks
(E) Answer not known

55. What is the most appropriate reason for the framers of the Constitution opting for an appointed Governor rather than an elected one?
(A) To save the financial resources required for conducting a statewide election
(B) An elected Governor might conflict with the elected Chief Minister
(C) To ensure that the Governor belongs to the ruling party at the Central level
(D) To allow the Governor to handle all administrative tasks bypassing the Cabinet
(E) Answer not known

56. A State Government wants to pass a law that acquires certain private properties for a public project, potentially conflicting with existing Central laws. To ensure the State law prevails over the Central law in the concurrent list, what constitutional application must be followed?
(A) The Chief Minister must issue an executive order overriding the Central law directly
(B) The State Legislature must pass the bill with a special two-thirds majority vote
(C) The Governor must reserve the bill for the President under Article 254(2)
(D) The High Court must certify the bill before it is finally sent to the Governor
(E) Answer not known

57. Identify the feature associated with the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) at the State level.
(A) It consists only of members from the ruling party to ensure financial secrecy.
(B) It includes the Finance Minister as its ex-officio chairman.
(C) It comprises equal representation from both the Vidhan Sabha and the Vidhan Parishad at all times.
(D) It is constituted every year, and its chairman is conventionally appointed from the opposition.
(E) Answer not known

58. Under Article 158 of the Constitution, which of the following is a mandated condition for the Governor's office?
(A) The Governor shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or a State Legislature.
(B) The Governor must hold another office of profit to ensure financial independence.
(C) The Governor's emoluments and allowances can be diminished during his term of office in financial emergencies.
(D) The Governor is required to take an oath before the Chief Minister.
(E) Answer not known

59. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Governor acts as the Chancellor of state universities and appoints the Vice-Chancellors.
Reason (R): This is a discretionary power explicitly guaranteed under the Constitution of India, exempt from legislative alteration.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

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proclamation, President approves, Parliament dissolves Assembly.
(E) Answer not known

87. Consider the following statements on the powers of the State Legislative Assembly:
I. It exercises control over the state's finances.
II. It participates in the election of the President of India.
III. It can initiate the process of constitutional amendment for specific articles.
IV. It can pass a resolution for the creation of a Legislative Council.
V. It ratifies certain constitutional amendments passed by Parliament.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

88. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Chief Minister and the Governor's relationship.
(A) The Chief Minister must communicate all decisions relating to state administration
(B) The Governor can require the Chief Minister to submit any matter for consideration
(C) The Governor can demand resignation without a floor test
(D) The Chief Minister must furnish information as the Governor may call for
(E) Answer not known

89. Which of the following does NOT fall under the discretionary powers of the Governor?
(A) Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President
(B) Recommendation for the imposition of President's Rule
(C) Seeking information from the Chief Minister regarding administration
(D) Granting pardon to a life convict under a state law
(E) Answer not known

90. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Governor acts as the constitutional bridge between the Centre and the State.
Reason (R): The Governor is appointed by the President and can reserve state bills for the President's consideration, thus ensuring state compliance with constitutional provisions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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91. Match the terms associated with the Tamil Nadu Legislature in List I with their context in List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Fort St. George
Q. 234
R. Justice Party
S. Kalaivanar Arangam
List II: (Context)
I. Total number of MLAs in the Tamil Nadu Assembly
II. The historical seat of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly
III. Formed the first elected government in Madras Presidency (1920)
IV. Temporary location of the Assembly during the COVID-19 pandemic
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

92. Which of the following pairs regarding the presiding officers of the state legislature is incorrectly matched?
(A) Speaker - Presides over the Vidhan Sabha of the state
(B) Pro-tem Speaker - A permanent officer for financial committees
(C) Deputy Speaker - Takes over if the Speaker's office is vacant
(D) Chairman - Presides over the Vidhan Parishad of the state
(E) Answer not known

93. What is the most appropriate interpretation of the Governor's "pleasure" in the context of the term of ministers?

(C) It can only be introduced and discussed within the State Legislative Council
(D) Its defeat in the Assembly amounts to the defeat of the government
(E) Answer not known

67. Select the option showing the correct process of dealing with an Assembly Bill returned by the Governor for reconsideration.
(A) If passed again by the House, the Governor must grant his final assent
(B) The bill is dead and must be reintroduced as a fresh bill in the next session
(C) The bill is automatically referred to the President for a final binding decision
(D) The Governor can return the bill a second time if the House rejects amendments
(E) Answer not known

68. Consider the following functions:
I. Addressing the state legislature at the commencement of the first session each year.
II. Sending messages to the house regarding a pending bill.
III. Deciding the question of disqualification of members based on anti-defection law.
IV. Nominating one member from the Anglo-Indian community (historically, before the 104th Amendment).
V. Appointing the Speaker pro-tem.
Which of the above statement(s) correctly identifies the functions performed by the Governor?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

69. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu.
(A) The Legislative Council was established during Edappadi K. Palaniswami's tenure
(B) K. Kamaraj is known for promoting school education and the mid-day meal scheme
(C) O. Panneerselvam served as Chief Minister multiple times in a temporary capacity
(D) C.N. Annadurai was the first Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu from the DMK party
(E) Answer not known

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70. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the State Executive?
(A) The Governor is the de jure constitutional executive head of the state
(B) The Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers constitute the de facto executive
(C) The executive power of the state is formally vested in the Governor
(D) The Advocate General is a voting member of the executive council
(E) Answer not known

71. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Governor has no real discretionary power to refuse assent to a bill if it is passed by the legislature for the second time.
Reason (R): Article 200 explicitly states that if the bill is passed again by the House with or without amendments and presented to the Governor, the Governor shall not withhold assent.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

72. Match the types of Governor's pardon in List I with their legal definitions in List II.
List I: (Type of Pardon)
P. Remit
Q. Respite
R. Commute
S. Reprieve
List II: (Definition)
I. Awarding a lesser sentence due to a special fact like pregnancy
II. Reducing the period of sentence without changing its character
III. Stay of execution of a sentence for a temporary period
IV. Substitution of a harsher punishment with a lighter one
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III

explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

60. Consider the following statements regarding the creation or abolition of a State Legislative Council under Article 169:
I. The State Legislative Assembly must pass a resolution by a special majority.
II. Parliament must approve the resolution by a simple majority.
III. It requires a constitutional amendment under Article 368.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

61. Match the Articles related to the State Legislature in List I with their provisions in List II.
List I: (Article)
P. Article 168
Q. Article 173
R. Article 174
S. Article 191
List II: (Provision)
I. Disqualifications for membership
II. Constitution of Legislatures in States
III. Qualifications for membership of State Legislature
IV. Sessions of State Legislature, prorogation, and dissolution
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

62. Which of the following pairs regarding the State Council of Ministers is correctly matched?
(A) Article 163 - Collective responsibility of the Ministers to the Vidhan Sabha
(B) Article 164(1) - Appointment of the Chief Minister by the Governor
(C) Article 164(2) - Discretionary powers of the Governor
(D) Article 167 - Oath of office and secrecy for Ministers
(E) Answer not known

63. Arrange the following events related to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in chronological order:
I. Abolition of the Legislative Council
II. Renaming of Madras State to Tamil Nadu
III. Introduction of EVMs (Electronic Voting Machines) in elections
IV. The first general election after independence
(A) IV - II - I - III
(B) IV - I - II - III
(C) II - IV - I - III
(D) IV - II - III - I
(E) Answer not known

64. The maximum strength of a Legislative Assembly is fixed at 500. What is the minimum strength of a Legislative Assembly (excluding special provisions for certain states)?
(A) 40
(B) 50
(C) 60
(D) 70
(E) Answer not known

65. Consider the following statements concerning the Question Hour in the State Legislature:
I. It is usually the first hour of every parliamentary sitting.
II. Starred questions require an oral answer and supplementary questions can follow.
III. Unstarred questions require a written answer.
IV. Short notice questions are asked by giving a notice of more than ten days.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

66. Identify the correct statement regarding the Motion of Thanks in the State Legislature.
(A) It is moved to thank the Chief Minister for all specific budget allocations
(B) It is a discretionary motion moved by the opposition to formally praise the Speaker

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List I: (State)
P. Tamil Nadu
Q. Uttar Pradesh
R. Karnataka
S. Kerala
List II: (Bicameral Status)
I. Unicameral since 1986
II. Unicameral from inception
III. Bicameral currently
IV. Bicameral currently
(A) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

81. Which of the following pairs regarding the State Legislature's composition is correctly matched?
(A) Minimum strength of Vidhan Parishad - Fixed at sixty members
(B) Maximum strength - Cannot exceed one-third of Vidhan Sabha's strength
(C) Quorum of Vidhan Sabha - Fifty percent of total house membership
(D) Tenure of Vidhan Parishad - Fixed term of five years
(E) Answer not known

82. Arrange the following steps for the removal of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in the correct order:
I. Passing the resolution by a majority of all the then members.
II. Giving a 14-day advance notice of the intention to move the resolution.
III. Introducing the resolution in the Assembly.
IV. Speaker presiding over the sitting (which is prohibited during the resolution).
(A) II - III - IV - I
(B) II - IV - III - I
(C) III - II - I - IV
(D) II - III - I - IV
(E) Answer not known

83. The Constitution states that a person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the Legislative Assembly of a State unless he is at least how many years of age?
(A) 21 years
(B) 25 years
(C) 30 years
(D) 35 years
(E) Answer not known

84. Consider the following statements about the state executive's relationship with the legislature:
I. Ministers can participate in the proceedings of both Houses (in bicameral states).
II. The Advocate General has the right to speak in the Assembly but cannot vote.
III. A person who is not a member of the legislature cannot be a minister for more than six consecutive months.
IV. The Chief Minister allocates portfolios but cannot reshuffle them without the Governor's explicit discretionary permission.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

85. Identify the correct statement regarding the limitations of the Governor's pardoning power compared to the President.
(A) The Governor cannot pardon a death sentence
(B) The Governor cannot pardon offenses against state laws
(C) The Governor can pardon sentences by a court-martial
(D) The Governor cannot remit or commute any sentence
(E) Answer not known

86. Select the option showing the correct sequence of action when a Constitutional Emergency (Article 356) is declared in a State.
(A) Governor sends report, President issues proclamation, Parliament approves within two months, State Assembly is dissolved/ suspended.
(B) President issues proclamation, Governor sends report, Parliament approves within six months, State Assembly is immediately dissolved.
(C) Parliament passes resolution, President issues proclamation, Governor approves, State Assembly is suspended.
(D) Chief Minister resigns, Governor issues

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ANSWERS

1. (A) Article 153
Article 153 of the Indian Constitution mandates that there shall be a Governor for every state. However, the Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 introduced a proviso that allows for the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more states. This ensures administrative flexibility and coordination across different state governments under a shared constitutional head.

2. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under Article 163, the Governor is generally required to act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. However, the Governor also possesses discretionary powers where ministerial advice is not binding. The Constitution explicitly protects these discretionary decisions from legal challenge, ensuring the Governor's actions cannot be questioned regarding whether they fell within their personal discretion.

3. (B) I and III
To be appointed as a Governor, a person must have completed 35 years of age and must be a citizen of India. While the Constitution does not mandate citizenship by birth, it requires that the Governor should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a State Legislature, ensuring the neutrality and independence of the high office.

4. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The Constitution outlines the Governor's role through specific articles. Article 155 details the appointment process by the President, while Article 156 specifies the term of office. Article 158 lists the conditions of the Governor's office, such as not holding an office of profit. Article 161 grants the Governor judicial powers, including the authority to grant pardons and remissions.

5. (A) Respite - Awarding a lesser sentence due to specific special facts
Article 161 empowers the Governor to grant mercy through various forms. Respite refers specifically to awarding a lesser sentence in place of one originally awarded due to special facts, such as the pregnancy of a convict. Other powers include pardon, which completely absolves the offender, and commutation, which involves substituting one harsher form of punishment for a lighter legal form.

6. (A) III - IV - I - II
The leadership of Tamil Nadu saw C.N. Annadurai assume office in 1967 as the first DMK Chief Minister. He was followed by M. Karunanidhi in 1969. Later, M.G. Ramachandran became the Chief Minister in 1977, marking a significant political shift. J. Jayalalithaa first assumed the role in 1991, continuing the chronological progression of the state's executive leadership.

7. (B) M.G. Ramachandran
The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council was officially abolished during the tenure of Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran. The resolution for its abolition was passed by the State Legislative Assembly, leading to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council (Abolition) Act of 1986. This transformed the state legislature into a unicameral body, consisting solely of the Governor and the Legislative Assembly.

8. (A) I, II and III
The Governor's power to promulgate ordinances under Article 213 is limited to periods when the state legislature is not in session. These ordinances carry the same force as acts but may require the President's prior sanction in specific cases. While the Governor can withdraw an ordinance at any time, these executive actions remain subject to judicial review by courts.

9. (D) He must possess necessary qualifications to be appointed as a High Court Judge
Article 165 provides for the Advocate General of a State, who is appointed by the Governor. To qualify for this position, the person must meet the same eligibility criteria required for a High Court judge. The Advocate General serves as the primary legal advisor to the state government and

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(A) The Governor's pleasure is essentially the Chief Minister's pleasure
(B) The Governor can dismiss any minister at their personal whim alone
(C) The Governor can only dismiss a minister if approved by the High Court
(D) It means ministers hold office as long as the Governor is in the state
(E) Answer not known

94. During a legislative session, a controversial bill is passed by the Assembly amid opposition boycotts. The Governor, finding the bill constitutionally suspect, decides to withhold assent. What is the immediate legal consequence of this action under Article 200?
(A) The bill immediately becomes an ordinance
(B) The bill is sent to the Supreme Court for review
(C) The bill cannot become an act and is terminated
(D) The Assembly must dissolve and face fresh elections
(E) Answer not known

95. Identify the critical feature of a "Money Bill" in the state legislature.
(A) It requires a two-thirds majority in both houses of the state legislature to pass.
(B) The Governor can return it for reconsideration of the assembly.
(C) It can be introduced in the Legislative Council if the Finance Minister is a member of that house.
(D) It can only be introduced by a Minister and not by a private member.
(E) Answer not known

96. Which constitutional amendment act explicitly stated that there shall be a single Governor for two or more states?
(A) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(B) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(C) 7th Amendment Act, 1956
(D) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992
(E) Answer not known

97. The State Legislature of Tamil Nadu is unicameral. It implies that the legislative branch of Tamil Nadu consists of:
(A) Only the Vidhan Sabha and the Vidhan Parishad
(B) Only the Governor and the Vidhan Sabha
(C) The Governor, Vidhan Sabha, and Vidhan Parishad
(D) Only the Chief Minister and the Vidhan Sabha
(E) Answer not known

98. Identify the correct statement regarding the collective responsibility of the State Cabinet.
(A) Collective responsibility is a convention and is not in the Constitution
(B) A minister who disagrees can speak against it while retaining their post
(C) The cabinet is collectively responsible to the Governor, not the Assembly
(D) If no-confidence passes against one minister, all must resign
(E) Answer not known

99. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the repromulgation of ordinances by the Governor.
(A) The Governor can repromulgate an ordinance indefinitely without ever presenting it to the legislature.
(B) The Supreme Court in the D.C. Wadhwa case held that successive repromulgation of ordinances without legislative approval is unconstitutional.
(C) Ordinances are meant for temporary emergencies and immediate action.
(D) Repromulgation is viewed as a subversion of the democratic legislative process.
(E) Answer not known

100. Which of the following subjects is NOT a legitimate area for the State Legislative Assembly to enact laws upon, under normal circumstances?
(A) Police and Public Order
(B) Public Health and Sanitation
(C) Foreign Affairs and Treaties
(D) Agriculture and Irrigation
(E) Answer not known

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19. (A) It is a permanent house, with one-third of its members retiring every two years.
The Vidhan Parishad, or Legislative Council, is a permanent body that is not subject to dissolution. Its members serve six-year terms, with one-third retiring every two years. This differs from the Vidhan Sabha, which has a fixed five-year term and can be dissolved by the Governor. The Council acts as a revisory chamber for various state legislative matters.

20. (C) The State Legislative Assembly
The State Legislative Assembly holds absolute primacy over Money Bills. These bills can only be introduced in the Assembly with the Governor's recommendation. The Legislative Council has very limited powers regarding such bills; it can only suggest recommendations and must return the bill within 14 days. Ultimately, the Assembly can accept or reject any changes proposed by the Council.

21. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A Money Bill, as defined in Article 199, is restricted to the Vidhan Sabha because the directly elected representatives of the people must have exclusive control over public finances and taxation. The Vidhan Parishad cannot initiate or reject such bills, ensuring that the lower house maintains final authority over the state's revenue and expenditure in accordance with democratic principles.

22. (A) I and II
The State Consolidated Fund, established under Article 266, receives all revenues, taxes, and loans raised by the state government. It is the primary fund from which all government expenditures are met. However, no money can be withdrawn from this fund without legislative authorization through an Appropriation Act, ensuring that the executive remains financially accountable to the state legislature.

23. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Tamil Nadu's political history includes key milestones such as the 1986 abolition of the Legislative Council and C.N. Annadurai's historic assumption of the Chief Minister's office in 1967. In 2017, Edappadi K. Palaniswami took office during a period of transition. Ongoing political dynamics often involve friction between the state executive and the Raj Bhavan over various legislative and financial matters.

24. (C) Supreme Court Ruling - The President's pleasure is subject to legal judicial review
The Governor serves at the pleasure of the President and does not have a fixed, unconditional tenure. While the President can remove the Governor at any time, the Supreme Court has ruled that this power is not absolute or arbitrary. Decisions regarding the removal of a Governor are subject to judicial review to ensure they are not based on malafide intentions.

25. (A) I - III - II - IV
Passing the state budget involves a structured sequence beginning with its presentation. This is followed by a general discussion on policy and financial principles. Subsequently, the Legislative Assembly votes on the various demands for grants. The process concludes with the passing of the Appropriation Bill, which legally authorizes the government to withdraw the required funds from the State Consolidated Fund.

26. (A) 44 for SC and 2 for ST
The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly consists of 234 elected members. To ensure adequate representation for marginalized communities, the Constitution provides for the reservation of seats. In Tamil Nadu, 44 seats are reserved for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes, and 2 seats are reserved for candidates from the Scheduled Tribes, reflecting the demographic distribution within the various state constituencies.

27. (D) IV only
The Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha is elected from among its members and holds a casting vote to resolve ties. While most officers vacate their positions upon the dissolution of the house, the Speaker remains in office until immediately before the first meeting of the newly elected assembly. This ensures institutional continuity and the orderly commencement of the new legislative session.

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holds office during the pleasure of the Governor of India.

10. (A) First Reading, Committee Stage, Second Reading, Third Reading, Assent
An ordinary bill passes through several distinct stages in the state legislature. It begins with the First Reading for introduction. In the Committee Stage, the bill is scrutinized in detail, often followed by a Second Reading for clause-by-clause discussion and amendments. After the Third Reading, the bill is voted upon and finally sent to the Governor for assent.

11. (A) I, II, III and V
In India, only a few states maintain a bicameral legislature, which includes both the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. Currently, states like Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Karnataka, Bihar, and Andhra Pradesh have two houses. Kerala, however, follows a unicameral system with only a Legislative Assembly. This structure allows for a second chamber to review various legislative proposals.

12. (B) A person not in the legislature cannot be appointed as Chief Minister in any case
According to Article 164, the Governor appoints the Chief Minister, who then advises on the appointment of other ministers. A person who is not a member of the state legislature can be appointed as Chief Minister; however, they must secure a seat in either house of the legislature within six consecutive months to continue holding the official executive office.

13. (A) Preventive detention under any state security law
Article 191 defines the grounds for the disqualification of a member of the state legislature. These include holding an office of profit, being of unsound mind, being an undischarged insolvent, or losing Indian citizenship. While criminal conviction can lead to disqualification under the Representation of the People Act, preventive detention alone is not a constitutional ground for losing membership.

14. (C) A is true but R is false.
In the Nabam Rebia case, the Supreme Court emphasized that the Governor must generally act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers when summoning or dissolving the assembly. While the Governor has certain discretionary powers, Article 174 does not grant absolute or unconditional authority to bypass the elected government except in very specific constitutional or emergency circumstances.

15. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Legislative terms define the house's operation. Prorogation terminates a session, whereas dissolution ends the life of the entire house. Adjournment sine die suspends a sitting for an indefinite period without specifying a return date. Quorum refers to the minimum number of members required to be present to legally conduct any business or transactions within the legislative chamber.

16. (B) Article 167 - Duties of Chief Minister regarding the provision of state information
Article 167 outlines the duties of the Chief Minister, requiring them to communicate all decisions of the Council of Ministers to the Governor and provide information related to the administration of the state. In contrast, Article 153 pertains to the office of the Governor, while Article 213 deals with the Governor's ordinance-making power rather than the assent to bills.

17. (B) The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the State Legislative Assembly
The principle of collective responsibility ensures that the Council of Ministers acts as a single unit. Under Article 164, they are collectively accountable to the Legislative Assembly. If the assembly passes a no-confidence motion against the government, the entire council, including the Chief Minister, must resign. This mechanism maintains the government's dependence on the support of the house.

18. (D) Invite the leader of the largest party or pre-poll alliance to form the government
In the event of a hung assembly, constitutional conventions guide the Governor to invite the leader of the single largest party or a pre-poll alliance to form the government. The invited leader must then prove their majority through a floor test within a specified timeframe. This practice prioritizes democratic mandates before considering extreme measures like recommending the President's Rule.

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(E) Answer not known

73. Which of the following pairs regarding the State Budget is incorrectly matched?
(A) Annual Financial Statement - Article 202 of the Indian Constitution
(B) Estimates Committee - Assesses policy economics of the state government
(C) Appropriation Bill - Article 204 of the Indian Constitution
(D) Contingency Fund - Handled exclusively by the Chief Minister of the state
(E) Answer not known

74. Which of the following is the most appropriate consequence if the State Government is defeated on a Money Bill in the Legislative Assembly?
(A) The entire Council of Ministers must resign immediately
(B) The Finance Minister must resign individually from the state cabinet
(C) The Governor sends the bill to the President for final resolution
(D) The Legislative Council is asked to pass the money bill instead
(E) Answer not known

75. Applying the conventions established by Supreme Court rulings, how should a Governor verify if the incumbent Chief Minister has lost majority support following defection of MLAs?
(A) By conducting headcounts at the Raj Bhavan.
(B) By mandating a floor test in the Legislative Assembly.
(C) By asking for police reports on MLA loyalties.
(D) By immediately dismissing the government using discretionary powers.
(E) Answer not known

76. Identify the feature associated with the Anti-Defection Law (Tenth Schedule) as applied to the State Legislature.
(A) The Governor is the final adjudicating authority on all defection disputes
(B) The Speaker's decision on defection is subject to judicial review
(C) A nominated member can join any political party without facing disqualification
(D) Independent members are allowed to join a political party after their election
(E) Answer not known

77. Which constitutional article empowers the Governor to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment for offenses against state laws?
(A) Article 161
(B) Article 72
(C) Article 163
(D) Article 174
(E) Answer not known

78. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): In Tamil Nadu, the Legislative Assembly sessions are sometimes marked by robust debates and opposition boycotts over policy disagreements.
Reason (R): The parliamentary system functions on the premise of a strong opposition scrutinizing the executive to ensure accountability.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

79. Consider the following statements about the privileges of the State Legislature:
I. The privileges are categorized into collective and individual privileges.
II. The Legislature can punish members and outsiders for breach of its privileges or contempt.
III. The courts can inquire into the proceedings of the state legislature regarding procedural irregularities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

80. Match the state with its bicameral status in List I and List II.

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28. (B) The Governor is obliged to reserve a bill if it endangers the position of the State High Court.
Under Article 200, the Governor has the discretion to reserve any bill for the President's consideration. However, reservation is mandatory if a bill, in the Governor's opinion, would so derogate from the powers of the High Court as to endanger its constitutional position. This serves as a vital safeguard to maintain the independence and integrity of the state's judicial system.

29. (B) Governor, Chief Minister, Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State
The political authority in a state follows a specific constitutional hierarchy. The Governor serves as the formal head of the state. The Chief Minister acts as the head of the government and leads the Council of Ministers. Within the council, Cabinet Ministers hold the highest rank and handle key departments, followed by Ministers of State who support the administrative functions.

30. (A) I, II, III and V
Under Article 356, President's Rule is imposed when the state machinery fails. During this time, the Governor administers the state as an agent of the President, and the state assembly is either suspended or dissolved. Crucially, the Parliament assumes the role of passing the state budget. However, the powers and independence of the State High Court remain completely unaffected.

31. (D) The Governor must exercise all functions strictly on the advice of the Council
Article 163 establishes that the Council of Ministers advises the Governor in the exercise of their functions. However, this is not an absolute rule, as the Constitution explicitly allows the Governor to act in their own discretion in certain matters. In such instances, the Governor is not bound by ministerial advice, making the statement of strict adherence to advice constitutionally incorrect.

32. (C) Selecting the Chief Minister when a party secures a clear majority in the election
The Governor's real discretionary powers are exercised in situations where the constitutional machinery is unclear. This includes recommending President's Rule, dismissing a government that lost its majority, or reserving bills. However, if a political party or alliance wins a clear majority, the Governor has no discretion and is constitutionally obligated to invite the leader of that majority to form the government.

33. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In the Shivraj Singh Chouhan case, the Supreme Court affirmed the Governor's authority to order a floor test if there is objective doubt about the government's majority. The floor test is the most reliable democratic mechanism to establish whether the Council of Ministers still enjoys the confidence of the house, thereby upholding the principle of collective responsibility to the legislature.

34. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
State legislative committees perform specialized oversight. The Public Accounts Committee scrutinizes audit reports, while the Estimates Committee suggests administrative economies. The Committee on Public Undertakings examines state corporations' accounts. Finally, the Committee on Subordinate Legislation ensures that the executive properly exercises its delegated rule-making powers, maintaining a balance of power between the legislature and the various government departments.

35. (A) Contingency Fund - Created strictly for various planned long-term capital expenditures
The Contingency Fund of the State is established to meet unforeseen and urgent expenditures pending legislative authorization. It is not intended for planned long-term capital projects. Other financial procedures include Demands for Grants, which are voted on by the Assembly, and Supplementary Grants, which are issued when the authorized budget amounts prove insufficient during the course of the financial year.

36. (C) A formal statement of the policies and legislative program of the state government
Under Article 176, the Governor delivers a special address at the start of the first session after each general election and at the commencement of the first session every year. This address is prepared by the state government and outlines its broad policies, achievements, and upcoming legislative agenda. It is subsequently discussed and voted upon via a Motion of Thanks.

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pardon without the formal recommendation and consensus of the state government.

90. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Governor plays a dual role as the constitutional head of the state and a representative of the Central government. By being appointed by the President and having the power to reserve state bills, the Governor acts as a vital bridge between the Centre and the state. This ensures that state legislation aligns with national interests and adheres to the overarching constitutional framework.

91. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
Tamil Nadu's legislature is linked to several historical and modern terms. Fort St. George is the traditional seat of the assembly, which currently comprises 234 members. The Justice Party holds historical significance for forming the first elected government in 1920. More recently, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the assembly held its sessions at Kalaivanar Arangam to maintain social distancing and ensure safety.

92. (B) Pro-tem Speaker - A permanent officer for financial committees
The presiding officers include the Speaker and Deputy Speaker for the Assembly, and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the Council. The Speaker pro-tem is not a permanent officer; they are appointed by the Governor as a temporary presiding officer. Their primary role is to administer oaths to new members and oversee the election of a permanent Speaker when a new house is formed.

93. (A) The Governor's pleasure is essentially the Chief Minister's pleasure
While the Constitution states that ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor, this pleasure is exercised on the advice of the Chief Minister. In a parliamentary democracy, the Chief Minister has the authority to decide who should be in the cabinet. Therefore, the Governor only removes a minister if the Chief Minister advises such a dismissal, maintaining the cabinet's internal cohesion.

94. (C) The bill cannot become an act and is terminated
Under Article 200, if the Governor chooses to withhold assent to a bill passed by the state legislature, the bill immediately ceases to progress and cannot become law. Unlike returning a bill for reconsideration, withholding assent effectively terminates the life of that specific legislative proposal. This is a significant executive power used when a bill is perceived as unconstitutional or against public interest.

95. (D) It can only be introduced by a Minister and not by a private member.
A Money Bill is a government bill that can only be introduced in the Legislative Assembly by a minister. It requires the prior recommendation of the Governor before introduction. Because it deals with taxation and public spending, the executive must take responsibility for it. Private members are not permitted to introduce such bills, ensuring that the government maintains full control over the state's financial legislation.

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96. (C) 7th Amendment Act, 1956
Originally, the Constitution provided for a separate Governor for each state. The Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 amended Article 153 to allow for the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more states. This change was part of a broader reorganization of states and was intended to improve administrative efficiency and reduce the costs associated with the Governor's office.

97. (B) Only the Governor and the Vidhan Sabha
A unicameral legislature means that the state has only one legislative house. In the case of Tamil Nadu, the legislature consists of the Governor and the Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly). Since the abolition of the Legislative Council in 1986, there is no second chamber. Therefore, all laws in the state are passed by the Assembly and then sent directly to the Governor for final assent.

98. (D) If no-confidence passes against one minister, all must resign
Collective responsibility, enshrined in Article 164, means the Council of Ministers is accountable as a single entity to the Legislative Assembly. If the assembly expresses a lack of confidence in even one minister's policy or action, it is treated

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and immunity from court proceedings for their legislative actions. The house also has the right to publish its proceedings. Additionally, members are protected from civil arrest for a specific period around the legislative sessions. These privileges can be modified by law.

47. (D) Friction over bill delays and accusations of a parallel administration
The phrase reflects periods of political tension in Tamil Nadu where disagreements arose between the Chief Minister's cabinet and the Governor's office. Common points of contention include delays in granting assent to state bills and concerns regarding the Governor conducting independent reviews or meetings with officials. Such instances highlight the complex dynamic between the elected executive and the appointed constitutional head.

48. (A) Governor, Vidhan Parishad, Vidhan Sabha
Article 168 of the Constitution defines the composition of the State Legislature. In states with a bicameral system, the legislature consists of the Governor and two houses: the Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council) and the Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly). All three components are essential for the legislative process, as bills passed by both houses must receive the Governor's assent to become law.

49. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Governor's ordinance-making power is co-extensive with the state legislature's power and is exercised on ministerial advice. Ordinances expire six weeks after the legislature reassembles. To prevent abuse, the Supreme Court has ruled against the practice of repeated repromulgation without legislative approval. Crucially, ordinances cannot be used to amend the Constitution, as that power is reserved for the Parliament and specified procedures.

50. (D) The Chief Minister can dissolve the Assembly without consulting the Governor
The Chief Minister is the head of the Council of Ministers and holds the power to allocate portfolios and request a minister's resignation. If the Chief Minister resigns, the entire council dissolves. However, the Chief Minister cannot independently dissolve the Legislative Assembly. They can only advise the Governor to dissolve the house, and the formal act of dissolution must be performed by the Governor.

51. (A) Summoning and proroguing the sessions of the State Legislature
Executive powers of the Governor include appointing the State Election Commissioner and members of the State Public Service Commission. Deciding on disqualifications in consultation with the Election Commission is also part of their administrative oversight. However, summoning, proroguing, and dissolving the sessions of the legislature are categorized as legislative powers, as they pertain directly to the functioning and schedule of the legislative branch.

52. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
To maintain the impartiality of the State Public Service Commission, the Constitution provides a unique safeguard. While the Governor is the appointing authority for its members, the power to remove them is vested solely in the President of India. This removal can only occur after a Supreme Court inquiry, ensuring that the commission remains free from local political pressure or interference.

53. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Different state functionaries are appointed by specific authorities. The State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor under Article 243K, and the Advocate General is appointed under Article 165. While High Court judges are appointed by the President, the Governor, acting as the Chancellor of state universities, appoints Vice-Chancellors. These varied roles emphasize the Governor's dual capacity as a constitutional and statutory head.

54. (C) Third Reading - Referral of the bill to a Select Committee for detailed scrutiny
The legislative process involves three readings. The First Reading covers the introduction of the bill. The Second Reading includes general discussion, committee scrutiny, and clause-by-clause consideration where amendments are moved. The Third Reading is limited to the final acceptance or rejection of the bill as a whole. Therefore, referring a bill to a committee occurs during the second stage, not the third.

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55. (B) An elected Governor might conflict with the elected Chief Minister
The framers of the Constitution chose an appointed Governor to prevent potential power struggles between two directly elected heads within a single state. An elected Governor might claim a personal mandate from the people, leading to instability in the parliamentary system where the Chief Minister is intended to be the real executive head. Appointment ensures the Governor remains a neutral, constitutional figurehead.

56. (C) The Governor must reserve the bill for the President under Article 254(2)
Under Article 254(2), if a state law regarding a subject in the Concurrent List contains provisions repugnant to an earlier Central law, it can still prevail within that state if it receives the President's assent. The Governor must reserve such a bill for the President's consideration. This mechanism allows states to tailor laws to their specific needs while maintaining overall constitutional harmony.

57. (D) It is constituted every year, and its chairman is conventionally appointed from the opposition.
The Public Accounts Committee is a vital financial committee of the state legislature. It is reconstituted annually to ensure continuous oversight of government spending. Following a long-standing democratic convention, the chairman of the committee is typically a member of the opposition party. This practice ensures that the scrutiny of the state's financial accounts and audit reports remains objective and critical.

58. (A) The Governor shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or a State Legislature.
Article 158 sets the conditions for the Governor's office, prohibiting them from holding any seat in Parliament or a state legislature. If a member is appointed Governor, they are deemed to have vacated their seat. Additionally, the Governor cannot hold any office of profit, and their emoluments cannot be diminished during their term, ensuring they remain independent and free from financial coercion.

59. (C) A is true but R is false.
By virtue of state statutes, the Governor acts as the Chancellor of most state universities and appoints their Vice-Chancellors. While this is a common practice, it is a statutory power derived from state laws rather than a discretionary power explicitly guaranteed by the Constitution. Therefore, the state legislature has the legal authority to amend these laws and alter the Governor's role in university administration.

60. (A) I and II
Article 169 outlines the procedure for the creation or abolition of a Legislative Council. The State Legislative Assembly must first pass a resolution by a special majority. Subsequently, the Parliament must pass a corresponding law by a simple majority. Importantly, such an act is not considered an amendment to the Constitution under Article 368, simplifying the process for states to change their structure.

61. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
The Constitution provides a comprehensive framework for state legislatures. Article 168 establishes their general constitution, while Article 173 details the qualifications for membership. Article 174 empowers the Governor to handle sessions, prorogation, and dissolution. Finally, Article 191 lists the various grounds for the disqualification of members, ensuring that the legislative branch operates within clearly defined constitutional and ethical boundaries.

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62. (B) Article 164(1) - Appointment of the Chief Minister by the Governor
Article 164(1) explicitly states that the Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, and other ministers are appointed on the Chief Minister's advice. Article 163 focuses on the Council of Ministers advising the Governor, while Article 164(2) establishes the collective responsibility of the ministers to the Legislative Assembly. Article 167 deals with the duties of the Chief Minister regarding information sharing.

63. (A) IV - II - I - III
Tamil Nadu's legislative history began with the first general elections after independence. In 1969, the Madras State was renamed Tamil Nadu. The Legislative Council was subsequently abolished in 1986, changing the legislature to a unicameral system. In more recent decades, technology such as Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) was introduced in elections to modernize

the voting process and ensure faster counting of results.

64. (C) 60
The Constitution sets the strength of state legislative assemblies based on population. While the maximum limit is 500, the minimum is generally fixed at 60 members. However, certain smaller states like Sikkim, Goa, and Mizoram have been granted special provisions to have fewer than 60 members. These limits ensure that the assembly is large enough to be representative yet manageable for administrative purposes.

65. (A) I, II and III
Question Hour is a fundamental tool of legislative oversight, usually occurring at the start of a sitting. Starred questions require oral answers and allow for follow-up questions, while unstarred questions receive written responses. Short notice questions are for urgent matters and are asked with less than ten days' notice. These mechanisms allow members to hold the government accountable for its various administrative actions.

66. (D) Its defeat in the Assembly amounts to the defeat of the government
The Motion of Thanks is moved after the Governor's address to both houses. It is a debate on the government's policies and performance. Passing this motion is mandatory for the government. If the motion is defeated in the Legislative Assembly, it signifies a loss of confidence in the ministry, and the Council of Ministers is constitutionally required to resign from their office immediately.

67. (A) If passed again by the House, the Governor must grant his final assent
When the Governor returns a non-money bill for reconsideration, the house has the opportunity to review it. If the bill is passed again by the house, with or without the suggested amendments, and presented to the Governor for a second time, the Governor is constitutionally bound to grant assent. This ensures that the elected legislature maintains final authority over the state's legislative process.

68. (A) I, II, IV and V
The Governor performs several key functions, including addressing the legislature and sending messages about pending bills. They also appoint the Speaker pro-tem to manage the initial house proceedings. Historically, they could nominate an Anglo-Indian member. However, the decision on disqualification under the anti-defection law (Tenth Schedule) is the prerogative of the Speaker or Chairman, rather than a function of the Governor.

69. (A) The Legislative Council was established during Edappadi K. Palaniswami's tenure
Tamil Nadu has a rich history of leadership, with K. Kamaraj noted for his contributions to education and C.N. Annadurai serving as the first DMK Chief Minister. O. Panneerselvam held the post during multiple transitions. Crucially, the Legislative Council was abolished in 1986 and has not been re-established since. Any claim that it was established during recent tenures is factually incorrect.

70. (D) The Advocate General is a voting member of the executive council
The State Executive consists of the Governor, the Chief Minister, the Council of Ministers, and the Advocate General. While the Governor is the nominal head, the Chief Minister leads the de facto executive. The Advocate General has the right to speak and participate in legislative proceedings but does not have the power to vote in the house or act as a voting executive member.

71. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 200 contains a proviso that limits the Governor's power to withhold assent. If the legislature repasses a returned bill and presents it again, the Governor must sign it. This ensures that the constitutional head cannot indefinitely block the legislative will of the elected representatives. It serves as a check to maintain the balance of power within the state's parliamentary framework.

72. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The Governor's pardoning powers are categorized by their specific legal effects. Remission reduces the sentence period without changing its character, while Respite awards a

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CHAPTER 10

Local Government: Panchayat Raj and Urban Local Bodies

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1. Consider the following statements regarding the Balwantray Mehta Committee (1957):
I. It recommended the establishment of a three-tier Panchayat Raj system.
II. It suggested that the Zila Parishad should be the primary executive body.
III. It recommended direct elections for the village Panchayat members.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) Only II
(D) Only III
(E) Answer not known

2. What does the Gandhian concept of 'Gram Swaraj' primarily advocate in the context of Panchayat Raj?
(A) Centralised administration of villages by state-appointed officials
(B) Maintaining complete financial dependence on the Union Government's grants
(C) Establishing self-reliant, self-governing village republics
(D) Complete abolition of the Panchayat Raj system in India
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 provided constitutional status to the Panchayat Raj institutions in India.
Reason (R): The L.M. Singhvi Committee in 1986 recommended that Panchayat Raj institutions should be constitutionally recognised.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Constitutional Articles)
P. Article 243D
Q. Article 243I
R. Article 243K
S. Article 243ZD
List II: (Provisions)
I. State Finance Commission
II. District Planning Committee
III. Reservation of Seats
IV. State Election Commission
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

5. In which year was the Greater Chennai Corporation, the oldest municipal corporation in India, established?
(A) 1687
(B) 1688
(C) 1784
(D) 1882
(E) Answer not known

6. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the Committees on Panchayat Raj:
(A) Balwantray Mehta Committee - Two-tier system
(B) Ashok Mehta Committee - Three-tier system
(C) G.V.K. Rao Committee - Revitalisation of Panchayat Raj
(D) L.M. Singhvi Committee - Partial

81. (B) Maximum strength - Cannot exceed one-third of Vidhan Sabha's strength
The strength of a Legislative Council is tied to the size of the corresponding Legislative Assembly. According to the Constitution, the total number of members in the Council must not exceed one-third of the total members in the Assembly, with a minimum requirement of 40 members. This proportion ensures that the upper house remains a smaller, revisory chamber compared to the directly elected lower house.

82. (A) II - III - IV - I
Removing the Speaker requires a specific legal procedure. It begins with a mandatory 14-day advance notice of the intention to move a resolution. The resolution is then introduced in the Assembly. During the sitting where the resolution is discussed, the Speaker cannot preside. Finally, the resolution must be passed by a majority of all the then members of the Assembly to be effective.

83. (B) 25 years
To be eligible for election to the State Legislative Assembly, a person must meet several criteria, including being a citizen of India. One of the primary qualifications is age; the candidate must be at least 25 years old. This requirement is consistent with the age limit for the Lok Sabha at the national level, ensuring that representatives have attained a necessary level of maturity.

84. (A) I, II and III
Ministers and the Advocate General have the right to speak and participate in legislative proceedings, although the Advocate General cannot vote. A non-member can serve as a minister for only six months without getting elected. While the Chief Minister allocates portfolios, they do so based on their own political discretion, advising the Governor, who then formally carries out the reshuffling and appointments.

85. (A) The Governor cannot pardon a death sentence
The Governor's pardoning power under Article 161 is narrower than the President's under Article 72. Specifically, the Governor cannot pardon a death sentence; they can only suspend, remit, or commute it. Furthermore, the Governor has no jurisdiction over sentences passed by a court-martial. The President remains the sole authority for granting a full pardon in cases involving capital punishment or military court rulings.

86. (A) Governor sends report, President issues proclamation, Parliament approves within two months, State Assembly is dissolved/suspended.
Imposing President's Rule begins with the Governor's report or the President's independent assessment of a constitutional breakdown. Once the President issues the proclamation, it must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months. Following this approval, the state government is dismissed, and the Legislative Assembly is either dissolved or kept in suspended animation while the President takes over state administration.

87. (A) I, II, IV and V
The Legislative Assembly is the most powerful branch of the state government. it controls state finances, participates in presidential elections, and initiates resolutions for creating or abolishing a Legislative Council. It also ratifies certain constitutional amendments passed by Parliament. However, the primary power to initiate constitutional amendments rests with the Parliament, while states only have a limited role in the ratification process.

88. (C) The Governor can demand resignation without a floor test
The relationship between the Governor and Chief Minister is based on transparency and communication. The Chief Minister must inform the Governor of all administrative decisions. However, the Governor cannot arbitrarily demand the Chief Minister's resignation. If there is a doubt about the government's majority, the Governor must call for a floor test in the Assembly, as mandated by various landmark Supreme Court judgments.

89. (D) Granting pardon to a life convict under a state law
The Governor has discretionary powers in matters like reserving bills or recommending President's Rule. However, the power to grant pardons under Article 161 is not a discretionary function. Like most executive powers, it must be exercised on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. The Governor cannot independently grant a

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37. (B) 14 days
When the Legislative Assembly passes a Money Bill and transmits it to the Legislative Council, the Council has very limited power to delay it. The Council must return the bill within 14 days with or without recommendations. If it fails to do so, the bill is automatically deemed to have been passed by both houses in its original form as passed by the Assembly.

38. (D) The Council can delay an ordinary bill for a total period of four months
In the state legislature, the Legislative Council can delay an ordinary bill passed by the Assembly for a maximum of three months initially, and for one more month if the Assembly passes it again. Unlike the Parliament, there is no provision for a joint sitting to resolve deadlocks. Ultimately, the will of the Legislative Assembly prevails after the four-month delay.

39. (B) The Chief Justice of the respective State High Court
Before assuming office, every Governor must take an oath or affirmation. According to the Constitution, this oath is administered by the Chief Justice of the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to that state. In the absence of the Chief Justice, the most senior judge of that High Court available at the time performs this significant constitutional duty for the Governor.

40. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Governor cannot normally withhold assent to a Money Bill because such bills are only introduced in the State Legislature with the Governor's prior recommendation. Since the executive itself initiates the bill through the Governor, it is expected that the Governor will grant assent once the bill is passed by the house, ensuring the smooth management of the state's financial affairs.

41. (A) I and II
The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act limits the size of the State Council of Ministers to 15% of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly, including the Chief Minister. Additionally, the minimum number of ministers in a state cannot be less than 12. While ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor, they are essentially appointed and removed based on the Chief Minister's advice.

42. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
Tamil Nadu's Chief Ministers are associated with landmark policies. C.N. Annadurai formally renamed the state, while M. Karunanidhi secured classical status for the Tamil language. M.G. Ramachandran implemented the transformative Nutritious Meal Scheme, and J. Jayalalithaa introduced the innovative Cradle Baby Scheme to combat female infanticide. These initiatives reflect the diverse social and political priorities of the state's executive leadership over decades.

43. (A) 1/3rd members - Elected by local bodies (municipalities, district boards)
The composition of the Vidhan Parishad is based on varied representation. One-third of its members are elected by local bodies, while another one-third are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly. Smaller portions are elected by graduates and teachers. The remaining one-sixth are nominated by the Governor from individuals with special knowledge in areas like literature, science, art, and social service.

44. (A) I - II - III - IV
During a state constitutional crisis, the Governor first observes whether the government has potentially lost its majority support. The next logical step is to call for a floor test to verify this numerically. If the government fails the floor test, the Governor receives a formal report of this failure. Based on this, the Governor may then recommend the imposition of President's Rule.

45. (A) During the proclamation of a National Emergency under Article 352
The normal five-year term of the State Legislative Assembly can only be extended during a National Emergency proclaimed under Article 352. The Parliament may extend the assembly's life for one year at a time for any length of period. However, this extension cannot continue beyond a period of six months after the emergency proclamation has ceased to operate within the country.

46. (A) I, II and III
Members of the State Legislature enjoy specific privileges to ensure they can function effectively. These include freedom of speech in the house

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as a loss of confidence in the entire government. Consequently, the whole ministry, led by the Chief Minister, must resign, upholding the principle of joint accountability.

99. (A) The Governor can repromulgate an ordinance indefinitely without ever presenting it to the legislature.
The Supreme Court has ruled that ordinances are temporary measures meant for emergencies. Repromulgating an ordinance repeatedly without placing it before the state legislature is unconstitutional and a violation of the democratic process. Such actions bypass the legislative branch's role as the primary law-making body. Ordinances must be approved by the legislature within six weeks of its reassembly to remain valid and become permanent law.

100. (C) Foreign Affairs and Treaties
In the Indian federal system, the State Legislative Assembly can only enact laws on subjects listed in the State List and the Concurrent List. Subjects like police, public health, and agriculture are within state jurisdiction. However, matters of national importance such as foreign affairs, defense, and treaties are exclusive subjects of the Union List. Therefore, only the Parliament of India has the authority to legislate on these issues.

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lesser sentence due to special circumstances like illness or pregnancy. Commutation substitutes a harsher punishment for a lighter one, and Reprieve involves a temporary stay of execution, particularly for death sentences, allowing the convict time to seek further mercy.

73. (D) Contingency Fund - Handled exclusively by the Chief Minister of the state
The state budget process is governed by various articles, including Article 202 for the Annual Financial Statement and Article 204 for the Appropriation Bill. The Estimates Committee reviews government spending efficiency. However, the Contingency Fund of the State is placed at the disposal of the Governor, not the Chief Minister, to meet unforeseen expenditures until they are authorized by the state legislature.

74. (A) The entire Council of Ministers must resign immediately
A Money Bill represents the government's primary financial policy and requires the Governor's prior recommendation. Because it is a matter of critical financial confidence, its defeat in the Legislative Assembly is interpreted as a clear loss of majority support. Under the principle of collective responsibility, the entire Council of Ministers must resign, as they can no longer effectively govern without legislative financial approval.

75. (B) By mandating a floor test in the Legislative Assembly.
Supreme Court rulings, such as in the S.R. Bommai case, have established that the floor of the Legislative Assembly is the only legal and appropriate place to test the majority of a government. Headcounts at the Raj Bhavan or subjective executive assessments are discouraged. A mandatory floor test ensures transparency and upholds the democratic right of the legislature to determine the government's survival.

76. (B) The Speaker's decision on defection is subject to judicial review
Under the Tenth Schedule, the Speaker or Chairman of the house has the authority to decide on disqualification due to defection. While this power was once considered final, the Supreme Court ruled in the Kihoto Hollohan case that the presiding officer's decision is subject to judicial review. This allows the courts to intervene in cases of procedural irregularity, bias, or violation of constitutional principles.

77. (A) Article 161
Article 161 of the Constitution empowers the Governor of a state to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment. This power extends to any person convicted of an offense against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the state extends. It is a vital judicial function that the Governor exercises based on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

78. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The parliamentary system relies on the interplay between the ruling party and the opposition. In Tamil Nadu, as in other states, robust debates and occasional boycotts are part of the legislative process used by the opposition to scrutinize the government. This healthy friction is essential for ensuring executive accountability and reflecting diverse public opinions on various state policies and administrative decisions.

79. (A) I and II
State legislatures possess collective and individual privileges to maintain their dignity and independence. They have the power to punish for contempt and regulate their internal proceedings. However, the Constitution generally prohibits courts from inquiring into the validity of any legislative proceedings on the ground of an alleged irregularity of procedure. This separation ensures that the legislative branch can function without constant judicial interference.

80. (A) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
States in India vary in their legislative structure. Tamil Nadu has been unicameral since its Legislative Council was abolished in 1986. States like Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka currently maintain a bicameral system with two houses. In contrast, Kerala has followed a unicameral system since its inception. These differences reflect each state's historical political choices and the evolving nature of their respective regional governance.

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implementation of Nagar Panchayats
(E) Answer not known

7. Consider the following statements regarding the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act:
I. It added Part IXA to the Constitution of India.
II. It consists of provisions from Articles 243P to 243ZG.
III. It added the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution.
IV. It provided for three types of municipalities.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

8. Select the correct chronological sequence of the formation of the following committees on local self-government in India:
(A) Balwantray Mehta Committee, Ashok Mehta Committee, G.V.K. Rao Committee, L.M. Singhvi Committee
(B) Ashok Mehta Committee, Balwantray Mehta Committee, L.M. Singhvi Committee, G.V.K. Rao Committee
(C) Balwantray Mehta Committee, G.V.K. Rao Committee, Ashok Mehta Committee, L.M. Singhvi Committee
(D) L.M. Singhvi Committee, G.V.K. Rao Committee, Ashok Mehta Committee, Balwantray Mehta Committee
(E) Answer not known

9. By definition, what constitutes a 'Gram Sabha' under the Panchayat Raj framework?
(A) All the elected members who represent the wards of the Gram Panchayat
(B) Registered voters in the electoral rolls of the village Panchayat area
(C) The Sarpanch, the ward members, and the block development officers
(D) All adult male and female residents living within a Gram Panchayat area
(E) Answer not known

10. Arrange the following tiers of the Panchayat Raj system under Article 243B in descending order of their administrative level:
I. Gram Panchayat
II. Zila Parishad
III. Intermediate Panchayat
(A) I, III, II
(B) II, I, III
(C) II, III, I
(D) III, II, I
(E) Answer not known

11. Consider the following statements regarding the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Raj Act 1994:
I. It implemented a three-tier Panchayat Raj system in the state.
II. It mandated the establishment of an independent State Election Commission.
III. It completely abolished the Town Panchayats in Tamil Nadu.
IV. It provided for the constitution of a State Finance Commission.
V. It was enacted in compliance with the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and V
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

12. Which of the following statements correctly describes the '3F problem' often cited as a challenge in local governance in India?
(A) Lack of Freedom, Flexibility, and Finance
(B) Lack of Force, Formulation, and Facilitation
(C) Lack of Funds, Functions, and Functionaries
(D) Lack of Framework, Foundation, and Formation
(E) Answer not known

13. Consider the two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The tenure of every Panchayat under Article 243E is strictly five years and it cannot be dissolved before the expiry of its term.
Reason (R): Fresh elections to constitute a Panchayat must be completed before the expiry of its duration of five years.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

14. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Urban Local Bodies)
P. Nagar Panchayat
Q. Municipal Council
R. Municipal Corporation
S. Ward Committee
List II: (Characteristic Features)
I. For a smaller urban area
II. For an area in transition from rural to urban
III. Citizen participation at the grassroots in large cities
IV. For a larger urban area
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

15. Which of the following statements regarding the reservation of seats in Panchayat Raj is incorrect?
(A) Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is provided in proportion to their population.
(B) The Constitution mandates all states to provide exactly 50 percent reservation for women in Panchayats.
(C) Not less than one-third of the total number of seats reserved for SCs and STs shall be reserved for women belonging to those groups.
(D) Not less than one-third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election shall be reserved for women.
(E) Answer not known

16. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding local body functions and schedules:
(A) Eleventh Schedule - List containing twenty-nine specific functional subjects
(B) Twelfth Schedule - List containing eighteen specific functional items
(C) Article 243G - Powers, authority, and responsibilities of the Panchayats
(D) Article 243W - Powers of District Planning Committees
(E) Answer not known

17. Consider the following statements regarding the significance of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments:
I. They transformed representative democracy into participatory democracy.
II. They provided a uniform tenure of five years for local bodies across India.
III. They excluded marginalised sections from decision-making processes.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) Only I
(D) Only III
(E) Answer not known

18. Select the correct evolutionary sequence of urban local governance milestones in pre-independent India:
(A) Mayo's Resolution, Ripon's Resolution, Royal Commission on Decentralisation, Montford Reforms
(B) Ripon's Resolution, Mayo's Resolution, Montford Reforms, Royal Commission on Decentralisation
(C) Montford Reforms, Royal Commission on Decentralisation, Ripon's Resolution, Mayo's Resolution
(D) Mayo's Resolution, Royal Commission on Decentralisation, Ripon's Resolution, Montford Reforms
(E) Answer not known

19. Which among the following does not constitute an 'own revenue source' for urban local bodies in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Funds devolved from the 15th Central Finance Commission
(B) Taxes levied on the value of residential or commercial Property
(C) Professional Tax collected from salaried and self-employed individuals
(D) User charges collected for the supply of water and other services
(E) Answer not known

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20. Arrange the following components of the MGNREGA social audit process in the correct logical sequence:
I. Gram Sabha discussion on the findings
II. Independent social audit unit verification
III. Presentation of records by the implementing agency
IV. Corrective action and recovery of misutilised funds
(A) III, II, I, IV
(B) II, III, I, IV
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) I, III, II, IV
(E) Answer not known

21. Consider the following statements regarding the State Election Commission (SEC) under Article 243K:
I. It is responsible for the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for Panchayats.
II. The State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Chief Minister.
III. The conditions of service of the State Election Commissioner shall not be varied to their disadvantage after appointment.
IV. It conducts elections for both Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

22. Which of the following is the most appropriate primary objective of the Smart Cities Mission implemented in selected cities of Tamil Nadu?
(A) Converting all smaller town panchayats into full municipal corporations
(B) Exclusively providing free housing facilities for the rural poor populations
(C) Driving economic growth and quality of life via infrastructure improvements
(D) Transferring administrative control of cities to the Union Government
(E) Answer not known

23. Consider the two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The State Finance Commission reviews the financial position of the Panchayats and makes recommendations to the Governor.
Reason (R): Article 243I mandates the Governor of a state to constitute a Finance Commission within one year from the commencement of the 73rd Amendment and thereafter every fifth year.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

24. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Concepts)
P. E-governance in local bodies
Q. Para-statal bodies
R. Decentralisation
S. Centralisation
List II: (Context)
I. Devolution of power to grassroots
II. Water boards and development authorities
III. Online services and digital payments
IV. Concentration of power at the top
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

25. If an elected Gram Panchayat is dissolved after completing three years of its five-year term, which of the following rules will strictly apply under the Constitutional framework?
(A) The newly elected Panchayat will serve a full term of five years.
(B) The newly elected Panchayat will serve only for the remainder of the original term.
(C) The state government will administer the Panchayat directly for the remaining two years.
(D) No elections will be held until the original five-year cycle is complete.
(E) Answer not known

26. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding local bodies:
(A) Town Panchayats - Administrative units for

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strictly rural village areas
(B) Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority - A para-statal body
(C) District Planning Committee - Body that only coordinates urban local plans
(D) Gram Sabha - Assembly comprising only the elected ward members
(E) Answer not known

27. Consider the following statements about the Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) under Article 243ZE:
I. It is mandated for metropolitan areas with a population of ten lakhs or more.
II. It prepares a draft development plan for the Metropolitan area as a whole.
III. Not less than two-thirds of its members are elected by and from amongst the elected members of Municipalities and Chairpersons of Panchayats.
IV. It resolves disputes between Para-statal bodies and Municipalities.
V. It forwards the recommended development plan to the Government of the State.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, III, IV and V
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

28. Select the correct order of financial devolution mechanisms from the Union down to the Village Panchayat level:
(A) State Finance Commission, Central Finance Commission, Zila Parishad, Gram Panchayat
(B) Central Finance Commission, State Finance Commission, Zila Parishad, Gram Panchayat
(C) Central Finance Commission, Zila Parishad, State Finance Commission, Gram Panchayat
(D) State Finance Commission, Zila Parishad, Central Finance Commission, Gram Panchayat
(E) Answer not known

29. How are Town Panchayats in Tamil Nadu functionally classified within the local government structure?
(A) As strictly rural local bodies completely governed by the District Rural Development Agency
(B) As intermediate tier institutions replacing the Panchayat Samitis
(C) As independent metropolitan bodies functioning parallel to Municipal Corporations
(D) As transitional urban local bodies for areas transitioning from rural to urban characteristics
(E) Answer not known

30. When comparing a Municipal Council with a Municipal Corporation under the 74th Amendment, which of the following statements is true?
(A) Municipal Councils are established for large urban areas, whereas Corporations are for transitional areas.
(B) Municipal Corporations generally enjoy greater fiscal autonomy and administrative powers than Municipal Councils.
(C) Both are governed by the exact same state laws with no difference in their revenue autonomy.
(D) The Mayor heads the Municipal Council, while a Chairperson heads the Municipal Corporation.
(E) Answer not known

31. Which of the following is an exclusive feature of the District Planning Committee (DPC) established under Article 243ZD?
(A) Drafting development plans solely for urban centers within a district
(B) Functioning as a judicial tribunal to settle rural boundary disputes
(C) Replacing the Zila Parishad within the existing three-tier structure
(D) Consolidating plans prepared by both Panchayats and Municipalities
(E) Answer not known

32. Consider the two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) heavily relied on the active participation of urban local bodies in Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): Urban local bodies are

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constitutionally responsible for solid waste management and public health sanitation under the Twelfth Schedule.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

33. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Missions/Schemes)
P. AMRUT
Q. Swachh Bharat Mission Urban
R. Smart Cities Mission
S. JNNURM
List II: (Primary Focus Areas)
I. Legacy urban renewal and infrastructure improvement
II. Water supply, sewerage, and green spaces
III. Technology-driven urban infrastructure
IV. Solid waste management and ODF status
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(E) Answer not known

34. Under the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Raj framework, which of the following best exemplifies an intermediate-level local body?
(A) Panchayat Union Council (Panchayat Samiti)
(B) Gram Sabha consisting of registered voters
(C) Zila Parishad at the district level
(D) District Planning Committee for coordination
(E) Answer not known

35. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the constitutional provisions for local governance:
(A) Part IX - Constitutional provisions for The Panchayats
(B) Part IXA - Constitutional provisions for The Municipalities
(C) Article 243S - Provisions for the constitution of Ward Committees
(D) Article 243Q - Gram Sabha powers
(E) Answer not known

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36. Consider the following statements about the Intermediate Panchayat:
I. It is generally constituted at the block or taluk level.
II. It exists in all states irrespective of the population size.
III. Its members are largely directly elected by the people.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) Only I
(D) Only III
(E) Answer not known

37. Select the correct sequential order of steps involved in standard e-governance implementation for property tax collection in urban local bodies:
(A) Payment processing, Citizen registration, Record generation, Audit verification
(B) Citizen registration, Record generation, Payment processing, Audit verification
(C) Record generation, Payment processing, Audit verification, Citizen registration
(D) Audit verification, Record generation, Citizen registration, Payment processing
(E) Answer not known

38. Which of the following arguments is least relevant when advocating for the centralisation of local government powers?
(A) Ensuring uniformity in the implementation of national schemes
(B) Maintaining strict macroeconomic fiscal discipline
(C) Overcoming the lack of technical capacity in remote rural local bodies
(D) Empowering grassroots citizens for hyper-local decision making
(E) Answer not known

39. Arrange the following bodies involved in urban governance in Tamil Nadu in descending order of their jurisdictional scope:
I. Municipal Council
II. Municipal Corporation
III. Town Panchayat

P. Zila Parishad
Q. Panchayat Samiti
R. Gram Panchayat
S. Gram Sabha

List II: (Definitions/Tiers)
I. Village level executive body
II. Assembly of all registered voters in the village
III. District level local body
IV. Intermediate/Block level local body

(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

54. Which of the following statements correctly describes the composition of a Ward Committee under Article 243S?
(A) It consists of all registered voters of the ward.
(B) It is appointed directly by the Chief Minister of the State.
(C) It functions exclusively as a judicial body to settle neighborhood disputes.
(D) It is constituted in municipalities having a population of three lakhs or more.
(E) Answer not known

55. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the constitutional articles and their descriptions:
(A) Article 243ZA - District Planning Committees
(B) Article 243B - Constitutional requirements for Panchayats
(C) Article 243P - Various definitions related to Municipalities
(D) Article 243E - Specified duration for all Panchayat bodies
(E) Answer not known

56. Consider the following statements regarding the 11th Schedule of the Constitution:
I. It contains 29 subjects assigned to Panchayats.
II. It was introduced by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.
III. It includes subjects like agriculture, rural housing, and primary education.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III
(E) Answer not known

57. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Greater Chennai Corporation:
(A) It is the oldest municipal corporation in India.
(B) It currently governs the entire Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA).
(C) It was established during the British era in 1688.
(D) It is governed by the provisions of the Chennai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919.
(E) Answer not known

58. Which of the following is an exception to the rule of mandatory reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes in Panchayats?
(A) Arunachal Pradesh
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Uttar Pradesh
(E) Answer not known

59. What is the most appropriate reason for the Ashok Mehta Committee's recommendation of a two-tier Panchayat Raj system?
(A) To abolish village panchayats and centralize all power at state level
(B) To enhance rural development through direct control of state bureaucrats
(C) Mandal Panchayats and Zila Parishad for better viability
(D) To ensure municipal corporations take over the administration of rural areas
(E) Answer not known

60. Consider the following statements about the Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA):
I. It is an elected urban local body.
II. It is responsible for the preparation of the Master Plan for the Chennai Metropolitan Area.
III. It functions as a para-statal agency under the state government.
IV. Its jurisdiction extends beyond the limits of

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2016 to increase women's reservation to 50 percent.
II. This 50 percent reservation applies only to Gram Panchayats and not to Urban Local Bodies.
III. The reservation includes the offices of the Chairpersons in the Panchayats.
IV. The primary goal is to ensure greater gender equity in grassroots governance.
V. Tamil Nadu is the only state in India to implement 50 percent reservation for women.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, III, IV and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II and V
(E) Answer not known

47. Select the correct sequence of constitutional amendment stages that led to the legal framework of modern local governance in India:
(A) 64th Amendment Bill (failed), 73rd Amendment Act, 74th Amendment Act
(B) 73rd Amendment Act, 64th Amendment Bill, 74th Amendment Act
(C) 74th Amendment Act, 73rd Amendment Act, 64th Amendment Bill
(D) 64th Amendment Bill (failed), 74th Amendment Act, 73rd Amendment Act
(E) Answer not known

48. In the context of the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Raj structure, which authority holds the power to audit the accounts of the village panchayats?
(A) The Local Fund Audit Department under the state government
(B) The Reserve Bank of India
(C) The State Finance Commission strictly directly audits them
(D) The State Election Commission
(E) Answer not known

49. Arrange the following legislative and policy milestones regarding local governance in chronological order:
I. Enactment of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act
II. Passing of the Montford Reforms
III. Enactment of the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Raj Act
IV. Ripon's Resolution
(A) IV, II, I, III
(B) II, IV, I, III
(C) IV, I, II, III
(D) II, I, IV, III
(E) Answer not known

50. Which of the following statements best defines the term 'Social Audit' in the context of MGNREGA and local governance?
(A) Community-government evaluation to ensure project accountability
(B) Financial audit conducted exclusively by Chartered Accountants for states
(C) Process where District Magistrates assess the social media of Panchayats
(D) Internal check conducted periodically by the Block Development Officer
(E) Answer not known

51. The Twelfth Schedule added by the 74th Amendment Act assigns how many functional items to the Municipalities?
(A) 29
(B) 12
(C) 24
(D) 18
(E) Answer not known

52. Consider the two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The JNNURM was a significant initiative that aimed to encourage reforms and fast-track planned development of identified cities.
Reason (R): Under JNNURM, funds were provided unconditionally without requiring state governments to undertake any institutional reforms.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

53. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Local Bodies)

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IV. Nagar Panchayat
(A) II, I, III, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) III, I, II, IV
(E) Answer not known

40. Consider the following statements regarding the devolution of funds to local bodies:
I. The 15th Finance Commission recommended grants for both urban and rural local bodies.
II. These grants are entirely unconditional and require no performance criteria.
III. The State Finance Commission determines the distribution of state revenues to local bodies.
IV. Local bodies in Tamil Nadu rely solely on Union government grants.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

41. From the historical evolution of local governance in India, what can be inferred about the Ripon Resolution of 1882?
(A) Seeking to establish complete Indian independence from the British rule
(B) Effort to provide political education through local boards
(C) Aiming to strictly centralise all financial powers under the Viceroy
(D) Being primarily designed to dissolve existing municipal corporations
(E) Answer not known

42. Consider the two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Gram Sabha acts as the foundation of the Panchayat Raj system in India.
Reason (R): The Gram Sabha is an executive body comprising the elected sarpanches of the entire district.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

43. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Committees)
P. Balwantray Mehta Committee
Q. Ashok Mehta Committee
R. G.V.K. Rao Committee
S. L.M. Singhvi Committee
List II: (Year of Formation/Submission)
I. 1978
II. 1985
III. 1986
IV. 1957
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

44. What is a primary disadvantage of overlap between para-statal bodies and urban local bodies in cities?
(A) Ensuring faster execution of highly technical and complex mega-projects
(B) Promoting financial transparency in the allocation of state resources
(C) Providing a unified command structure under the directly elected Mayor
(D) Fragmentation of accountability and poor urban service coordination
(E) Answer not known

45. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the composition of urban local bodies:
(A) Mayor - Appointed directly by the Governor of the state for a term
(B) Ward Committee - Consists only of the Members of the Legislative Assembly
(C) Nagar Panchayat - Transitional area from rural to urban
(D) Commissioner - Directly elected by the residents of the municipality
(E) Answer not known

46. Consider the following statements regarding the 50 percent reservation for women in local bodies in Tamil Nadu:
I. Tamil Nadu amended its Panchayat Act in

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the Greater Chennai Corporation.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

61. Applying the concept of fiscal federalism to local governance, which action would most effectively enhance the autonomy of urban local bodies?
(A) Increasing tied grants from the Union government.
(B) Transferring the power of property tax collection to the State Revenue Department.
(C) Broadening the local tax base and empowering local bodies to revise user charges.
(D) Abolishing the State Finance Commission.
(E) Answer not known

62. Consider the two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The State Election Commission is an independent body that is not subject to the direction of the Election Commission of India.
Reason (R): Article 243K vests the power of conducting local body elections exclusively in the State Election Commission.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

63. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Elements of Governance)
P. 73rd Amendment Act
Q. State Finance Commission
R. AMRUT Scheme
S. E-governance
List II: (Corresponding Impact)
I. Transparency in administrative functions
II. Grassroots rural democracy
III. Institutional framework for financial devolution
IV. Urban water supply and sewerage infrastructure
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

64. Under the 74th Amendment Act, how are urban areas classified to determine the type of urban local body to be constituted?
(A) Based on population, density, revenue, and non-agricultural employment
(B) Solely based on the physical size of the geographical area of a town
(C) Exclusively on the literacy rate and education level of the municipality
(D) Based entirely on recommendations made by the District Planning Committee
(E) Answer not known

65. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding urban local bodies:
(A) Chennai - Established as a Corporation in 1994
(B) Town Panchayats - Governed under Part IX exclusively
(C) Madurai - Functions as a Municipal Corporation
(D) Mayor - Serves as the executive head of the District Planning Committee
(E) Answer not known

66. Consider the following statements about the G.V.K. Rao Committee (1985):
I. It was appointed by the Planning Commission.
II. It concluded that development procedures were gradually being taken away from local bodies.
III. It coined the phrase “grass without roots” to describe the state of Panchayat Raj.
IV. It recommended the creation of the post of District Development Commissioner.
V. It recommended complete abolition of the Zila Parishad.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV

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(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

67. When comparing a Zila Parishad and a District Planning Committee (DPC), which of the following statements accurately highlights a key difference?
(A) Zila Parishad is an urban body, while DPC is a rural local body unit
(B) Zila Parishad exercises control over state finances and national grants
(C) Zila Parishad consists only of nominated members and appointed officials
(D) Zila Parishad executes rural development schemes, DPC consolidates rural-urban plans
(E) Answer not known

68. Which of the following is a primary feature of the Gram Panchayat in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Its President is always indirectly elected by the existing ward members
(B) Mandatory functions like providing street lights and drinking water
(C) It is the only local body tier that does not have any women's reservation
(D) It functions directly under the control of the Municipal Commissioner
(E) Answer not known

69. Which of the following is a clear example of a function assigned to urban local bodies under the Twelfth Schedule (Article 243W)?
(A) Maintenance of National Highways and central road networks
(B) Command and control of the State Police and security forces
(C) Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings
(D) Issuance of official passports and visas for international travel
(E) Answer not known

70. Which of the following factors is the least relevant when a State Finance Commission makes recommendations for the devolution of funds?
(A) Total population residing within the jurisdiction of the local bodies
(B) Total geographic area covered by the respective local body boundaries
(C) Internal revenue generation capacity of the individual local bodies
(D) Political affiliation of the ruling party in the state
(E) Answer not known

71. From the persistent problem of the '3Fs' (Funds, Functions, Functionaries) in local governance, one can infer that:
(A) State governments have been generally reluctant to fully devolve powers to local bodies.
(B) Constitutional amendments automatically guarantee absolute functional autonomy.
(C) Local bodies have excess financial resources but lack planning capabilities.
(D) The Union government restricts state legislatures from devolving powers.
(E) Answer not known

72. Consider the two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The AMRUT scheme focuses heavily on establishing infrastructure that ensures adequate robust sewerage networks and water supply.
Reason (R): AMRUT aims to enhance the amenity value of cities by creating and upgrading green spaces and parks.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

73. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Historical Reforms/Committees)
P. Ripon Resolution (1882)
Q. Royal Commission on Decentralisation (1907)
R. Montford Reforms (1919)
S. L.M. Singhvi Committee (1986)
List II: (Key Recommendations/Significance)
I. Transferred local self-government to elected Indian ministers
II. Stressed on village panchayats and local boards
III. Constitutional recognition of Panchayats

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IV. Magna Carta of Local Self Government
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

74. What is considered a significant advantage of holding regular State Election Commission-mandated elections for local bodies?
(A) Institutionalises decentralisation and ensures grassroots accountability
(B) Permanently prevents any form of state intervention in local issues
(C) Significantly reduces the financial burden on the state exchequer
(D) Completely eliminates the need for District Planning Committees
(E) Answer not known

75. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding functions of Gram Panchayat:
(A) Discretionary Function - Construction of village libraries
(B) Mandatory Function - Maintenance of village roads
(C) Mandatory Function - Regulating major ports
(D) Discretionary Function - Planting of trees along the roads
(E) Answer not known

76. Consider the following statements regarding the dissolution of Panchayats:
I. A Panchayat can be dissolved before its five-year term ends if prescribed by state law.
II. If a Panchayat is dissolved, elections must be held within six months of dissolution.
III. The newly elected Panchayat enjoys a full five-year term regardless of when it was dissolved.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) Only I
(D) Only II
(E) Answer not known

77. Which of the following constitutional articles specifically deals with the reservation of seats in Urban Local Bodies?
(A) Article 243D
(B) Article 243K
(C) Article 243T
(D) Article 243S
(E) Answer not known

78. By definition, what is a 'Nagar Panchayat' under the Part IXA of the Constitution?
(A) A rural area governed by the Zila Parishad
(B) An area in transition from a rural area to an urban area
(C) A large urban area with a population exceeding one million
(D) An exclusively industrial township administered directly by a corporation
(E) Answer not known

79. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act came into force on which of the following dates, now celebrated as National Panchayati Raj Day?
(A) 2nd October 1992
(B) 15th August 1993
(C) 26th January 1994
(D) 24th April 1993
(E) Answer not known

80. Consider the following statements regarding the role of women in the Panchayat Raj system:
I. Article 243D guarantees reservation for women.
II. Several states, including Tamil Nadu, have extended this reservation to 50 percent.
III. Women can only contest from unreserved constituencies if they forego the reserved ones.
IV. Reservation has improved the political representation of women at the grassroots.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

81. Which of the following statements correctly states a provision of the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Raj Act, 1994?

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and structured implementation of the modern panchayat raj system in India.

9. (B) Registered voters in the electoral rolls of the village Panchayat area
The Gram Sabha is the fundamental unit of the panchayat raj system, serving as a forum for direct democracy. It consists of all persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls for the village. This assembly allows citizens to participate in decision-making and ensures that the local executive remains accountable to the village community.

10. (C) II, III, I
The tiered structure of local governance is organized by administrative scale, ranging from the district level down to the village. The Zila Parishad operates at the highest level, followed by the intermediate block-level panchayat. The Gram Panchayat serves as the basic unit at the village level, completing the three-tier framework designed for effective rural decentralization.

11. (A) I, II, IV and V
The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Raj Act of 1994 was enacted to align state laws with the federal constitutional requirements for local governance. It institutionalized a three-tier system and created essential bodies like the State Election Commission and the State Finance Commission. These measures aimed to ensure regular elections and stable financial flows to support rural development initiatives.

12. (C) Lack of Funds, Functions, and Functionaries
Local governance in India faces significant challenges related to the delegation of power and resources, commonly summarized as the three-F problem. This encompasses the shortage of financial funds, the lack of clearly defined administrative functions, and the deficiency of trained personnel. Addressing these three areas is essential for making local bodies truly effective and autonomous in their operations.

13. (D) A is false but R is true.
The tenure for local government bodies is established at five years to ensure stability and planned development. While fresh elections must be conducted before this period expires, the law does allow for dissolution under specific state-mandated conditions. However, the claim that they cannot be dissolved earlier is inaccurate, as state legislatures retain the authority for such actions.

14. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Different urban bodies are constituted based on the specific characteristics and size of the settlement. Areas in transition from rural to urban require a Nagar Panchayat, while smaller and larger urban areas are managed by councils and corporations respectively. Ward committees provide a mechanism for closer citizen participation at the grassroots level within larger metropolitan and urban settings.

15. (B) The Constitution mandates all states to provide exactly 50 percent reservation for women in Panchayats.
The constitutional framework provides for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes based on their population ratios. Additionally, it mandates that at least one-third of seats be reserved for women. While many states have voluntarily increased this quota to fifty percent, there is no uniform constitutional requirement for all states to implement this specific percentage.

16. (D) Article 243W - Powers of District Planning Committees
The constitutional framework assigns specific responsibilities to local bodies through detailed schedules. While the eleventh schedule lists functions for rural institutions, the twelfth schedule outlines eighteen tasks for urban municipalities. Article 243W defines the powers and authority of these urban bodies. However, provisions regarding the constitution and functional scope of district planning committees are governed by a different article.

17. (D) Only III
The landmark seventy-third and seventy-fourth amendments were designed to deepen democracy by empowering marginalized sections of society. By mandating reservations for women, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes, these laws transformed the decision-making process into a more inclusive and participatory one. They ensured that previously underrepresented

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(B) Establishment of a three-tier Panchayat Raj system
(C) Establishment of State Finance Commissions
(D) Reservation of seats for SCs and STs
(E) Answer not known

88. Which of the following measure is most appropriate to ensure the effective functioning of the Gram Sabha?
(A) Restricting attendance only to the educated youth members of the village
(B) Holding regular meetings with prior notice and a mandatory quorum
(C) Permitting the Block Development Officer to veto decisions of the Sabha
(D) Merging the Gram Sabhas of an entire district into a single assembly unit
(E) Answer not known

89. Applying the principles of E-governance, which of the following is an expected outcome of digitizing citizen services in urban local bodies?
(A) Increasing red-tapism and administrative delays in project approvals
(B) Reducing corruption and enhancing transparent service delivery
(C) Eliminating the need for elected representatives in urban decision-making
(D) Decreasing revenue collection due to overly complex software systems
(E) Answer not known

90. In the classification of local governance issues, the '3F problem' refers to shortfalls in Funds, Functions, and Functionaries. Which of the following relates directly to 'Functionaries'?
(A) Shortage of technical staff like planners and engineers at local level
(B) Non-revision of property tax rates and other local levies by the body
(C) Lack of clear transfer of subjects listed under the Eleventh Schedule
(D) Delay in the release of State Finance Commission grants by the state
(E) Answer not known

91. When comparing the Balwantray Mehta Committee and the Ashok Mehta Committee, which fundamental structural difference stands out?
(A) Balwantray Mehta proposed a two-tier system, while Ashok Mehta proposed a three-tier system.
(B) Balwantray Mehta suggested constitutional status, while Ashok Mehta focused only on financial devolution.
(C) Balwantray Mehta proposed a three-tier system, while Ashok Mehta proposed a two-tier system.
(D) Balwantray Mehta opposed local elections, while Ashok Mehta supported direct elections.
(E) Answer not known

92. Consider the two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): E-governance initiatives in Tamil Nadu's local bodies have streamlined the payment of property and professional taxes.
Reason (R): Digital payment gateways and online portals minimize manual interface, thereby reducing instances of bribery and leakages.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

93. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Constitutional Articles)
P. Article 243E
Q. Article 243F
R. Article 243G
S. Article 243H
List II: (Focus Area)
I. Powers to impose taxes by, and Funds of, the Panchayats
II. Duration of Panchayats
III. Disqualifications for membership
IV. Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

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(A) It replaced the direct election of Gram Panchayat Presidents with indirect elections.
(B) It removed the provision of reservations for Scheduled Tribes in local bodies.
(C) It created a three-tier system consisting of Village, Block, and District Panchayats.
(D) It abolished the concept of Gram Sabha in the state.
(E) Answer not known

82. Consider the two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): District Planning Committees (DPCs) are an essential feature of decentralized planning as per the Constitution.
Reason (R): DPCs ensure that local needs from both rural and urban areas are integrated into a single district development plan.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

83. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Bodies)
P. State Election Commission
Q. Finance Commission of India
R. State Finance Commission
S. Local Fund Audit Department
List II: (Jurisdiction/Functions)
I. Audits the accounts of the local bodies in Tamil Nadu
II. Recommends measures to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement local bodies
III. Reviews the financial position of Panchayats in the State
IV. Conducts elections to Panchayats and Municipalities
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

84. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban):
(A) It aims to make cities completely Open Defecation Free (ODF).
(B) It is entirely funded and executed by the State Governments without Union assistance.
(C) It places emphasis on 100% scientific solid waste management.
(D) Tamil Nadu local bodies have participated actively in achieving ODF status under this mission.
(E) Answer not known

85. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding local body revenue sources:
(A) Professional Tax - Levied by the Union Government exclusively
(B) Toll Tax - Collected solely by the State Finance Commission
(C) Property Tax - A major own revenue source for urban local bodies
(D) Grants-in-aid - An example of a local body's non-tax own revenue
(E) Answer not known

86. Consider the following statements about the functioning of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Tamil Nadu:
I. The Mayor of the Municipal Corporation is indirectly elected in certain periods based on state amendments.
II. Town Panchayats act as a transitional tier between rural and urban spaces.
III. The Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) functions independently of the Greater Chennai Corporation.
IV. Smart Cities Mission projects in Tamil Nadu are executed through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs).
V. There are strictly only three municipal corporations functioning in Tamil Nadu.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II and V
(E) Answer not known

87. Which of the following is not a feature of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) Mandatory constitution of Ward Committees in rural areas

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ANSWERS

1. (B) I and III
The Balwantray Mehta Committee proposed a three-tier structure to decentralize power and enhance public participation in rural administration. While it suggested direct elections for the village level, it recommended that the district-level body should function in an advisory capacity rather than an executive one. This framework aimed to improve democratic efficiency across various levels.

2. (C) Establishing self-reliant, self-governing village republics
Mahatma Gandhi envisioned villages as autonomous entities capable of managing their own affairs without external interference. This concept of Gram Swaraj emphasizes local self-sufficiency and moral governance, where every village functions as a self-governing republic. It focuses on decentralizing political power to ensure that development is truly community-driven and sustainable for all residents.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The seventy-third constitutional amendment provided a formal legal framework for local self-government in India. This significant step was taken following the specific recommendations made by the L.M. Singhvi Committee in nineteen eighty-six. The committee had strongly advocated for the constitutional recognition of these institutions to ensure their protection and promote more effective grassroots democracy.

4. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Articles 243D, 243I, 243K, and 243ZD cover essential aspects of local governance. These provisions ensure equitable representation through seat reservations and oversee the financial health of local bodies via the State Finance Commission. Furthermore, they establish the framework for conducting fair elections and coordinating developmental planning across districts to achieve holistic and balanced regional growth.

5. (B) 1688
Established in sixteen eighty-eight, the Greater Chennai Corporation holds the distinction of being the first municipal body in India. This historical institution was modeled after the British administrative structure to manage urban affairs and public services in the region. Its long history reflects the evolution of urban governance and the development of metropolitan administration in India.

6. (C) G.V.K. Rao Committee - Revitalisation of Panchayat Raj
The G.V.K. Rao Committee was appointed in nineteen eighty-five to review administrative arrangements for rural development. It emphasized that local bodies had become weak and needed revitalization to function as effective units of self-government. The committee highlighted that the planning process should be decentralized, with the district-level body serving as the pivotal point for developmental administration.

7. (A) I, II and IV
The seventy-fourth constitutional amendment act introduced a new part to the constitution and established three distinct types of municipalities. It provided a comprehensive legal framework for urban governance, covering various administrative and financial aspects. While it introduced a dedicated schedule, that schedule is the twelfth, containing eighteen functional items specifically intended to empower urban local government bodies.

8. (A) Balwantray Mehta Committee, Ashok Mehta Committee, G.V.K. Rao Committee, L.M. Singhvi Committee
The evolution of local governance involved several key committees appointed at different times. Starting with the Balwantray Mehta Committee in nineteen fifty-seven, the process continued through the Ashok Mehta, G.V.K. Rao, and L.M. Singhvi committees. These groups provided various recommendations that eventually led to the constitutional recognition

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94. Which of the following is a distinguishing feature of the Smart Cities Mission when compared to earlier urban schemes like JNNURM?
(A) Focusing entirely on the development of rural-urban fringe areas
(B) Promoting Area-Based Development and using SPVs for implementation
(C) Relying solely on state government funding for all infrastructure
(D) Restricting all foreign direct investment in urban infrastructure
(E) Answer not known

95. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the constitutional history of local bodies:
(A) Lord Ripon - Father of Local Self-Government in India
(B) 73rd Amendment - Enacted during the Prime Ministership of P.V. Narasimha Rao
(C) Montford Reforms - Dyarchy introduced in provinces impacting local bodies
(D) G.V.K. Rao Committee - Recommended the Constitutional recognition of Panchayats
(E) Answer not known

96. Which of the following serves as a clear example of a 'Para-statal body' in urban governance?
(A) The Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB)
(B) The Municipal Council governing a specific urban town area
(C) The Gram Sabha assembly consisting of all registered village voters
(D) The District Planning Committee coordinating regional development plans
(E) Answer not known

97. In what year was the L.M. Singhvi Committee appointed by the Government of India to prepare a concept paper on the revitalisation of Panchayat Raj institutions?
(A) 1957
(B) 1978
(C) 1985
(D) 1986
(E) Answer not known

98. By definition, what does 'Devolution' mean in the context of local self-government in India?
(A) Statutory transfer of powers, functions, and resources to local bodies
(B) Absolute surrender of all sovereignty by the State Government to bodies
(C) The process of dissolving an elected local body before its term ends
(D) The centralisation of tax collection and management by the Union Government
(E) Answer not known

99. As per the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, what is the minimum age prescribed for a person to be chosen as a member of a Panchayat?
(A) 18 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 30 years
(E) Answer not known

100. Consider the following statements regarding the State Finance Commission (SFC):
I. It is constituted by the Governor of a State every five years.
II. It reviews the financial position of Panchayats and Municipalities.
III. It conducts elections to Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III
(E) Answer not known

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groups could take active leadership roles in the governance of their local communities.

18. (A) Mayo's Resolution, Ripon's Resolution, Royal Commission on Decentralisation, Montford Reforms
The development of local governance in India saw various policy shifts during the British period. It started with Lord Mayo's focus on administrative decentralization, followed by Lord Ripon's significant reforms. Later, the Royal Commission and the Montford reforms further shaped the structure of local boards and their financial powers, laying the groundwork for the modern local government system.

19. (A) Funds devolved from the 15th Central Finance Commission
Own revenue sources for local bodies consist of taxes and charges they are empowered to collect directly from residents. This includes property taxes, professional taxes, and various user charges for essential services. In contrast, funds received from national finance commissions are external transfers devolved from the central government, rather than revenue generated internally by the local municipality.

20. (A) III, II, I, IV
The social audit process ensures accountability by involving the local community in reviewing developmental projects. It begins with the presentation of records, followed by independent verification and a public discussion in the Gram Sabha. This structured sequence allows for the identification of discrepancies and enables the government to take corrective actions and recover any funds that were misused.

21. (B) I, III and IV
The State Election Commission is an independent authority created to manage the electoral processes for local self-government institutions. While the Governor appoints the Commissioner, the conditions of service cannot be altered to the individual's disadvantage during their tenure. This body is solely responsible for preparing electoral rolls and conducting elections for both rural panchayats and various urban municipalities.

22. (C) Driving economic growth and quality of life via infrastructure improvements
The Smart Cities Mission is designed to modernize urban areas by focusing on core infrastructure and digital solutions. It aims to create sustainable cities that provide a decent quality of life for citizens while fostering economic growth. By applying smart solutions to issues like transportation and energy, the mission helps in making urban environments more efficient and livable.

23. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
State Finance Commissions are established every five years by the Governor to evaluate the financial health of local government institutions. These commissions provide essential recommendations on how state revenues should be shared and distributed among various tiers of governance. This mechanism ensures that local bodies receive a predictable flow of funds, which is vital for maintaining public infrastructure.

24. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
Modern governance involves different strategies to manage public services and power distribution. While e-governance uses technology to improve transparency and service delivery, decentralization focuses on transferring authority to the grassroots level. Conversely, centralisation keeps power at the top, and para-statal bodies are specialized agencies created by the state to manage specific urban utilities and development tasks.

25. (B) The newly elected Panchayat will serve only for the remainder of the original term.
When a local body is dissolved prematurely, the legal framework ensures that the subsequent election is held to fill the vacancy for the remaining duration only. This prevents the disruption of the general five-year election cycle established for all local government institutions. The newly elected members serve the remainder of the original term to maintain administrative consistency and continuity.

26. (B) Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority - A para-statal body
Specialized agencies like the Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority are

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Singhvi committees contributed various insights. Their recommendations eventually led to the modern system that emphasizes constitutional status, regular elections, and effective financial devolution.

44. (D) Fragmentation of accountability and poor urban service coordination
The coexistence of para-statal bodies and elected local governments often leads to challenges in city management. While specialized agencies bring technical expertise, their independent functioning can fragment responsibility and make it difficult for citizens to hold anyone accountable. This lack of coordination frequently results in inefficiencies in urban service delivery and delays in the implementation of critical public infrastructure.

45. (C) Nagar Panchayat - Transitional area from rural to urban
The constitution provides for different types of urban local bodies based on the developmental state of an area. A Nagar Panchayat is specifically designed for regions that are transitioning from a rural to an urban character. This classification ensures that as a community grows and its needs change, the administrative structure evolves to provide the necessary urban services and infrastructure.

46. (C) I, III and IV
Tamil Nadu has taken progressive steps to enhance gender equity in local governance by increasing the reservation for women to fifty percent. This mandate applies to both rural and urban local bodies and includes leadership positions such as chairpersons. By ensuring equal representation, the state aims to empower women and encourage their active participation in the decision-making processes at grassroots.

47. (A) 64th Amendment Bill (failed), 73rd Amendment Act, 74th Amendment Act
The path to constitutionalizing local governance began with an initial attempt that did not succeed in the legislature. Following this, the seventy-third and seventy-fourth amendment acts were eventually passed, providing a permanent legal status to panchayats and municipalities. This sequence of events established a uniform framework for decentralized governance across the entire country, ensuring regular elections and structured empowerment.

48. (A) The Local Fund Audit Department under the state government
Ensuring financial accountability in local bodies requires a systematic and independent auditing process. In Tamil Nadu, the Local Fund Audit Department is responsible for examining the accounts of village panchayats and other local institutions. This oversight helps in maintaining transparency and ensuring that public funds are utilized correctly for the intended developmental purposes according to the established financial rules.

49. (A) IV, II, I, III
The history of local self-government in India is marked by several legislative milestones. It began with the Ripon Resolution in the late nineteenth century, followed by the Montford reforms. The process culminated in the landmark seventy-third constitutional amendment, which was then followed by specific state-level enactments like the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Raj Act to implement the new national framework.

50. (A) Community-government evaluation to ensure project accountability
A social audit is a participatory process where the community monitors and evaluates the implementation of government schemes like MGNREGA. It involves checking official records against the actual work performed on the ground to ensure transparency. By involving local residents in the auditing process, the system promotes accountability and helps in identifying any potential mismanagement or corruption in the use of funds.

51. (D) 18
The seventy-fourth constitutional amendment introduced a specific schedule that lists various functional responsibilities for urban municipalities. This list contains eighteen subjects, ranging from urban planning and land regulation to public health and waste management. By defining these areas, the constitution provides a clear mandate for urban local bodies to manage the diverse needs of their growing populations and metropolitan environments.

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known as a Panchayat Union, coordinates the activities of several village panchayats within a specific block. It plays a crucial role in planning and implementing developmental schemes that require a broader scope than a single village.

35. (D) Article 243Q - Gram Sabha powers
The constitution provides specific articles to define the structure and functions of various local government institutions. While parts of the constitution detail the rules for panchayats and municipalities, certain articles focus on definitions or the formation of ward committees. However, the powers of the village assembly are established by different provisions than those governing the constitution of municipal bodies.

36. (B) I and III
The intermediate tier of the panchayat system is generally established at the block or taluk level and consists of directly elected members. This body is mandatory in states with larger populations, providing a necessary layer for coordination and planning. It ensures that developmental programs are effectively managed and that local grievances are addressed at a level above the individual village panchayat.

37. (B) Citizen registration, Record generation, Payment processing, Audit verification
Digital tax collection follows a logical sequence to ensure efficiency and accuracy in local revenue management. The process begins with the registration of citizens, followed by the generation of detailed tax records. Once these steps are complete, payments are processed through secure gateways. Finally, audit verification is conducted to confirm that all transactions were handled correctly and transparently.

38. (D) Empowering grassroots citizens for hyper-local decision making
Centralization is often debated in the context of ensuring uniformity and maintaining fiscal discipline across a country. Proponents argue it helps in addressing technical gaps in smaller local bodies. However, this approach is fundamentally at odds with the goal of empowering grassroots citizens, as empowerment relies on the decentralization of power to allow for local decision-making and direct participation.

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39. (A) II, I, III, IV
Urban bodies are categorized according to their size and administrative importance, with corporations holding the widest jurisdiction. Municipal councils manage smaller cities, followed by town panchayats for areas in transition. This hierarchical arrangement ensures that the level of governance and resources matches the specific needs and population of each urban or semi-urban area, allowing for more effective local administration.

40. (C) I and III
The devolution of financial resources is guided by recommendations from both national and state-level commissions. These bodies assess the needs of local governments and suggest formulas for sharing revenues collected by the state. While certain grants depend on meeting performance targets, others are distributed to ensure that even remote areas have the necessary funds for basic public services and infrastructure.

41. (B) Effort to provide political education through local boards
The Ripon Resolution of eighteen eighty-two is often called the magna carta of local self-government in India. Its primary aim was not just administrative efficiency, but rather to provide a means of political and popular education for the Indian people. By establishing local boards with non-official members, it sought to involve citizens in managing their own local community affairs.

42. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Gram Sabha is considered the foundation of the panchayat raj system because it embodies the principle of direct democracy. It is a legislative body consisting of all registered voters in the village, rather than an executive group of officials. This assembly provides a platform for residents to discuss local issues, approve budgets, and monitor the performance of elected representatives.

43. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
Several committees were formed over the decades to refine the structure of local self-government in India. Starting with the Balwantray Mehta Committee in the late fifties, subsequent groups like the Ashok Mehta, G.V.K. Rao, and L.M.

established to handle specific technical and planning tasks that go beyond the scope of traditional municipal functions. Known as para-statal bodies, they operate under state control to manage large-scale urban development and infrastructure. This differentiates them from elected local bodies that are responsible for day-to-day administration and public services.

27. (A) I, II, III and V
Metropolitan Planning Committees are essential for coordinated development in large urban regions with high populations. These bodies consolidate plans from various municipalities and panchayats to create a comprehensive draft development plan for the entire area. The majority of their members are elected from within local bodies, ensuring that the final recommendations forwarded to the state government reflect local needs.

28. (B) Central Finance Commission, State Finance Commission, Zila Parishad, Gram Panchayat
Financial resources flow through a structured hierarchy from the national level down to individual villages. The Central Finance Commission suggests grants for states, which are then further allocated to local bodies based on recommendations from the State Finance Commission. These funds are distributed through district-level institutions before reaching the village panchayats, which utilize them for local development projects.

29. (D) As transitional urban local bodies for areas transitioning from rural to urban characteristics
Town Panchayats serve as a unique category of local government for areas that are no longer strictly rural but have not yet become fully urban. These transitional bodies manage settlements that are gaining urban characteristics, such as increased population density and non-agricultural employment. This classification ensures that such areas receive the appropriate level of administrative attention and public services.

30. (B) Municipal Corporations generally enjoy greater fiscal autonomy and administrative powers than Municipal Councils.
Larger urban centers are designated as corporations and are granted more significant powers and financial independence compared to smaller municipal councils. This higher status allows them to manage complex urban issues and larger budgets more effectively. The administrative structure of a corporation is designed to handle the extensive infrastructure and service requirements associated with highly populated and economically active metropolitan areas.

31. (D) Consolidating plans prepared by both Panchayats and Municipalities
District Planning Committees serve as vital links between rural and urban development by consolidating individual plans into a single cohesive document. This collaborative approach ensures that the needs of both panchayats and municipalities are addressed systematically. By integrating these various developmental goals, the committee facilitates a more holistic and efficient allocation of resources, which is essential for balanced regional growth.

32. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Swachh Bharat Mission relies on the functional capacity of municipalities to improve public health and hygiene. Under the constitutional framework, urban local bodies are specifically tasked with managing solid waste and maintaining sanitation. Their active participation is critical for achieving goals like eliminating open defecation and ensuring that cities remain clean, healthy, and sustainable environments for all residents.

33. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
Various national missions target specific urban challenges to improve the overall standard of living. While some programs focus on basic utilities like water supply and sewerage, others prioritize waste management and urban renewal. Technology-driven initiatives aim to modernize infrastructure, and legacy schemes provide the necessary funding for long-term improvements in older urban areas that require significant upgrades.

34. (A) Panchayat Union Council (Panchayat Samiti)
In the three-tier system of local governance, the intermediate level serves as a bridge between the village and the district. This body, often

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52. (C) A is true but R is false.
The JNNURM was a major national initiative designed to fast-track the development of cities through planned investments. However, the release of funds under this scheme was not unconditional; instead, it required state governments and urban bodies to implement specific institutional and financial reforms. This approach was intended to ensure that infrastructure development was accompanied by better governance and improved service delivery.

53. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The panchayat raj system is organized into different tiers and bodies to ensure effective rural administration. While the Zila Parishad operates at the district level, the Panchayat Samiti serves as the intermediate block-level unit. The Gram Panchayat functions as the executive body for the village, and the Gram Sabha represents the collective assembly of all registered voters in that community.

54. (D) It is constituted in municipalities having a population of three lakhs or more.
Ward committees are established in larger urban municipalities to bring governance closer to the people. The constitution mandates their formation in cities with a population of at least three lakhs. These committees provide a platform for local residents to participate in the management of their specific neighborhoods, ensuring that the municipality remains responsive to the needs of individual wards.

55. (A) Article 243ZA - District Planning Committees
The constitution includes several articles that define the roles and responsibilities of local government institutions. While some articles focus on the duration of bodies or the requirements for panchayats, others deal with electoral matters for municipalities. However, the specific provisions for district planning committees are governed by a different article than the one responsible for the state election commission.

56. (D) I, II and III
The eleventh schedule was added to the constitution to list the functional subjects assigned to rural local bodies. It includes twenty-nine items such as agriculture, education, and rural housing, providing a comprehensive mandate for developmental activities. This schedule was introduced as part of the seventy-third amendment, empowering panchayats to plan and implement programs for social justice and economic development.

57. (B) It currently governs the entire Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA).
The Greater Chennai Corporation is a historic institution with a long administrative legacy. While it manages the city itself, its jurisdiction is separate from the much larger Chennai Metropolitan Area, which is managed by a different planning authority. This distinction is important for understanding how urban planning and day-to-day administration are divided among different organizations in a major metropolitan region.

58. (A) Arunachal Pradesh
While the constitution generally mandates the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes in local bodies, there are specific exceptions based on demographic realities. In Arunachal Pradesh, this requirement does not apply because the state has no native Scheduled Caste population. This ensures that the legal framework for local governance remains relevant to the actual social composition of each individual state.

59. (C) Mandal Panchayats and Zila Parishad for better viability
The Ashok Mehta Committee suggested a two-tier system of local governance to ensure better administrative and economic viability. It proposed the creation of Zila Parishads at the district level and Mandal Panchayats for groups of villages. This structure was intended to consolidate resources and improve the implementation of rural development programs by focusing on larger, more sustainable units of administration.

60. (B) II, III and IV
The Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority is a specialized agency responsible for long-term urban planning and the creation of master plans. As a para-statal body, it operates under state control and its jurisdiction extends well beyond the limits of the city corporation. This allows it to coordinate development across the

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94. (B) Promoting Area-Based Development and using SPVs for implementation
The Smart Cities Mission introduces a modern approach to urban renewal by focusing on area-based development and technological integration. Unlike previous initiatives, it utilizes Special Purpose Vehicles to manage projects independently and efficiently. This strategy allows for more targeted improvements in infrastructure and service delivery. It aims to create sustainable urban centers that offer a higher quality of life through innovative digital solutions.

95. (D) G.V.K. Rao Committee - Recommended the Constitutional recognition of Panchayats
The history of local governance is marked by several significant milestones and individual contributions. While some leaders are celebrated for introducing early reforms, others oversaw the enactment of major constitutional changes. Different committees were formed to study the administrative arrangements for development. However, the specific recommendation for providing constitutional status to these local institutions is primarily associated with a different committee than the one mentioned.

96. (A) The Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB)
Para-statal bodies are specialized agencies established by the state to manage specific technical services within urban areas. Organizations like water supply and sewerage boards operate alongside elected local governments to provide essential utilities. While these bodies possess the technical expertise required for large-scale projects, their existence can sometimes lead to overlapping jurisdictions and challenges in maintaining clear accountability within the city governance structure.

97. (D) 1986
The L.M. Singhvi Committee was established in the mid-eighties to prepare a concept paper on revitalizing local self-government institutions. Its work was a crucial step toward modernizing the panchayat system, as it strongly recommended that these bodies be constitutionally recognized. This idea laid the groundwork for the future amendments that eventually provided a permanent and protected status for local democracy in India.

98. (A) Statutory transfer of powers, functions, and resources to local bodies
Devolution involves the statutory transfer of administrative and financial powers from a higher level of government to local institutions. This process is designed to empower grassroots bodies to make decisions that reflect the specific needs of their communities. By delegating functions and resources, the state ensures that local self-government becomes a reality, promoting participatory democracy and more responsive public service delivery.

99. (B) 21 years
Individuals wishing to contest elections for local bodies must meet the minimum age requirement of twenty-one years. This specific age threshold is lower than the twenty-five-year requirement for state legislatures or the national parliament. It aims to encourage younger citizens to participate in grassroots democracy and take active roles in the administrative development of their local communities through the panchayat raj system.

100. (A) I and II only
The State Finance Commission is constituted by the Governor every five years to review the financial position of Panchayats and Municipalities and recommend financial devolution. Conducting elections is the responsibility of the State Election Commission, not the State Finance Commission. Therefore, statements I and II are correct, while statement III is incorrect.

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69. (C) Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings
Municipalities are empowered to handle various urban development tasks as listed in the twelfth schedule of the constitution. This includes the regulation of land use and the supervision of building construction within city limits. These functions are vital for ensuring orderly urban growth and public safety. By managing local infrastructure and planning, urban bodies play a key role in modernizing cities.

70. (D) Political affiliation of the ruling party in the state
When recommending the distribution of funds, State Finance Commissions use objective criteria to ensure fairness and efficiency. They consider factors like the population and geographic area of the local bodies, as well as their internal capacity to generate revenue. Political factors are not relevant to this technical process, which aims to provide resources based on the actual needs and performance of each institution.

71. (A) State governments have been generally reluctant to fully devolve powers to local bodies.
The persistent challenges regarding funding, functions, and personnel suggest that decentralization has not been fully realized in practice. Despite constitutional mandates, state governments often hesitate to transfer complete control over resources and decision-making to local institutions. This reluctance hinders the ability of local bodies to function as truly autonomous units of self-government and limits their effectiveness in addressing community needs.

72. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The AMRUT mission focuses on enhancing the quality of urban life by improving core infrastructure such as water supply and sewerage networks. Additionally, it prioritizes the development of green spaces and parks to increase the amenity value of cities. While both objectives are essential parts of the mission, they address different aspects of urban well-being and environmental sustainability for residents.

73. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
The history of local self-government in India involved various reforms that gradually increased the participation of Indians in administration. From the Ripon Resolution's focus on popular education to the transfer of control under the Montford reforms, each step shaped the system. Later committees emphasized the importance of village panchayats and ultimately advocated for the constitutional status that these institutions enjoy today.

74. (A) Institutionalises decentralisation and ensures grassroots accountability
Regular elections are essential for maintaining a healthy democracy at the local level. They ensure that representatives remain accountable to their constituents and that the community has a voice in decision-making. By institutionalizing the electoral process through the State Election Commission, the system guarantees that power is periodically returned to the people, which is fundamental for effective and responsive local governance.

75. (C) Mandatory Function - Regulating major ports
Village panchayats have a specific set of duties that focus on local rural development and public services. While they are responsible for maintaining roads and can choose to build libraries or plant trees, their jurisdiction does not extend to major infrastructure like ports. Such large-scale regulatory functions are managed by the national government, as they involve broader economic and security concerns.

76. (A) I and II
State laws permit the dissolution of local bodies before their full term if they fail to perform their duties correctly. In such cases, the constitution mandates that elections be organized within a six-month window. The members chosen in these mid-term elections do not start a new five-year term but instead serve only the time left from the original five-year period.

77. (C) Article 243T
The constitution includes a specific article to ensure that marginalized groups and women are represented in urban local governance. This provision mandates the reservation of seats in municipalities based on population ratios for

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Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It also requires that a certain percentage of seats be reserved for women, promoting social justice and inclusive leadership in cities.

78. (B) An area in transition from a rural area to an urban area
A Nagar Panchayat is a special type of urban local body created for communities that are in the process of changing from rural villages to urban towns. These areas typically experience rising population density and a shift away from agriculture as the main economic activity. This classification allows the administration to provide the specific types of services required during this transitional phase.

79. (D) 24th April 1993
The landmark seventy-third constitutional amendment act became effective in late April nineteen ninety-three. This date is now commemorated annually to celebrate the formal establishment of the modern panchayat raj system across India. It represents a significant commitment to decentralizing power and providing a permanent legal framework for rural self-government, ensuring that local institutions have the authority to manage their own affairs.

80. (A) I, II and IV
Constitutional provisions have significantly increased the role of women in grassroots politics by mandating seat reservations. Many states have further enhanced this by requiring fifty percent of positions to be held by women. This policy has led to improved political representation and has empowered women to take active roles in local governance, ensuring that their perspectives are included in developmental decisions.

81. (C) It created a three-tier system consisting of Village, Block, and District Panchayats.
The Tamil Nadu enactment of nineteen ninety-four established a clear three-tier structure for rural governance in the state. This system includes panchayats at the village level, block level, and district level, ensuring that administration is decentralized effectively. This framework allows for better planning and implementation of developmental programs, with each tier having specific roles and responsibilities to serve the community.

82. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
District Planning Committees are essential for coordinated development because they bring together the plans of both rural and urban areas. By integrating these different needs into a single district-level document, the committee ensures that resources are allocated efficiently and that growth is balanced. This holistic approach is a key feature of decentralized planning, as mandated by the constitutional framework.

83. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
Different bodies are responsible for ensuring the smooth functioning and financial integrity of local government institutions. While some oversee elections, others recommend how national funds should be used to support states. State-level commissions review the financial health of local bodies, and dedicated audit departments examine accounts to maintain transparency. Together, these organizations provide the necessary oversight for effective local administration.

84. (B) It is entirely funded and executed by the State Governments without Union assistance.
The Swachh Bharat Mission is a collaborative national effort aimed at making cities cleaner and eliminating open defecation. While state governments and local bodies are responsible for the actual execution, the program receives significant support and funding from the central government. This partnership ensures that urban areas have the necessary resources to implement scientific waste management and maintain public health.

85. (C) Property Tax - A major own revenue source for urban local bodies
Property tax is a primary source of internal revenue for urban municipalities, allowing them to fund essential services and infrastructure projects. Unlike grants from higher levels of government, this tax is collected directly from local residents and businesses based on the value of their property. This steady flow of income is vital for maintaining the financial health and autonomy of urban administration.

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86. (A) I, II, III and IV
Urban governance in Tamil Nadu involves various tiers and specialized agencies to manage the needs of its residents. While some leaders may be indirectly elected, transitional bodies handle semi-urban areas. Planning authorities work across city boundaries to coordinate regional growth, and special vehicles are used for smart city projects. This complex structure is designed to provide efficient public services in a state with many urban centers.

87. (A) Mandatory constitution of Ward Committees in rural areas
The landmark constitutional amendment for rural governance introduced mandatory three-tier systems and created specialized commissions for finance and elections. It also secured representation for marginalized groups through specific seat reservations. However, the requirement for ward committees is a feature specifically designated for urban municipalities with larger populations rather than being a mandatory provision for the rural village-level panchayat system established under this law.

88. (B) Holding regular meetings with prior notice and a mandatory quorum
To ensure that the village assembly functions effectively as a forum for direct democracy, meetings must be held regularly and transparently. Providing prior notice and requiring a minimum attendance ensures that decisions are made with the participation of a representative group of citizens. This process encourages public debate and holds local leaders accountable, which is essential for the success of grassroots governance.

89. (B) Reducing corruption and enhancing transparent service delivery
The adoption of digital technologies in local governance is intended to make administrative processes more efficient and accessible for the public. By digitizing services, urban bodies can provide faster responses to citizen requests and reduce the reliance on manual paperwork. This shift not only enhances transparency but also plays a major role in curbing corruption by creating digital trails for all transactions.

90. (A) Shortage of technical staff like planners and engineers at local level
Effective local governance requires a combination of adequate funding, clear functional jurisdiction, and skilled personnel. The lack of trained officials, such as engineers and planners, severely hampers the ability of local bodies to execute complex infrastructure projects. Addressing this shortage of functionaries is crucial for ensuring that decentralized institutions can successfully fulfill their administrative and developmental responsibilities at the grassroots level.

91. (C) Balwantray Mehta proposed a three-tier system, while Ashok Mehta proposed a two-tier system.
A fundamental difference between the recommendations of these two committees lies in the number of administrative layers they proposed. The earlier committee suggested a three-tier structure to maximize public participation across various levels. In contrast, the later committee favored a two-tier system, believing it would be more viable and efficient for managing rural development programs by focusing on the district and mandal levels.

92. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Implementing digital platforms in local administration simplifies the process for citizens to fulfill their tax obligations. By providing online portals for property and professional tax payments, local bodies enhance efficiency and transparency. This technological shift reduces the need for physical interaction with officials, which effectively minimizes the potential for administrative leakages and ensures that public revenues are collected accurately and safely.

93. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Various constitutional articles define the operational framework for local bodies, covering aspects like their duration and the qualifications for membership. These provisions also outline the extensive powers and responsibilities given to panchayats to manage developmental tasks. Additionally, the constitution specifies the authority of these institutions to impose taxes and manage funds, ensuring they have the legal and financial means to function.

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entire metropolitan region, ensuring that growth is managed systematically and sustainably.

61. (C) Broadening the local tax base and empowering local bodies to revise user charges.
True autonomy for urban local bodies depends on their ability to generate their own financial resources. By broadening the tax base and having the power to adjust user charges for services like water and sanitation, these bodies can reduce their dependence on external grants. This fiscal independence allows them to prioritize local needs and manage their affairs more effectively and sustainably.

62. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The State Election Commission is an independent body established by the constitution to oversee local government elections. Unlike the national commission, which handles parliamentary and state assembly polls, this state-level body is solely responsible for rural and urban local elections. This independence ensures that the process of electing grassroots representatives remains separate from national politics and is managed locally.

63. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
Different aspects of governance contribute to the overall efficiency and transparency of local institutions. While constitutional amendments provide the legal basis for democracy, specialized commissions ensure financial devolution. Urban infrastructure missions focus on improving essential services like water supply, and the adoption of e-governance tools helps in making administrative functions more transparent and accessible to the general public.

64. (A) Based on population, density, revenue, and non-agricultural employment
The classification of urban areas for governance is based on several socio-economic factors. Authorities consider the total population, the density of residents, and the amount of revenue generated in the region. Additionally, the percentage of the workforce engaged in non-agricultural activities is a key factor. This comprehensive approach ensures that the administrative structure matches the specific urban characteristics of the area.

65. (C) Madurai - Functions as a Municipal Corporation
Major cities are designated as municipal corporations to manage their large populations and complex infrastructure. Madurai is a prominent example of such an urban body in Tamil Nadu, operating with a high degree of administrative and financial authority. This status allows the city to provide a wide range of public services and manage its development according to its specific urban needs.

66. (B) I, II, III and IV
The G.V.K. Rao Committee observed that the development process had become overly bureaucratic, leading to the weakening of local self-government institutions. It highlighted that panchayats had lost their roots and needed to be revitalized by making the Zila Parishad the primary body for planning and implementation. The committee also recommended creating a dedicated commissioner post to oversee development at the district level.

67. (D) Zila Parishad executes rural development schemes, DPC consolidates rural-urban plans
While the Zila Parishad is primarily an executive body for rural development at the district level, the District Planning Committee has a broader coordinating role. The committee's main task is to integrate the various plans prepared by both rural panchayats and urban municipalities into a single development document. This ensures that the overall growth of the district is managed in a balanced and holistic manner.

68. (B) Mandatory functions like providing street lights and drinking water
Village panchayats are tasked with several mandatory responsibilities to ensure the basic well-being of their residents. These essential functions include maintaining street lighting, providing safe drinking water, and managing local sanitation. By fulfilling these duties, the panchayat ensures that fundamental public services are available to all community members, which is critical for improving the quality of life in rural areas.

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CHAPTER 11
Federalism and Centre–State Relations

1. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can the Rajya Sabha pass a resolution empowering Parliament to make laws on a subject enumerated in the State List in the national interest?
(A) Article 248
(B) Article 249
(C) Article 250
(D) Article 252
(E) Answer not known

2. Consider the following statements regarding the unitary features of the Indian Constitution:
I. It provides for a strong Centre with residual powers vested in Parliament.
II. It establishes dual citizenship for the Union and the States.
III. It contains emergency provisions that can transform the federal structure into a unitary one.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

3. Regarding the nature of the Indian Constitution, consider the following assertion and reason statements:
Assertion (A): K.C. Wheare described the Indian Constitution as "quasi-federal".
Reason (R): The Indian Constitution establishes a federal system with a strong centralising tendency, operating as unitary during emergencies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. Match the following Articles of the Indian Constitution in List I with their respective provisions in List II:
List I: Article
P. Article 249
Q. Article 250
R. Article 252
S. Article 253
List II: Provision
I. Legislation to implement international agreements
II. Legislation during a National Emergency
III. Legislation on request by two or more states
IV. Legislation in the national interest based on a Rajya Sabha resolution
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

5. Which of the following best describes the concept of "Cooperative Federalism" in the Indian context?
(A) A collaborative approach between Centre and states to achieve common goals.
(B) A centralizing system where the Union dictates all policy execution without state consultation.
(C) A competitive market mechanism where states bid against each other for scarce central funding.
(D) A legal framework where residuary powers are exclusively utilized by individual state legislatures.
(E) Answer not known

6. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the Seventh Schedule lists and their original subject counts?
(A) Union List - 61 subjects
(B) State List - 100 subjects
(C) Residuary List - 47 subjects

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I. Adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-state rivers
II. Provisions with respect to an Inter-State Council
III. Control of the Union over States in certain cases
IV. Creation of All India Services
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

20. Which of the following defines the concept of "Asymmetric Federalism" in the Indian constitutional context?
(A) A system where all states have identical powers and representation in the upper house.
(B) A framework where the Centre treats all states equally in financial devolution without demographic weightage.
(C) Granting special powers to specific states to meet unique cultural or historical needs.
(D) A doctrine where the judiciary heavily favours the Centre in federal disputes.
(E) Answer not known

21. Which of the following pairs regarding Centre-State relations review commissions is correctly matched?
(A) Sarkaria Commission - Appointed in 1983
(B) Rajamannar Committee - Appointed by the Union Government
(C) Punchhi Commission - Appointed in 1990
(D) Venkatachaliah Commission - Exclusively for Inter-state water disputes
(E) Answer not known

22. Arrange the sequence of events required for the valid imposition and continuation of President's Rule under Article 356:
I. Parliament approves the proclamation by a simple majority within two months.
II. The President issues a proclamation assuming state functions.
III. The Governor sends a report detailing the breakdown of constitutional machinery.
IV. The President's Rule continues for six months from the date of parliamentary approval.
(A) III, II, I, IV
(B) II, III, I, IV
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) II, I, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

23. The constitutional mandate for the establishment of the Finance Commission to recommend the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the Union and the States is enshrined in:
(A) Article 268
(B) Article 280
(C) Article 275
(D) Article 282
(E) Answer not known

24. Identify the correct statement regarding Tamil Nadu's stance on the NEET controversy in the context of federalism.
(A) Tamil Nadu supports NEET as it strengthens the unitary nature of medical education.
(B) Tamil Nadu claims that medical education falls exclusively under the Union List, hence state laws cannot be passed.
(C) Tamil Nadu sought exemption from NEET, arguing state rights over Concurrent List subjects.
(D) The Supreme Court ruled that Article 254 does not apply to educational matters involving Tamil Nadu.
(E) Answer not known

25. Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog's role in Centre-State relations:
I. It was established to foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives.
II. It has the constitutional authority to allocate financial grants to the states, replacing the Finance Commission.
III. It involves state Chief Ministers directly in its Governing Council.
IV. It promotes competitive federalism by publishing indices ranking state performance.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) I and IV only
(E) Answer not known

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compelling reasons.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V only
(B) I, III, IV and V only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II and IV only
(E) Answer not known

14. Match the following inter-state water disputes in List I with the primarily involved states in List II:
List I: Inter-state water dispute
P. Cauvery Water Dispute
Q. Mullaperiyar Dam Dispute
R. Godavari Water Dispute
S. Mahadayi Water Dispute
List II: Involved states
I. Tamil Nadu and Kerala
II. Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
III. Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra
IV. Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

15. Which of the following is the correct procedural sequence for the Parliament to legislate on a State List subject under Article 249?
(A) Lok Sabha passes a resolution → Rajya Sabha approves it → President gives assent → Law is enacted
(B) State Legislatures request the Centre → Parliament passes the law → President gives assent
(C) Rajya Sabha passes a resolution with two-thirds majority of members present and voting.
(D) President issues an ordinance → Parliament ratifies it within six weeks → State legislatures approve it
(E) Answer not known

16. Article 256 of the Indian Constitution primarily obligates the State executive to:
(A) Relinquish its taxation powers to the Centre during an emergency.
(B) Accept the Central government's appointment of the Chief Minister.
(C) Ensure compliance with the laws made by the Parliament.
(D) Surrender all administrative control of local bodies to the Union Government.
(E) Answer not known

17. Consider the following statements regarding "Competitive Federalism" in India:
I. It encourages states to compete for investment and better economic performance through ease of doing business rankings.
II. It completely eliminates the role of the Centre in providing grants-in-aid to underdeveloped states.
III. NITI Aayog's various indices (like Health Index, Water Management Index) promote competitive federalism.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

18. Regarding the S.R. Bommai case, consider the following assertion and reason statements:
Assertion (A): The Supreme Court judgement in the S.R. Bommai case (1994) restricted the arbitrary dismissal of state governments under Article 356.
Reason (R): The Court mandated that the majority enjoyed by the Council of Ministers must be tested on the floor of the House.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

19. Match the following Articles related to Centre-State administrative relations in List I with their subject matter in List II:
List I: Article
P. Article 257
Q. Article 262
R. Article 263
S. Article 312
List II: Subject Matter

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(D) Concurrent List - 52 subjects
(E) Answer not known

7. Arrange the following events related to Centre-State relations in chronological order of their occurrence:
I. Appointment of the Sarkaria Commission
II. The Supreme Court judgement in the S.R. Bommai case
III. Appointment of the Punchhi Commission
IV. Formation of the GST Council
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

8. According to Article 248 of the Indian Constitution, the residuary powers of legislation are vested exclusively in the:
(A) State Legislatures
(B) President of India
(C) Parliament
(D) Inter-State Council
(E) Answer not known

9. Identify the correct statement regarding Article 254 of the Indian Constitution.
(A) It grants exclusive constitutional power to states to override Central laws on the Union List.
(B) It provides the formal mechanism for state legislatures to request the Centre to legislate.
(C) It mandates the complete abolition of the Concurrent List during a financial emergency.
(D) It addresses repugnancy between Central and State laws on Concurrent subjects, favoring Central law.
(E) Answer not known

10. Consider the following statements regarding All India Services (Article 312):
I. They serve both the Centre and the States.
II. The power to create a new All India Service vests exclusively with the Lok Sabha.
III. They are considered a unitary feature of the Indian Constitution.
IV. State governments have the absolute power to dismiss an IAS or IPS officer.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I and III only
(E) Answer not known

11. Regarding the 15th Finance Commission, consider the following assertion and reason statements:
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu expressed significant concerns regarding the Terms of Reference of the 15th Finance Commission.
Reason (R): The use of the 2011 census data for devolution was seen as penalising developed states like Tamil Nadu that had successfully controlled their population growth.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

12. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the GST Council in India.
(A) It is a constitutional body established under Article 279A.
(B) It takes decisions by a majority of three-fourths of weighted votes.
(C) It is considered a prime example of cooperative fiscal federalism.
(D) The Union Finance Minister acts as the Chairperson of the GST Council.
(E) Answer not known

13. Consider the following recommendations typically associated with the Sarkaria Commission regarding the Governor's office:
I. The Governor should be an eminent person from outside the state.
II. The Chief Minister of the state should be consulted before appointing the Governor.
III. The Governor should be a detached figure without deep political affiliations in the recent past.
IV. The Governor must belong to the ruling party at the Centre to ensure administrative harmony.
V. The Governor should have a secure term of five years, undisturbed except for highly

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26. Regarding All India Services (AIS), consider the following assertion and reason statements:
Assertion (A): State governments often express concerns over the functioning of All India Services (AIS).
Reason (R): Although AIS officers serve in state cadres, their ultimate disciplinary control lies with the Central government, which states view as a limitation on their administrative autonomy.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

27. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) in India.
(A) CSS are schemes implemented by state governments but largely funded by the Central government.
(B) The funding pattern for all Centrally Sponsored Schemes is strictly 100% borne by the Union Government for all states.
(C) States often complain that CSS infringe upon their autonomy by dictating priorities on State List subjects.
(D) Restructuring of CSS has been a continuous demand by states to ensure greater flexibility in resource allocation.
(E) Answer not known

28. Consider the following subjects:
I. Public Order
II. Police
III. Education
IV. Public Health and Sanitation
V. Forests
Which of the above subjects were originally and exclusively placed in the State List (List II)?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) I, II, IV and V only
(C) II, III and V only
(D) I, II and IV only
(E) Answer not known

29. Match the following financial mechanisms in List I with their constitutional provisions in List II:
List I: Financial Mechanism
P. Statutory Grants
Q. Discretionary Grants
R. Surcharges on certain duties and taxes for Union purposes
S. Taxes levied and collected by the Union but assigned to the States
List II: Article
I. Article 269
II. Article 271
III. Article 275
IV. Article 282
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

30. Which of the following shows the correct distribution of voting weightage in the GST Council?
(A) Central Government: 1/2; State Governments combined: 1/2
(B) Central Government: 2/3rd; State Governments combined: 1/3rd
(C) Central Government: 1/3rd; State Governments combined: 2/3rd
(D) Central Government: 1/4th; State Governments combined: 3/4th
(E) Answer not known

31. In which year was the Punchhi Commission set up by the Government of India to review Centre-State relations?
(A) 1983
(B) 1994
(C) 2011
(D) 2007
(E) Answer not known

32. Consider the following statements regarding the reservation of state bills for Presidential assent (Article 200/201):
I. The Governor has discretionary power to reserve certain state bills for the consideration of the President.
II. In recent times, Tamil Nadu has raised constitutional concerns regarding abnormal delays by the Governor in forwarding or assenting to state bills.
III. The President is bound to give assent to

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S. Integrated Judiciary

List II: Nature

I. Federal Feature
II. Unitary Feature
III. Federal Feature
IV. Unitary Feature

(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

45. Which of the following is the correct logical sequence for the creation of a new All India Service?
(A) The President issues an ordinance → The Lok Sabha approves → State Assemblies ratify
(B) Rajya Sabha passes a two-thirds majority resolution declaring the national interest.
(C) The Inter-State Council recommends → The Prime Minister approves → The UPSC conducts exams
(D) The State Legislatures pass a unanimous resolution → Parliament amends the Constitution
(E) Answer not known

46. At present, how many subjects are enumerated in the Concurrent List (List III) of the Seventh Schedule?
(A) 47
(B) 61
(C) 52
(D) 100
(E) Answer not known

47. Consider the following statements regarding the Inter-State Council (Article 263):
I. It is a permanent constitutional body that meets monthly to resolve state disputes.
II. It is chaired by the Prime Minister of India.
III. It can investigate and advise on disputes between states but its recommendations are advisory.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

48. Regarding Concurrent List subjects, consider the following assertion and reason statements:
Assertion (A): In case of a conflict between a Central law and a State law on a subject in the Concurrent List, the Central law generally prevails.
Reason (R): Article 254 contains a "repugnancy provision" which ensures the supremacy of Parliament's legislative power on concurrent subjects to maintain national uniformity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

49. Match the following Committees/Commissions in List I with their primary context in List II:

List I: Committee/Commission

P. Rajamannar Committee
Q. Anandpur Sahib Resolution
R. West Bengal Memorandum
S. Sarkaria Commission

List II: Context

I. Set up by the Union Government to comprehensively review Centre-State relations
II. Issued by the CPI(M) government suggesting constitutional amendments for greater state autonomy
III. Adopted by the Akali Dal demanding restriction of Centre's jurisdiction to defense, foreign affairs, etc.
IV. Appointed by the DMK government in Tamil Nadu to examine Centre-State relations

(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

50. What is the constitutional implication when Parliament legislates on a State List subject under Article 252?
(A) The law automatically applies to all states across the Indian Union.
(B) The state legislatures can independently amend or repeal the Central law at any time.
(C) It initiates a national emergency overriding

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assembly elections cannot be held.
(E) Answer not known

39. Identify the correct statement regarding the Mullaperiyar Dam dispute between Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
(A) The dam is located entirely in Tamil Nadu but operated by Kerala.
(B) Kerala houses the dam, but Tamil Nadu operates it under a long-term lease.
(C) The dispute strictly concerns hydroelectric power sharing, with no issues relating to dam safety.
(D) The Supreme Court of India ordered the immediate decommissioning of the dam in 2014.
(E) Answer not known

40. Consider the following statements regarding Tamil Nadu's demand for state autonomy:
I. The DMK government appointed the Rajamannar Committee in 1969 to examine Centre-State relations.
II. The Rajamannar Committee recommended the abolition of All India Services.
III. The state has consistently supported the expansion of the Concurrent List to ensure national uniformity.
IV. Tamil Nadu advocated for the transfer of residuary powers from the Centre to the States.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) I and IV only
(E) Answer not known

41. Regarding the legislative lists, consider the following assertion and reason statements:
Assertion (A): Education was shifted from the State List to the Concurrent List by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.
Reason (R): This shift allowed the Parliament to enact uniform central legislations like the National Medical Commission Act, leading to controversies like the NEET implementation in Tamil Nadu.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

42. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Cooperative and Competitive Federalism in India.
(A) Cooperative federalism mandates that the Centre must accept all demands raised by state governments.
(B) The creation of NITI Aayog was intended to foster both cooperative and competitive federalism.
(C) Competitive federalism often benefits industrially advanced states while historically backward states may struggle to attract investment without central support.
(D) The GST Council is fundamentally built on the principle of cooperative federalism.
(E) Answer not known

43. Consider the following statements regarding the S.R. Bommai case (1994) judgement:
I. It established that federalism is a basic feature of the Indian Constitution.
II. It ruled that the proclamation of President's Rule is subject to judicial review.
III. It stated that the Governor's subjective satisfaction for imposing Article 356 cannot be questioned in court under any circumstance.
IV. It made it mandatory to hold a floor test to determine the majority of a state government.
V. It prevented the Centre from dissolving the state legislative assembly before parliamentary approval of the proclamation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V only
(B) I, II, IV and V only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and V only
(E) Answer not known

44. Match the following features of the Indian Constitution in List I with their nature in List II:
List I: Feature of the Indian Constitution
P. Written Constitution
Q. Single Citizenship
R. Division of Powers

Court of Justice.
(E) Answer not known

86. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding institutional bodies and their establishment mechanism?
(A) Inter-State Council - Established by Parliamentary Statute
(B) GST Council - Established by a Supreme Court order
(C) Finance Commission - Established by the State Reorganisation Act
(D) NITI Aayog - Established by Executive Resolution
(E) Answer not known

87. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the exclusive legislative powers of the State Legislature.
(A) It has exclusive power to make laws for the state concerning matters enumerated in List II of the Seventh Schedule.
(B) This exclusive power remains completely untouched during a National Emergency.
(C) It can legislate on "Public Order" and "Police".
(D) Its laws on Concurrent subjects can be overridden by a Central law unless they receive Presidential assent.
(E) Answer not known

88. Identify the correct provision concerning Article 250 of the Constitution.
(A) Laws made by Parliament under this Article remain in force indefinitely even after the emergency ceases.
(B) Parliamentary laws under this Article expire six months after the emergency ends.
(C) It requires a prior resolution by the Rajya Sabha to activate.
(D) It only applies to financial emergencies.
(E) Answer not known

89. If a state enacts a law on a concurrent subject with the President's assent under Article 254(2), what is the constitutional status of this law if Parliament later enacts a new law on the same subject?
(A) The State law permanently prevails over any subsequent Parliamentary law.
(B) Parliament cannot enact a new law on that subject for that specific state.
(C) The state law is referred to the Supreme Court for validation.
(D) Parliament can still enact a law adding to, varying, or repealing the State law.
(E) Answer not known

90. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the Constitution of India?
(A) Article 312 - Establishment of NITI Aayog
(B) Article 248 - Residuary powers of legislation
(C) Article 262 - Adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-state rivers
(D) Article 280 - Finance Commission
(E) Answer not known

91. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the role and position of the Governor in the federal setup.
(A) The Governor is appointed by the President and holds office during his pleasure.
(B) The Governor acts exclusively as the administrative representative of the Union Government and is not a part of the State Legislature.
(C) The Supreme Court has ruled that the Governor's office is an independent constitutional office, not subordinate to the Central Government.
(D) Discretionary powers of the Governor have often been a source of conflict between the Centre and States.
(E) Answer not known

92. Which of the following taxes is exclusively levied and collected by the State governments under the constitutional division of taxation powers?
(A) Corporation Tax
(B) Taxes on agricultural income
(C) Customs Duties
(D) Taxes on income other than agricultural income
(E) Answer not known

93. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding State Autonomy demand documents?
(A) West Bengal Memorandum - Communist Party of India (Marxist) led government
(B) Anandpur Sahib Resolution - Tamil Nadu
(C) Rajamannar Committee Report - Punjab
(D) J&K Autonomy Report - Kerala

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all state legislative powers.
(D) The law applies only to states that specifically requested the legislation.
(E) Answer not known

51. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the composition of the GST Council?
(A) Union Representative - Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue or Finance
(B) Chairperson - Prime Minister of India
(C) Vice-Chairperson - Nominated by the President of India
(D) State Representation - Chief Ministers of all States
(E) Answer not known

52. Arrange the sequence of events involved when a state bill is reserved for the President's consideration under Article 201:
I. The Governor reserves the bill for the President.
II. The State Legislature passes the bill.
III. The President either assents to the bill, withholds assent, or directs the Governor to return the bill to the House.
IV. The House reconsiders the bill within six months if directed by the President.
(A) II, I, III, IV
(B) I, II, IV, III
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) I, IV, II, III
(E) Answer not known

53. The Finance Commission is constituted by the President of India under Article 280 at the expiration of every:
(A) Five years
(B) Three years
(C) Four years
(D) Six years
(E) Answer not known

54. Identify the correct statement regarding "Ayushman Bharat" in the context of Indian federalism.
(A) It is exclusively funded and implemented by the Central Government without any state involvement.
(B) It is a purely state-funded scheme that the Centre only monitors.
(C) It overrides the State List by shifting 'Public Health' completely to the Union List.
(D) It is a joint Centre-State initiative with costs typically shared 60:40.
(E) Answer not known

55. Consider the following centralising tendencies in Indian federalism often criticized by states:
I. Proliferation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) with strict conditionality.
II. Deployment of Central armed police forces in states without state consent.
III. The role of the Governor in reserving bills for Presidential assent.
IV. Complete state autonomy in the appointment of High Court judges.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and IV only
(C) IV only
(D) I and III only
(E) Answer not known

56. Regarding the fiscal relations between the Centre and the States, consider the following assertion and reason statements:
Assertion (A): The Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime has altered the fiscal relations between the Centre and the States.
Reason (R): It replaced multiple indirect taxes with a single tax, transferring the taxation power on these items to the GST Council where the Centre holds an effective veto.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

57. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the federal structure of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Written Constitution
(B) Supremacy of the Constitution
(C) Independent Judiciary
(D) Unicameral Central Legislature
(E) Answer not known

58. Consider the following criteria used by the 15th Finance Commission for horizontal devolution:

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I. Income Distance
II. Demographic Performance (based on Total Fertility Rate reduction)
III. Forest and Ecology
IV. Tax Effort
V. Population (1971 census)

Which of the above statement(s) incorrectly includes a criterion that was not used by the 15th Finance Commission?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, III, IV and V only
(D) I, II, III and V only
(E) Answer not known

59. Match the following Constitutional subjects in List I with their respective Lists in List II:
List I: Constitutional Subject
P. Defence
Q. Agriculture
R. Criminal Law
S. Cyber Laws
List II: List
I. State List
II. Concurrent List
III. Residuary Powers
IV. Union List
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

60. Arrange the following Articles of the Indian Constitution, as they appear in Part XI (Relations between the Union and the States), in correct numerical order:
I. Parliament's power to legislate on State List for two or more states (Art 252)
II. Parliament's power to legislate to implement international treaties (Art 253)
III. Residuary powers of legislation (Art 248)
IV. Inconsistency between laws made by Parliament and laws made by State Legislatures (Art 254)
(A) III, I, II, IV
(B) III, II, I, IV
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) IV, III, II, I
(E) Answer not known

61. Article 280 of the Indian Constitution mandates the formation of a Finance Commission. Who appoints the Chairman and members of the Finance Commission?
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Parliament
(D) Union Finance Minister
(E) Answer not known

62. Consider the following statements regarding the special provisions for certain states under Part XXI of the Constitution (Asymmetric Federalism):
I. Article 371 provides special provisions to accommodate the unique historical and cultural needs of states like Maharashtra and Gujarat.
II. Article 371A gives special protections regarding religious or social practices of the Nagas.
III. The special status of Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 is still fully operational without any modifications.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

63. Regarding the Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA), consider the following assertion and reason statements:
Assertion (A): The establishment of the Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) was aimed at ensuring the implementation of the Supreme Court's verdict on Cauvery water sharing.
Reason (R): The CWMA functions completely under the Tamil Nadu state government's control to regulate water release from Karnataka.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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64. Match the following landmark Supreme Court cases in List I with their primary relevance to Centre-State relations in List II:
List I: Supreme Court Case
P. S.R. Bommai vs Union of India
Q. State of Rajasthan vs Union of India
R. Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala
S. Kuldip Nayar vs Union of India
List II: Relevance
I. Established Basic Structure Doctrine, including federalism
II. Misuse of Article 356 and floor test mandate
III. Legality of mass dismissal of state governments in 1977
IV. Residency requirement for Rajya Sabha elections and federalism
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

65. Which of the following constitutional grants are provided to states under Article 275 of the Indian Constitution based on the recommendations of the Finance Commission?
(A) Discretionary Grants
(B) Statutory Grants
(C) Specific Purpose Grants by NITI Aayog
(D) Ex-gratia Grants
(E) Answer not known

66. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding Centre's administrative directions to states?
(A) Article 257 - Power to create Inter-State Council
(B) Article 258 - Adjudication of inter-state water disputes
(C) Article 262 - Entrusting Union functions to states
(D) Article 256 - Directions to ensure compliance with parliamentary laws
(E) Answer not known

67. Arrange the sequence of mechanisms a state can use if it opposes a policy decision taken by the GST Council:
I. Raising objections during the GST Council meetings.
II. Voting against the resolution, utilizing its individual voting share.
III. Approaching the Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal or Courts.
IV. Implementing the decision under constitutional obligation if passed by 3/4th majority.
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) I, II, IV, III
(C) II, I, III, IV
(D) I, IV, II, III
(E) Answer not known

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68. The original number of subjects in the Union List (List I) of the Seventh Schedule was 97. What is the current number of subjects in the Union List after various amendments?
(A) 61
(B) 66
(C) 100
(D) 97
(E) Answer not known

69. Identify the correct recommendation of the Punchhi Commission (2007) regarding the office of the Governor.
(A) Providing a fixed five-year tenure and a legislative impeachment process.
(B) Establishing a direct election for the office of Governor by the people.
(C) Abolishing the post of Governor to maximize state administrative freedom.
(D) Requiring that the Governor always belong to the state of their appointment.
(E) Answer not known

70. Consider the following statements regarding the consequences of a National Emergency (Article 352) on Centre-State relations:
I. The federal structure temporarily transforms into a unitary one.
II. The Parliament acquires the power to legislate on subjects mentioned in the State List.
III. The President can modify the constitutional distribution of revenues between the Centre and the States.
IV. The State Legislative Assemblies are automatically suspended or dissolved.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) IV only

(C) II and IV only
(D) I and III only
(E) Answer not known

71. Regarding the Governor's power to reserve bills, consider the following assertion and reason statements:
Assertion (A): The Governor's power to reserve state bills for the President's assent has led to friction between the Centre and States.
Reason (R): States like Tamil Nadu allege that abnormal delays in granting Presidential assent undermine state legislative autonomy and democratic processes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

72. Which of the following was NOT a recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission regarding Centre-State relations?
(A) Establishment of a permanent Inter-State Council under Article 263.
(B) Article 356 should be used very sparingly, as a matter of last resort.
(C) Abolition of the All India Services (IAS, IPS, IFS) to ensure complete state autonomy.
(D) The residuary powers of taxation should continue to remain with the Parliament.
(E) Answer not known

73. Consider the following issues that states often highlight as centralising tendencies in Indian federalism:
I. Imposition of rigid conditions in Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
II. Delay in the release of GST compensation cess to states.
III. Deployment of central investigating agencies (like CBI, ED) against state officials.
IV. Bypassing state governments to transfer funds directly to local bodies or beneficiaries.
V. The exclusive power of states to levy corporate tax.
Which of the above statement(s) accurately reflect state grievances?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) I, III, IV and V only
(C) II, III, IV and V only
(D) I, II and V only
(E) Answer not known

74. Match the following bodies in List I with their nature/constitutional status in List II:
List I: Body
P. Inter-State Council
Q. Zonal Councils
R. Finance Commission
S. NITI Aayog
List II: Nature
I. Constitutional Body under Article 280
II. Constitutional Body under Article 263
III. Extra-Constitutional / Executive Body
IV. Statutory Bodies established by the States Reorganisation Act
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

75. Which of the following correctly describes the application of Article 250 of the Indian Constitution?
(A) It empowers the President to declare a financial emergency, thereby suspending state budgets.
(B) Parliament can legislate on the State List during a Proclamation of Emergency.
(C) It allows the Inter-State Council to adjudicate boundary disputes between states.
(D) It transfers the power to appoint High Court judges entirely to the State Governor.
(E) Answer not known

76. In the context of competitive federalism promoted by NITI Aayog, which index evaluates states based on their performance in ensuring equitable access to healthcare?
(A) State Energy and Climate Index
(B) State Health Index
(C) Composite Water Management Index
(D) School Education Quality Index
(E) Answer not known

77. If a State Legislature passes a law on a subject in the Concurrent List that is repugnant to an

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earlier Central law on the same subject, how can the State law survive and be valid in that state?
(A) By being reserved for the consideration of the President and receiving his assent.
(B) By receiving a two-thirds majority in the State Legislative Assembly.
(C) By obtaining the prior recommendation of the Governor before introduction.
(D) The State law can never survive; it is automatically null and void ab initio.
(E) Answer not known

78. What is the composition of the Finance Commission as per Article 280 of the Constitution?
(A) A Chairman and three other members
(B) A Chairman, the Union Finance Minister, and three other members
(C) A Chairman and four other members
(D) A Chairman and five other members
(E) Answer not known

79. Which among the following items falls under the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule?
(A) Police
(B) Public Health and Sanitation
(C) Taxes on agricultural income
(D) Criminal Law and Procedure
(E) Answer not known

80. The concept where states compete with each other to attract investment, improve administrative efficiency, and rank higher on central indices is termed as:
(A) Fiscal Federalism
(B) Asymmetric Federalism
(C) Competitive Federalism
(D) Dual Federalism
(E) Answer not known

81. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the general funding pattern of Core Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for regular states (non-Special Category)?
(A) Centre 100% : State 0%
(B) Centre 60% : State 40%
(C) Centre 90% : State 10%
(D) Centre 50% : State 50%
(E) Answer not known

82. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the grants-in-aid given by the Union government to states in need of assistance, particularly for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes?
(A) Article 265
(B) Article 280
(C) Article 282
(D) Article 275
(E) Answer not known

83. Under Article 262, the Parliament has the power to provide for the adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-state rivers. Which act was passed by Parliament to execute this provision?
(A) River Boards Act, 1956
(B) Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956
(C) National Water Framework Act, 2016
(D) Both (A) and (B)
(E) Answer not known

84. Identify the correct statement reflecting Tamil Nadu's primary concern regarding the horizontal devolution formula of the 15th Finance Commission.
(A) Tamil Nadu argued that allocating a higher weightage to forest cover disadvantages the state.
(B) Tamil Nadu requested that 100% of the divisible pool be shared equally among all states regardless of population.
(C) Fear that using 2011 population data penalises successful demographic management.
(D) Tamil Nadu opposed the 'Income Distance' criterion completely, advocating for a uniform grant system.
(E) Answer not known

85. Applying the principles of Indian Federalism, if a state refuses to implement a law passed by the Parliament regarding an international treaty (Article 253), what is the most constitutional recourse for the Centre?
(A) Issue Article 256 directions; non-compliance may lead to Article 356 via 365.
(B) The Centre can immediately alter the state's boundaries without its consent.
(C) The Centre can invoke Article 356 directly without any warning.
(D) The Centre must appeal to the International

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any state bill reserved for his consideration within six months.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

33. Regarding the office of the Governor, consider the following assertion and reason statements:

Assertion (A): The role of the Governor has been a major friction point in Centre-State relations.

Reason (R): The Governor acts as the agent of the Centre, and partisan appointments have led to allegations of central interference in state governance.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

34. Match the following concepts of federalism in List I with their key characteristics in List II:

List I: Concept of Federalism

P. Cooperative Federalism
Q. Competitive Federalism
R. Asymmetric Federalism
S. Quasi-Federalism

List II: Key Characteristic

I. Special provisions for specific states to protect their identity
II. Strong central government with subsidiary federal features
III. States mutually collaborate with the Centre for national development
IV. States compete with each other to attract investments and improve rankings

(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

35. Applying the concept of "Residuary Powers", how does the Indian federal system contrast with the federal system of the United States?

(A) In India, residuary powers rest with the Centre (Parliament), whereas in the US, they are vested in the states.
(B) In India, residuary powers rest with the states, whereas in the US, they rest with the federal government.
(C) Both India and the US vest residuary powers exclusively in the central legislature.
(D) Neither India nor the US has a constitutional provision for residuary powers.
(E) Answer not known

36. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding inter-state water dispute tribunals and the year of their constitution?

(A) Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal - 1990
(B) Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal I - 1969
(C) Ravi and Beas Water Tribunal - 2005
(D) Mahanadi Water Disputes Tribunal - 2018
(E) Answer not known

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37. Arrange the procedural steps for the establishment and functioning of an Inter-State Council under Article 263:

I. Identification of the need to inquire into and advise upon inter-state disputes.
II. Issuance of a Presidential order establishing the Council.
III. Defining the nature of duties to be performed by the Council in the order.
IV. Deliberation by the Council on subjects of common interest to states and the Union.

(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

38. The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 introduced a safeguard for Article 356 by stating that President's Rule can be extended beyond one year only if a National Emergency is in operation and:

(A) The Supreme Court grants special permission for the state administrative extension.
(B) Two-thirds of the states ratify the extension of the emergency proclamation.
(C) The Inter-State Council passes a unanimous resolution regarding the current crisis.
(D) The Election Commission certifies that state

(E) Answer not known

94. Which of the following features represents a unitary bias (centralising tendency) in the Indian Constitution?
(A) Bicameralism at the Centre
(B) Division of powers into three lists
(C) Single citizenship
(D) Independent and integrated judiciary
(E) Answer not known

95. Which of the following initiatives is a prime example of Cooperative Federalism in practice?
(A) Unilateral imposition of President's Rule under Article 356.
(B) Deployment of Central Armed Police Forces during state elections against state wishes.
(C) Delaying the transfer of State's share of central taxes.
(D) Establishment of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council.
(E) Answer not known

96. Which of the following pairs of subject and its respective list is correctly matched?
(A) Defence - Concurrent List
(B) Forests - State List
(C) Education - Concurrent List
(D) Police - Union List
(E) Answer not known

97. Which among the following is a classic federal feature of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Flexibility of the Constitution regarding state boundaries
(B) Supremacy of the Constitution
(C) Appointment of the Governor by the Centre
(D) Emergency provisions
(E) Answer not known

98. Which of the following is NOT a component of the GST Council's composition?
(A) The Union Finance Minister
(B) The Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue
(C) The Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation nominated by each State Government
(D) The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(E) Answer not known

99. Which of the following is NOT considered a valid ground for the imposition of President's Rule (Article 356) according to the S.R. Bommai case guidelines?
(A) A massive defeat of the ruling state party in the general elections to the Lok Sabha.
(B) A hung assembly where no party is able to form a government.
(C) A constitutional breakdown where the state government acts subversively against the Constitution.
(D) Defeat of the government on the floor of the house and no alternative government can be formed.
(E) Answer not known

100. Comparing the federal structures of India and the United States, how do they differ fundamentally in their origin?
(A) Both are formed by a voluntary agreement among independent sovereign states.
(B) The Indian federation is formed by an agreement among princely states, whereas the US is a disintegration of a unitary state.
(C) The US formed by state agreement; the Indian federation did not result from such an agreement.
(D) Neither the US nor India allows dual citizenship.
(E) Answer not known

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it for the President's consideration under Article 201. The President may then grant assent, withhold it, or direct the Governor to return the bill to the House for reconsideration. If the bill is returned, the state legislature must reconsider it within six months from the direction.

53. (A) Five years
Under Article 280, the President of India is constitutionally required to appoint a Finance Commission every five years, or even earlier if deemed necessary. This regular constitution ensures that the financial relations between the Union and the states are periodically reviewed and adjusted based on changing economic conditions. The recommendations of the Commission play a vital role in determining state fiscal health.

54. (D) It is a joint Centre-State initiative with costs typically shared 60:40.
Ayushman Bharat is a major health initiative implemented through a partnership between the Central and State governments. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme where the costs are typically shared in a 60:40 ratio for most states. While the Centre provides the framework and significant funding, the actual implementation and delivery of healthcare services remain the primary responsibility of the individual state governments.

55. (C) IV only
High Court judges are appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor, not exclusively by the state government. This centralized appointment process is a unitary feature rather than a point of state autonomy. Conversely, the use of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, central police deployment, and the Governor's power to reserve bills are frequently cited state grievances.

56. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The implementation of the Goods and Services Tax has fundamentally transformed fiscal federalism by replacing numerous indirect taxes with a unified system. Taxation power over these items now rests with the GST Council, where decisions require a three-fourths majority. Since the Union government holds one-third of the weighted votes, it possesses an effective veto over any proposal, affecting state financial autonomy.

57. (D) Unicameral Central Legislature
A bicameral legislature, featuring a second chamber like the Rajya Sabha to represent the states, is a hallmark of a federal system. A unicameral central legislature is generally associated with unitary systems where there is no need for regional representation at the national level. India's federal structure includes a written constitution, its supremacy, and an independent judiciary to resolve inter-governmental disputes.

58. (B) II, III, IV and V only
The 15th Finance Commission introduced significant changes to the horizontal devolution formula by using 2011 census population data instead of 1971 data. It also incorporated criteria such as income distance, demographic performance based on fertility rate reduction, forest and ecology, and tax effort. The inclusion of 1971 population data as a primary criterion was discontinued, which was a major point of contention.

59. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
Legislative subjects are categorized into different lists under the Seventh Schedule. Defence is a matter of national importance and falls under the Union List. Agriculture is primarily a state responsibility and belongs to the State List. Criminal Law is a subject of shared jurisdiction in the Concurrent List. Cyber Laws, being a modern development not originally listed, fall under central residuary powers.

60. (A) III, I, II, IV
Part XI of the Constitution contains articles defining legislative and administrative relations between the Union and states. In numerical order, Article 248 establishes residuary powers, followed by Article 252 regarding legislation by consent of states. Article 253 provides for legislation to give effect to international agreements. Finally, Article 254 addresses inconsistencies between laws made by Parliament and those made by legislatures.

61. (A) President
The President of India is responsible for appointing the Chairman and the four other

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9. (D) It addresses repugnancy between Central and State laws on Concurrent subjects, favoring Central law.
Article 254 addresses situations where a state law and a central law conflict regarding subjects listed in the Concurrent List. In such cases of repugnancy, the law made by Parliament generally prevails, and the state law becomes void to the extent of the inconsistency. This ensures national uniformity and clarifies the hierarchy of legislative authority when both levels share jurisdiction.

10. (C) II and IV only
The Rajya Sabha, not the Lok Sabha, has the exclusive power to initiate the creation of new All India Services by passing a resolution. While officers serve state governments, the ultimate disciplinary authority, including the power to dismiss, rests with the Central government. These services are considered a unitary feature because they help the Union maintain administrative standards across different states.

11. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 15th Finance Commission used 2011 census data for determining the horizontal devolution of taxes among states. Developed states like Tamil Nadu argued that this approach penalizes those that successfully implemented population control measures since 1971. They contended that using recent demographic data reduces their share of resources despite their significant contributions to national economic growth and effective welfare programs.

12. (B) It takes decisions by a majority of three-fourths of weighted votes.
While the GST Council aims for consensus, its voting structure requires a majority of not less than three-fourths of weighted votes for decisions. The Union holds one-third weightage while states combined hold two-thirds. This means no decision can be passed without the Union's concurrence. The statement is technically incorrect as it fails to specify that this majority applies to members present and voting.

13. (A) I, II, III and V only
The Sarkaria Commission recommended that the Governor should be an eminent person from outside the state who is not deeply involved in local politics. It emphasized consulting the Chief Minister during the appointment process to ensure administrative harmony. Furthermore, the Commission suggested providing a secure five-year tenure, ensuring that the Governor remains a detached figure rather than an active political member.

14. (B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The Cauvery water dispute primarily involves Tamil Nadu and Karnataka regarding river sharing. The Mullaperiyar dam dispute is a long-standing conflict between Tamil Nadu and Kerala over dam safety and water levels. The Godavari dispute involves Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, and Odisha. The Mahadayi dispute involves Goa, Karnataka, and Maharashtra. These conflicts highlight the complexities of inter-state resource management.

15. (C) Rajya Sabha passes a resolution with two-thirds majority of members present and voting.
Under Article 249, the Rajya Sabha must pass a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. This resolution declares that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to a matter in the State List. Such a resolution remains in force for a period not exceeding one year.

16. (C) Ensure compliance with the laws made by the Parliament.
Article 256 of the Constitution imposes an obligation on every state to ensure that its executive power is exercised in compliance with the laws made by Parliament. The Union government is empowered to issue necessary directions to the states to ensure this compliance. This provision serves as a critical administrative link, maintaining the constitutional hierarchy and ensuring national policies are implemented uniformly.

17. (A) I and III only
Competitive federalism encourages states to improve their economic performance and administrative efficiency by competing for investments. NITI Aayog promotes this by publishing various performance-based indices, such as the Health Index and the Sustainable

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70. (B) IV only
During a National Emergency, the federal structure transforms into a unitary one, giving Parliament power to legislate on State List subjects. The President can also modify the distribution of revenues between the Union and the states. However, the State Legislative Assemblies are not automatically suspended or dissolved; they continue to function, although their legislative authority becomes subject to the overriding power of Parliament.

71. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Governor's power to reserve state bills for the President's assent has frequently caused friction between the Centre and the states. Critics, particularly in states like Tamil Nadu, argue that the absence of a constitutional timeframe for granting assent allows for indefinite delays. These delays are perceived as a means for the Centre to stall state legislation, undermining the democratic mandate.

72. (C) Abolition of the All India Services (IAS, IPS, IFS) to ensure complete state autonomy.
The Sarkaria Commission strongly supported the retention and strengthening of the All India Services, viewing them as essential for maintaining administrative standards and national unity. It did not recommend their abolition. Instead, the Commission emphasized that Article 356 should be used sparingly as a last resort and suggested establishing a permanent Inter-State Council to facilitate better coordination between governments.

73. (A) I, II, III and IV only
States frequently voice grievances regarding centralizing tendencies, such as the imposition of rigid conditions on Centrally Sponsored Schemes and delays in GST compensation. They also raise concerns about the deployment of central agencies against state officials and the direct transfer of funds to local bodies, bypassing state governments. These issues are seen as eroding the financial and administrative autonomy of states.

74. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
The Inter-State Council and the Finance Commission are constitutional bodies established under Articles 263 and 280, respectively. Zonal Councils are statutory bodies created by the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 to promote regional cooperation. NITI Aayog is an extra-constitutional executive body formed through a resolution of the Union Cabinet. This diversity of institutional frameworks reflects different constitutional and administrative approaches.

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75. (B) Parliament can legislate on the State List during a Proclamation of Emergency.
Article 250 empowers the Parliament to make laws for the whole or any part of India with respect to any matter in the State List while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation. This provision temporarily shifts legislative authority to the Centre to ensure a unified national response. Such laws remain in effect only for six months after the emergency proclamation ends.

76. (B) State Health Index
The State Health Index is a significant tool used by NITI Aayog to evaluate and rank states and Union Territories based on their performance in health outcomes and systems. This index promotes competitive federalism by encouraging states to improve their healthcare infrastructure and delivery. By providing comparative analysis, it helps identify best practices and areas requiring urgent attention for equitable access to healthcare.

77. (A) By being reserved for the consideration of the President and receiving his assent.
A state law on a Concurrent List subject that is repugnant to a central law can survive in that state if it receives the President's assent. Under Article 254(2), if the Governor reserves the bill for the President and assent is granted, the state law will prevail within that specific state despite the inconsistency. However, Parliament can later enact laws to amend it.

78. (C) A Chairman and four other members
According to Article 280 of the Constitution, the Finance Commission consists of a Chairman and four other members, all of whom are appointed by the President. The qualifications for these members and the manner of their selection are determined by the Parliament by law. This expert body is responsible for making critical recommendations on sharing financial resources between the Union and states.

26. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
All India Services officers occupy key administrative positions in state governments, yet their recruitment and ultimate disciplinary control remain with the Central government. States often argue that this dual control limits their administrative autonomy and leads to friction when there is political misalignment. This structure is intended to maintain high administrative standards and national integration across the various regions of India.

27. (B) The funding pattern for all Centrally Sponsored Schemes is strictly 100% borne by the Union Government for all states.
Centrally Sponsored Schemes are initiatives implemented by state governments but funded significantly by the Union. The funding pattern is generally shared, such as 60:40 for most states and 90:10 for North-Eastern states, rather than being 100% borne by the Centre in all cases. States often express concerns that these schemes impose rigid central priorities on subjects within their jurisdiction.

28. (D) I, II and IV only
Public Order, Police, and Public Health and Sanitation were originally placed exclusively in the State List under the Seventh Schedule. While Education and Forests were also initially in the State List, they were transferred to the Concurrent List by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976. This shift allows both the Union and the states to legislate on these matters.

29. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
Article 275 provides for statutory grants given to specific states in need of assistance. Article 282 allows for discretionary grants for any public purpose. Article 271 permits the Union to levy surcharges on certain taxes for its own purposes. Article 269 deals with taxes that are levied and collected by the Union but assigned entirely to the states, including inter-state trade.

30. (C) Central Government: 1/3rd; State Governments combined: 2/3rd
The GST Council's voting structure is designed to promote consensus while ensuring neither the Union nor states can act alone. The Central Government holds one-third of total weighted votes, while combined State Governments hold two-thirds weightage. Decisions require a three-fourths majority of weighted votes, meaning major changes necessitate cooperation between the Centre and a large majority of the various states.

31. (D) 2007
The Government of India appointed the Commission on Centre-State Relations, chaired by former Chief Justice Madan Mohan Punchhi, in 2007. This commission was tasked with examining the changing dynamics of the Indian polity and economy since the Sarkaria Commission's report. It provided extensive recommendations on issues such as the role of the Governor, Article 356, and internal security management.

32. (A) I and II only
The Governor has the discretionary power to reserve certain state bills for the consideration of the President, as provided under Article 200. In recent years, states like Tamil Nadu have raised concerns regarding the lack of a specific timeframe for the Governor or President to act on these bills. This delay is seen as a hindrance to the state mandate.

33. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Governor's role is often a source of tension in Centre-State relations because the position serves as a bridge between the two levels of government. Since the Governor is appointed by the President on the advice of the Union Cabinet, states often perceive them as agents of the Centre. Partisan actions or perceived interference frequently lead to allegations of undermining regional autonomy.

34. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Cooperative federalism involves the Centre and states working together on common goals. Competitive federalism encourages states to compete for rankings and investments through efficient governance. Asymmetric federalism provides special constitutional protections to specific states based on unique needs. Quasi-federalism describes a system that is federal in form but unitary in spirit, characterized by a strong central government with subsidiary features.

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35. (A) In India, residuary powers rest with the Centre (Parliament), whereas in the US, they are vested in the states.
In the Indian federal system, residuary powers, which are matters not mentioned in any of the three legislative lists, are vested exclusively in the Union Parliament. This contrasts sharply with the United States federation, where the Tenth Amendment reserves all powers not delegated to the federal government to the states. This difference highlights the stronger centralizing tendency embedded within the Indian Constitution.

36. (C) Ravi and Beas Water Tribunal - 2005
The Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal was constituted in 1986 to adjudicate the dispute over water sharing among Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal was established in 1990, while the first Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal dates back to 1969. The Mahanadi Water Disputes Tribunal was formed in 2018 to resolve conflicts between Chhattisgarh and Odisha regarding water usage.

37. (A) I, II, III, IV
The establishment of an Inter-State Council begins with identifying a need to investigate or advise upon disputes between states. The President then issues an order to establish the Council under Article 263. This order explicitly defines the nature of the duties the Council will perform. Once established, the Council serves as a forum for deliberation on subjects of common interest to states.

38. (D) The Election Commission certifies that state assembly elections cannot be held.
The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act introduced a check on the extension of President's Rule beyond one year. It stipulates that extension is only possible if a National Emergency is in operation. Additionally, the Election Commission must certify that difficulties exist in holding general elections to the Legislative Assembly concerned. This safeguard ensures that democratic processes are not suspended indefinitely without valid justification.

39. (B) Kerala houses the dam, but Tamil Nadu operates it under a long-term lease.
The Mullaperiyar dam is situated in Kerala, but it is operated and maintained by Tamil Nadu under a 999-year lease agreement signed during the British era. The dispute centers on the safety of the aging structure and the permissible water level. While Kerala expresses concern over potential failure, Tamil Nadu emphasizes its critical need for water for agricultural and irrigation purposes.

40. (A) I, II and IV only
Tamil Nadu has been a vocal proponent of state autonomy, appointing the Rajamannar Committee in 1969 to review federal relations. The committee recommended significant changes, including the abolition of All India Services and the transfer of residuary powers from the Centre to the states. These proposals reflect the state's desire to reduce central interference and secure greater legislative control over its affairs.

41. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 moved education from the State List to the Concurrent List, enabling the Union government to legislate on the subject. This shift allows the Parliament to establish uniform standards across the country, as seen with the National Medical Commission Act. However, this has led to significant friction in states like Tamil Nadu, which believe it undermines autonomy.

42. (A) Cooperative federalism mandates that the Centre must accept all demands raised by state governments.
Cooperative federalism does not mandate that the Central government must accept every demand raised by state governments. Instead, it emphasizes a collaborative framework where both levels of government work together through consultation and mutual agreement. While NITI Aayog and the GST Council promote this partnership, the Union still retains its constitutional powers and responsibilities, which may lead to disagreements with state priorities.

43. (B) I, II, IV and V only
The S.R. Bommai judgement established federalism as a basic feature of the Constitution and made the proclamation of President's Rule

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subject to judicial review. It mandated that a government's majority must be tested on the floor of the house. Additionally, the Court ruled that the state assembly cannot be dissolved until the proclamation is approved by Parliament, preventing irreversible central actions.

44. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
A written constitution and the division of powers between levels of government are fundamental federal features that ensure a clear legal framework. Conversely, single citizenship and an integrated judiciary are considered unitary features because they emphasize national unity and a uniform legal system across all states. These elements combine to create the unique "quasi-federal" structure characteristic of the Indian constitutional system.

45. (B) Rajya Sabha passes a two-thirds majority resolution declaring the national interest.
The creation of a new All India Service requires the Rajya Sabha to pass a resolution supported by at least two-thirds of the members present and voting. This resolution must state that the creation of such a service is necessary or expedient in the national interest. Once this resolution is passed, Parliament is empowered to enact the necessary legislation to establish the service.

46. (C) 52
At present, the Concurrent List, which is List III of the Seventh Schedule, contains fifty-two subjects. Both the Union Parliament and the State Legislatures have the authority to make laws on these matters. Initially, the list contained forty-seven subjects, but five items, including education and forests, were transferred from the State List to the Concurrent List via the 42nd Constitutional Amendment in 1976.

47. (B) II and III only
The Inter-State Council is established by the President under Article 263 to facilitate coordination between the Union and the states. It is chaired by the Prime Minister and includes Chief Ministers of all states. The Council can investigate and discuss subjects of common interest and make recommendations. However, its role is primarily advisory, and its suggestions are not legally binding on governments.

48. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 254 contains the repugnancy provision, which dictates that if a state law conflicts with a central law on a Concurrent List subject, the central law will prevail. This mechanism ensures that national uniformity is maintained in critical areas where both levels of government have legislative jurisdiction. The state law becomes void to the extent of its inconsistency with Parliament.

49. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
The Rajamannar Committee was appointed by the Tamil Nadu government to explore state autonomy. The Anandpur Sahib Resolution, adopted by the Akali Dal, demanded restricted central jurisdiction. The West Bengal Memorandum, issued by the CPI(M) government, suggested constitutional amendments for greater state powers. Finally, the Sarkaria Commission was established by the Union government to conduct a comprehensive review of all Centre-State relations.

50. (D) The law applies only to states that specifically requested the legislation.
When Parliament legislates on a State List subject under Article 252, the resulting law applies only to those states that passed resolutions requesting such central intervention. Other states can subsequently adopt the law by passing similar resolutions. Once enacted by Parliament, the law cannot be amended or repealed by the state legislatures; only Parliament has the authority to do so for them.

51. (A) Union Representative - Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue or Finance
The GST Council includes the Union Finance Minister as the Chairperson and the Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue or Finance as a member. Additionally, each state government nominates a minister in charge of finance or taxation to represent its interests. This composition ensures that both the central and state governments have a voice in the decision-making process regarding taxation.

52. (A) II, I, III, IV
The procedure begins when a State Legislature passes a bill and the Governor decides to reserve

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Development Goals Index. While this fosters growth through competition, the central government continues to play a vital role in providing financial assistance to backward states for balanced development.

18. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Supreme Court's ruling in the S.R. Bommai case significantly limited the arbitrary use of Article 356 to dismiss state governments. The Court established that the majority enjoyed by a Council of Ministers must be determined through a floor test in the legislative assembly. This landmark judgement strengthened federalism by making the proclamation of President's Rule subject to judicial review and safeguards.

19. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
Article 257 provides for the control of the Union over states in specific cases, including infrastructure maintenance. Article 262 deals with the adjudication of disputes relating to inter-state river waters. Article 263 allows the President to establish an Inter-State Council for coordination between levels of government. Article 312 empowers the Parliament to create new All India Services in the national interest.

20. (C) Granting special powers to specific states to meet unique cultural or historical needs.
Asymmetric federalism refers to a system where different constituent states possess varying degrees of powers and autonomy within a single federation. In the Indian context, this is reflected through special provisions for certain states to protect their unique cultural, social, or historical identities. These provisions, often found in Part XXI, allow the Union to address regional imbalances and specific requirements effectively.

21. (A) Sarkaria Commission - Appointed in 1983
The Sarkaria Commission was appointed by the Union Government in 1983 to review the existing arrangements between the Centre and states in all spheres. It provided comprehensive recommendations to strengthen federal cooperation. Other committees like the Rajamannar Committee were appointed by state governments, while the Punchhi Commission was established in 2007. The Venkatachaliah Commission focused on reviewing the working of the Constitution.

22. (A) III, II, I, IV
The process for imposing President's Rule typically begins with a report from the Governor indicating a breakdown of the constitutional machinery in a state. The President then issues a proclamation, which must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months by a simple majority. Once approved, the proclamation remains in effect for six months, unless extended further under specific conditions.

23. (B) Article 280
Article 280 of the Constitution mandates the President to constitute a Finance Commission every five years or earlier. Its primary duty is to recommend the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes between the Union and the states. Additionally, it suggests principles for grants-in-aid to states and measures to augment the consolidated funds of states for the benefit of local bodies.

24. (C) Tamil Nadu sought exemption from NEET, arguing state rights over Concurrent List subjects.
Tamil Nadu has consistently opposed the implementation of the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test for medical admissions. The state government argues that NEET undermines its authority over education, which is a subject on the Concurrent List. By seeking an exemption, Tamil Nadu aims to protect its unique admission system, which it believes is more equitable for students from rural and underprivileged backgrounds.

25. (B) I, III and IV only
NITI Aayog was established to replace the Planning Commission and foster cooperative federalism through a bottom-up approach. It includes Chief Ministers in its Governing Council, ensuring state participation in national policymaking. Furthermore, it promotes competitive federalism by ranking states on various indices. Unlike the former Planning Commission, NITI Aayog does not have the constitutional authority to allocate financial grants to states.

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members of the Finance Commission. This appointment is made every five years or earlier, as mandated by Article 280 of the Constitution. The Commission's primary role is to provide recommendations on the distribution of tax proceeds, serving as a critical mechanism for maintaining the financial balance in India.

62. (A) I and II only
Part XXI of the Indian Constitution contains special provisions to accommodate the unique needs of various states. Article 371 provides specific administrative arrangements for Maharashtra and Gujarat, while Article 371A offers protections for Naga religious and social practices. While Article 370 formerly granted special status to Jammu and Kashmir, it was significantly modified in 2019, making the claim of full operation incorrect.

63. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Cauvery Water Management Authority was established following a Supreme Court directive to ensure the fair implementation of the final verdict on river water sharing. It is a central body designed to regulate water distribution among the riparian states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, and Puducherry. Contrary to some perceptions, the Authority does not function under the control of any single state.

64. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
Landmark judicial pronouncements have shaped Indian federalism. The S.R. Bommai case restricted the misuse of Article 356, while the State of Rajasthan case dealt with the dismissal of state governments. The Kesavananda Bharati case established federalism as part of the basic structure. Kuldip Nayar's case addressed the federal nature of Rajya Sabha elections. Together, these judgements have reinforced constitutional safeguards.

65. (B) Statutory Grants
Statutory grants are provided to states under Article 275 of the Indian Constitution based on the specific recommendations made by the Finance Commission. These grants are charged to the Consolidated Fund of India and are intended to assist states that are in need of financial help. They serve as a vital tool for horizontal fiscal equalization, helping states meet developmental and administrative expenditures.

66. (D) Article 256 - Directions to ensure compliance with parliamentary laws
Article 256 stipulates that the executive power of every state must ensure compliance with laws made by the Parliament. This article empowers the Union to issue directions to states to ensure that central laws are properly implemented. Other articles, such as 262 and 263, deal with different aspects of inter-state relations, including the adjudication of water disputes and the Inter-State Council.

67. (B) I, II, IV, III
When a state opposes a GST Council decision, it first raises objections during meetings and then votes against the resolution using its weighted share. If the resolution is passed by a three-fourths majority, the state is constitutionally obligated to implement it. However, the state may still seek redressal by approaching the Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal or courts later on.

68. (C) 100
The Union List, which is List I of the Seventh Schedule, currently contains one hundred subjects on which the Parliament has exclusive legislative authority. Although the original Constitution listed ninety-seven subjects, subsequent amendments and the addition of new entries have increased this number. These subjects include matters of national importance such as defence, foreign affairs, banking, and communications, ensuring unified central control.

69. (A) Providing a fixed five-year tenure and a legislative impeachment process.
The Punchhi Commission recommended that Governors should be provided with a fixed five-year tenure to ensure their independence from political interference. It also proposed a legislative process for the impeachment of a Governor by the state legislature, similar to the process for the President. These measures were intended to prevent arbitrary removal of Governors and strengthen the stability of the state executive.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Article 249
Under Article 249 of the Constitution, the Rajya Sabha can empower Parliament to legislate on subjects in the State List if it passes a resolution by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting. This resolution remains in force for one year. It allows central intervention in state matters when it is deemed necessary in the national interest.

2. (A) I and III only
The Indian Constitution exhibits unitary features such as vesting residuary powers exclusively in the Parliament rather than the states. Additionally, the emergency provisions allow the federal system to transition into a unitary structure during times of crisis. Unlike typical federations, India provides for single citizenship, making the assertion about dual citizenship incorrect within the constitutional framework of the country.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
K.C. Wheare described the Indian Constitution as quasi-federal because it combines federal principles with a strong centralizing character. The system establishes a division of powers but includes features that allow the Union government to exert significant control. During emergencies, the structure can shift toward a unitary form, justifying the description of a federal system possessing a distinctly strong centralizing tendency.

4. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
Article 249 empowers Parliament to legislate on State List subjects based on a Rajya Sabha resolution. Article 250 grants this power during a National Emergency. Article 252 allows legislation when requested by two or more states. Finally, Article 253 enables Parliament to make laws for implementing international agreements. These provisions illustrate the constitutional mechanisms allowing central legislative intervention in state domains.

5. (A) A collaborative approach between Centre and states to achieve common goals.
Cooperative federalism describes a relationship where the central and state governments work together collaboratively to achieve common national goals. This concept emphasizes mutual dependence and joint action rather than a rigid hierarchy or competition. It involves consultative processes and shared responsibilities in policymaking and implementation to ensure that development initiatives are effectively executed across the diverse regions.

6. (D) Concurrent List - 52 subjects
The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution divides legislative powers into three lists. Originally, the Union List contained ninety-seven subjects, the State List had sixty-six, and the Concurrent List had forty-seven. Following various constitutional amendments, the Concurrent List now contains fifty-two subjects. These counts reflect the evolving nature of legislative authority and the distribution of governance responsibilities between the Union and states.

7. (A) I, II, III, IV
The Sarkaria Commission was appointed in 1983 to review Centre-State relations, followed by the landmark S.R. Bommai judgement in 1994 regarding Article 356. The Punchhi Commission was later established in 2007 to look into newer challenges in federalism. Finally, the GST Council was formed in 2016 following the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, marking a major shift in fiscal federalism.

8. (C) Parliament
Article 248 provides that Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List. This includes the power to impose taxes not mentioned in either of those lists. By vesting residuary powers in the Union Parliament rather than state legislatures, the Constitution demonstrates a clear centralizing tendency in governance.

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79. (D) Criminal Law and Procedure
Criminal Law and Procedure is an entry in the Concurrent List, allowing both the Union Parliament and state legislatures to enact relevant laws. This shared jurisdiction ensures national uniformity in criminal justice while permitting states to make local modifications. In contrast, subjects like Police, Public Health and Sanitation, and Taxes on agricultural income are exclusively within the legislative domain of states.

80. (C) Competitive Federalism
Competitive federalism is a concept where states compete with each other to attract private investment, improve ease of doing business, and enhance administrative efficiency. This competition is often driven by rankings and indices published by central bodies like NITI Aayog. While it fosters innovation and economic growth, it also highlights regional disparities, as states with better infrastructure often find it easier.

81. (B) Centre 60% : State 40%
Centrally Sponsored Schemes are funded through a shared arrangement between the Union and the states. For regular states, the general funding pattern for core schemes is sixty percent from the Centre and forty percent from the state. For North-Eastern and Himalayan states, the ratio is typically ninety percent from the Centre and ten percent from the state. This reflects collaborative implementation.

82. (D) Article 275
Article 275 provides for the payment of grants-in-aid from the Consolidated Fund of India to states that the Parliament determines to be in need of assistance. Specific provisions also mandate grants for schemes aimed at promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes or improving the administration of Scheduled Areas. These statutory grants are essential for addressing regional imbalances and supporting specific developmental needs.

83. (D) Both (A) and (B)
To implement the provisions of Article 262, the Parliament enacted both the River Boards Act and the Inter-State Water Disputes Act in 1956. The River Boards Act provides for establishing boards to regulate inter-state rivers. The Inter-State Water Disputes Act empowers the Centre to constitute tribunals for the adjudication of disputes between states regarding the use, distribution, or control of river waters.

84. (C) Fear that using 2011 population data penalises successful demographic management.
Tamil Nadu's primary concern with the 15th Finance Commission's horizontal devolution formula was the use of 2011 census population data. The state argued that this approach penalizes those states that successfully controlled their population growth since 1971. They contended that their progress in demographic management should not result in a reduced share of tax revenues, as this undermines national family welfare goals.

85. (A) Issue Article 256 directions; non-compliance may lead to Article 356 via 365.
If a state fails to comply with a central law passed under Article 253 for implementing an international treaty, the Centre can invoke Article 256 to issue mandatory directions. If the state refuses to follow these directions, the Union can then invoke Article 365. This allows the President to deem that the state government cannot be carried on according to the Constitution.

86. (D) NITI Aayog - Established by Executive Resolution
NITI Aayog is an extra-constitutional body established through an executive resolution of the Union Cabinet in 2015. This distinguishes it from constitutional bodies like the Inter-State Council, the GST Council, and the Finance Commission, which are explicitly provided for in the text of the Constitution. NITI Aayog plays a central role in shaping the national development agenda and fostering federal cooperation.

87. (B) This exclusive power remains completely untouched during a National Emergency.
The exclusive legislative power of the state over List II subjects is significantly curtailed during a National Emergency. Under Article 250, Parliament gains the power to legislate on any subject in the State List for the entire country or any part of it. While the state legislatures are not dissolved, their laws become subordinate to central legislation, and the federal distribution is suspended.

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List I: (Forms)
P. Form 6
Q. Form 6A
R. Form 7
S. Form 8
List II: (Purposes)
I. Application for deletion of name from electoral roll
II. Application for shifting of residence or correction of entries
III. Application for inclusion of name for first-time voters
IV. Application for inclusion of name by an overseas Indian elector
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

14. Which of the following pairs of election officials and their role is incorrectly matched?
(A) Returning Officer - Manages a polling station on election day
(B) Chief Electoral Officer - Supervises all election work within a specific State
(C) District Election Officer - Coordinates all election work at the district level
(D) Electoral Registration Officer - Prepares and revises the local electoral rolls
(E) Answer not known

15. The transformation of the Election Commission of India into a highly proactive institution, specifically known for the strict enforcement of the Model Code of Conduct, is primarily attributed to which Chief Election Commissioner?
(A) Sukumar Sen
(B) J.M. Lyngdoh
(C) T.N. Seshan
(D) Sunil Arora
(E) Answer not known

16. In the context of anti-defection under the Tenth Schedule, which scenario does not result in the disqualification of an elected member?
(A) A nominated member officially joins a political party six months after taking their seat.
(B) An independent elected member decides to join any recognized political party.
(C) A member voluntarily chooses to give up the membership of their political party.
(D) A party merger agreed upon by at least two-thirds of its legislative members.
(E) Answer not known

17. Consider the following statements regarding the functions of the Election Commission of India:
I. It determines the territorial areas of electoral constituencies throughout the country based on the Delimitation Commission Act.
II. It registers political parties for the purpose of elections and grants them national or state party status.
III. It conducts elections to the offices of the President and Vice-President of India.
IV. It advises the President on matters relating to the disqualification of members of Parliament.
V. It supervises the elections to municipalities and panchayats in the states.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and III
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

18. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The introduction of VVPAT machines has enhanced the transparency of the electronic voting process.
Reason (R): The VVPAT allows the voter to collect the printed slip and take it home as a proof of voting.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

19. What does the term "Hung Parliament" specifically refer to in the post-election scenario?
(A) A situation where the general election is postponed due to a national emergency.
(B) A parliament that is dissolved prematurely by the President before its first sitting.

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moved to the Concurrent List, reflecting shared responsibility.

97. (B) Supremacy of the Constitution
The supremacy of the Constitution is a classic federal feature because it ensures that all levels of government derive their power from and are bound by the same fundamental law. This prevents either the Centre or the states from unilaterally altering the distribution of powers. Other features mentioned, such as emergency provisions or the central appointment of Governors, are viewed as unitary elements.

98. (D) The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
The GST Council is composed of political representatives from the Union and state governments, specifically the Union Finance Minister, the Union Minister of State for Finance, and the finance or taxation ministers from each state. The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India is not a member of this council. This structure ensures the body remains a forum for inter-governmental negotiation.

99. (A) A massive defeat of the ruling state party in the general elections to the Lok Sabha.
According to the guidelines set in the S.R. Bommai case, a massive defeat of the ruling state party in Lok Sabha elections is not a valid ground for imposing President's Rule. Valid grounds include a hung assembly where no government can be formed, a total breakdown of law and order, or acts that subvert the Constitution. These restrictions prevent the arbitrary dismissal.

100. (C) The US formed by state agreement; the Indian federation did not result from such an agreement.
The fundamental difference in origin is that the United States federation was formed through a voluntary agreement among independent, sovereign states seeking to create a stronger union. In contrast, the Indian federation did not result from such an agreement; rather, it was established by the Constitution as an indestructible union of states. Consequently, Indian states do not have the right to secede.

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machinery from the national level down to the polling station level?
(A) ECI → District Election Officer → Chief Electoral Officer → Returning Officer → Presiding Officer
(B) ECI → Chief Electoral Officer → District Election Officer → Returning Officer → Presiding Officer
(C) Chief Electoral Officer → ECI → Returning Officer → District Election Officer → Presiding Officer
(D) ECI → Chief Electoral Officer → Returning Officer → District Election Officer → Presiding Officer
(E) Answer not known

28. Consider the following statements regarding the Model Code of Conduct (MCC):
I. It restricts ministers from combining their official visits with electioneering work.
II. It prohibits the ruling party from monopolizing public places for election meetings.
III. It permits the announcement of new financial grants by the government after elections are announced.
IV. It ensures that the ruling party does not use government transport for election campaigns.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

29. What is the precise definition of an Electoral Roll in the context of Indian elections?
(A) A list of all candidates contesting the election in a specific constituency.
(B) A register of all eligible voters residing in a specific constituency.
(C) A document recording the final vote counts compiled by the Returning Officer.
(D) A roster of all the polling stations set up for a general election.
(E) Answer not known

30. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the 'None of the Above' (NOTA) option?
(A) If NOTA receives the highest number of votes, the election is countermanded and a fresh election is called.
(B) It was introduced in Indian elections following a Supreme Court judgment in 2013.
(C) It allows voters to express their dissatisfaction with all contesting candidates without compromising vote secrecy.
(D) It does not structurally change the outcome, as the candidate with the highest valid votes is declared the winner regardless of NOTA.
(E) Answer not known

31. Under what circumstance does a 'By-election' generally take place in a parliamentary democracy?
(A) When the ruling party loses a formal vote of confidence in the house.
(B) When a hung parliament is declared immediately after a general election.
(C) When a seat falls vacant due to death, resignation, or disqualification.
(D) When the state assembly completes its full five-year constitutional term.
(E) Answer not known

32. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu has historically witnessed a consistently high voter turnout during Legislative Assembly elections.
Reason (R): High political mobilization, welfare-centric competitive politics by dominant Dravidian parties, and strong grassroots connectivity contribute to this phenomenon.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

33. Match the following landmark interventions/ reforms (List I) with their related domains (List II):
List I: (Interventions)
P. Introduction of Electoral Bonds
Q. 61st Constitutional Amendment
R. 10th Schedule

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(C) By-election - Election held when the legislature is dissolved before its full term
(D) Mid-term Election - Election held regularly after the completion of the five-year term
(E) Answer not known

7. Which of the following represents the correct sequential order of the electoral process in India?
(A) Announcement of schedule, Filing of nominations, Scrutiny, Withdrawal, Campaigning
(B) Filing of nominations, Announcement of schedule, Withdrawal, Scrutiny, Campaigning
(C) Announcement of schedule, Scrutiny, Filing of nominations, Campaigning, Withdrawal
(D) Filing of nominations, Scrutiny, Announcement of schedule, Withdrawal, Campaigning
(E) Answer not known

8. Arrange the following electoral milestones in India in correct chronological order:
1. Introduction of Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)
2. Reduction of voting age to 18 years
3. Introduction of Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) on an experimental basis
4. Introduction of NOTA option

(A) 3, 2, 4, 1
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1
(E) Answer not known

9. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the composition of the Election Commission of India?
(A) It has always functioned as a multi-member body since the commencement of the Constitution.
(B) It functions as a single-member body only during the General Elections.
(C) It was made a permanent multi-member body comprising a CEC and two ECs in 1993.
(D) The Constitution fixes the number of Election Commissioners strictly at three.
(E) Answer not known

10. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the Model Code of Conduct (MCC)?
(A) It is issued by the Election Commission of India to regulate political parties and candidates.
(B) It comes into force immediately after the announcement of the election schedule.
(C) T.N. Seshan is widely credited with rigorously enforcing the MCC during his tenure.
(D) It has explicit statutory backing under the Representation of the People Act, 1951.
(E) Answer not known

11. Consider the following statements regarding the Representation of the People Acts:
I. The RPA 1950 deals primarily with the preparation and revision of electoral rolls.
II. The RPA 1951 deals with the actual conduct of elections and election disputes.
III. The RPA 1950 defines the corrupt practices and other electoral offences.
IV. Qualifications and disqualifications for membership are laid down in RPA 1950.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

12. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): There is an asymmetry in the constitutional protection granted to the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners.
Reason (R): Article 324(5) explicitly states that an Election Commissioner cannot be removed from office except on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

13. Match the following Voter Registration forms (List I) with their respective purposes (List II):

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88. (B) Parliamentary laws under this Article expire six months after the emergency ends.
Laws made by the Parliament regarding subjects in the State List under Article 250 are temporary in nature. These laws cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months after the Proclamation of Emergency has ceased to operate. This ensures that the central government's extraordinary legislative powers are limited to the duration of the crisis and state autonomy is restored.

89. (D) Parliament can still enact a law adding to, varying, or repealing the State law.
Even if a state law receives Presidential assent under Article 254(2) to prevail over an existing central law, the Parliament retains its supreme legislative authority. The Constitution explicitly provides that Parliament can at any time enact a new law with respect to the same subject, which can add to, vary, or even repeal the state law that had previously received assent.

90. (A) Article 312 - Establishment of NITI Aayog
Article 312 of the Constitution provides for the creation and regulation of All India Services, not the establishment of NITI Aayog. NITI Aayog was formed via an executive resolution and does not have a specific constitutional article. Conversely, Article 248 deals with residuary powers, Article 262 addresses inter-state water disputes, and Article 280 mandates the formation of the Finance Commission.

91. (B) The Governor acts exclusively as the administrative representative of the Union Government and is not a part of the State Legislature.
The Governor is an integral part of the State Legislature, as provided under Article 168, and is not merely an administrative representative of the Union. While appointed by the President, the Supreme Court has clarified that the Governor's office is an independent constitutional post. Friction often arises because the Governor's discretionary powers and dual role can lead to perceptions of central interference.

92. (B) Taxes on agricultural income
Under the constitutional division of taxation powers, taxes on agricultural income are exclusively within the jurisdiction of the state governments. Other taxes, such as corporation tax, customs duties, and taxes on non-agricultural income, are levied and collected by the Central government. This distribution reflects the intent to provide states with specific revenue sources while centralizing more complex taxes for economic stability.

93. (A) West Bengal Memorandum - Communist Party of India (Marxist) led government
The West Bengal Memorandum was issued by the CPI(M) led government in 1977, proposing constitutional amendments to grant more powers to the states. Other documents like the Anandpur Sahib Resolution originated from Punjab's Akali Dal, and the Rajamannar Committee report was a product of the DMK government in Tamil Nadu. These various initiatives highlight the diverse demands for restructuring Centre-State relations.

94. (C) Single citizenship
Single citizenship is a distinct unitary feature of the Indian Constitution, as it provides only one common citizenship for all Indians regardless of their state of residence. In many other federal systems, citizens hold both national and state citizenship. This Indian provision emphasizes national unity and equality, ensuring that all citizens enjoy the same rights and obligations across the entire country.

95. (D) Establishment of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council.
The establishment of the Goods and Services Tax Council is a prime example of cooperative federalism in practice. It brings together the Union and all state governments to collectively make decisions on indirect taxation, including rates and administrative procedures. This institutional framework ensures that states have a significant voice in national fiscal policy, promoting a collaborative approach to resource management.

96. (C) Education - Concurrent List
Education is currently placed in the Concurrent List, following its transfer from the State List by the 42nd Amendment in 1976. This allows both the Union and the states to legislate on educational matters. Other subjects like Defence belong exclusively to the Union List, while Police remains in the State List. Forests was also

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(C) A situation where two opposing candidates secure the exact same number of votes.
(D) A parliament where no single party or alliance secures a majority.
(E) Answer not known

20. Under which Article of the Constitution are seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha?
(A) Article 330
(B) Article 332
(C) Article 335
(D) Article 338
(E) Answer not known

21. Which of the following is not a recognized national party as per the recent updates by the Election Commission of India?
(A) The Bharatiya Janata Party
(B) The Indian National Congress
(C) All India Trinamool Congress
(D) The Bahujan Samaj Party
(E) Answer not known

22. Which Constitutional Amendment Act mandated a 33 percent reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies?
(A) 106th Amendment Act
(B) 103rd Amendment Act
(C) 104th Amendment Act
(D) 105th Amendment Act
(E) Answer not known

23. Consider the following statements regarding Electoral Bonds:
I. They were introduced to cleanse the system of political funding in India.
II. The Supreme Court in 2024 upheld the Electoral Bond scheme as a valid constitutional method for political funding.
III. They could be purchased only from authorized branches of the State Bank of India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

24. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) and All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) are recognized as State Parties in Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): To be recognized as a State Party, a party must secure at least 6% of valid votes polled in the state along with a minimum of 2 seats in the Legislative Assembly.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

25. Match the following election-related terms (List I) with their descriptions (List II):
List I: (Terms)
P. EPIC
Q. NOTA
R. VVPAT
S. EVM
List II: (Descriptions)
I. An option allowing voters to express disapproval of all candidates
II. A paper trail machine linked to the voting process
III. The official identity document issued to a registered voter
IV. The electronic device used to record votes
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

26. Which of the following pairs of political parties and their allotted election symbols is correctly matched?
(A) DMK - Two Leaves
(B) AIADMK - Rising Sun
(C) Indian National Congress - Lotus
(D) Bahujan Samaj Party - Elephant
(E) Answer not known

27. Which of the following sequences represents the correct administrative hierarchy of election

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CHAPTER 12

Elections and Election Commission of India

1. Which Constitutional Amendment Act reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years in India?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act
(B) 44th Amendment Act
(C) 61st Amendment Act
(D) 73rd Amendment Act
(E) Answer not known

2. Under which Part of the Indian Constitution are the provisions relating to elections and the Election Commission of India located?
(A) Part XIV
(B) Part XV
(C) Part XVI
(D) Part XVII
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding the independence of the Election Commission of India:
I. The Chief Election Commissioner is provided with security of tenure and can be removed only like a judge of the Supreme Court.
II. The administrative expenses of the Election Commission are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.
III. Any other Election Commissioner cannot be removed from office except on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

4. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to the states has been frozen until the year 2026.
Reason (R): It acts as an incentive for states like Tamil Nadu that have successfully implemented family planning and population control measures.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

5. Match the following Articles of the Constitution (List I) with their respective provisions (List II):
List I: (Articles)
P. Article 324
Q. Article 326
R. Article 327
S. Article 329
List II: (Provisions)
I. Universal Adult Franchise
II. Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters
III. Superintendence, direction and control of elections
IV. Power of Parliament to make provision with respect to elections
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

6. Which of the following pairs concerning the types of elections is correctly matched?
(A) Local Body Election - Election conducted by the State Election Commission
(B) General Election - Election held to fill a vacancy caused by death or resignation

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S. 106th Constitutional Amendment

List II: (Domains)

I. Women's Reservation in Legislatures
II. Anti-Defection Law
III. Political Finance
IV. Lowering of Voting Age

(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

34. Which of the following pairs of ground for disqualification of elected members is incorrectly matched?

(A) Criminal Conviction - Sentenced to imprisonment for two years or more
(B) Holding Office of Profit - Serving as a Minister in the Government
(C) Corrupt Practices - Found guilty of electoral offences under RPA 1951
(D) Defection - Voting contrary to the party whip without prior permission
(E) Answer not known

35. The concept of "One Nation, One Election" primarily infers the simultaneous conduct of elections for which of the following?

(A) The Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Councils
(B) The Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections
(C) All Municipal Corporations and Gram Panchayats only
(D) The Lok Sabha and all State Legislative Assemblies
(E) Answer not known

36. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the capacity of an Electronic Voting Machine (EVM)?

(A) One unit handles 16 candidates, with 24 units linking for 384 candidates.
(B) A single EVM balloting unit can accommodate a maximum of 64 candidates including NOTA.
(C) An EVM can only function if connected to the internet for real-time vote updating.
(D) EVMs cannot be used in constituencies with more than 10 candidates.
(E) Answer not known

37. Consider the following statements regarding the disqualification of elected members under the Representation of the People Act, 1951:

I. A person convicted of an offence and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years is disqualified.
II. The disqualification continues for a further period of six years since release.
III. A person dismissed from government service for corruption is disqualified for five years from the date of dismissal.
IV. Failure to lodge an account of election expenses within the time can lead to disqualification.
V. A conviction for promoting enmity between different groups entails immediate disqualification.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

38. Arrange the following steps of the vote counting process in correct sequence:

1. Opening of EVM strong rooms in the presence of candidates/agents
2. Declaration of final election result by the Returning Officer
3. Tabulation of votes round by round
4. Verification of postal ballots

(A) 4, 1, 3, 2
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 4, 3, 1, 2
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2
(E) Answer not known

39. In 2024, the Supreme Court of India struck down the Electoral Bond scheme holding it unconstitutional. It was ruled violative of which fundamental right?

(A) Article 14 (The Fundamental Right to Equality before Law)
(B) Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty of citizens)
(C) Article 25 (Right to Freedom of Religion and conscience)
(D) Article 19(1)(a) (Freedom of Speech and Expression)
(E) Answer not known

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40. What is the definition of "First Past The Post" (FPTP) system as followed in Lok Sabha elections?
(A) A system where a candidate must secure an absolute majority (more than 50%) to win.
(B) A system where the candidate with the highest votes in a constituency wins.
(C) A system where seats are allocated proportionally to the total vote share of each party.
(D) A system where voters rank all contesting candidates in order of preference.
(E) Answer not known

41. Elections to the rural and urban local bodies in Tamil Nadu are conducted under the superintendence, direction, and control of which authority?
(A) The Election Commission of India located in New Delhi
(B) The Governor of the state of Tamil Nadu in Chennai
(C) State Election Commission of Tamil Nadu
(D) Chief Electoral Officer of Tamil Nadu
(E) Answer not known

42. Which of the following statements about the Delimitation Commission is incorrect?
(A) It is appointed by the President of India and works in collaboration with the Election Commission of India.
(B) Its primary function is to redraw the boundaries of the various assembly and Lok Sabha constituencies based on a recent census.
(C) The orders of the Delimitation Commission have the force of law and cannot be challenged in any court.
(D) It can increase the total number of Lok Sabha seats without any parliamentary approval.
(E) Answer not known

43. Consider the following statements regarding NRI voting in India:
I. Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) can enroll themselves as voters using Form 6A.
II. Currently, NRIs are allowed to vote from abroad using an online electronic voting system.
III. NRIs must be physically present in their respective constituency in India on polling day to cast their vote.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) I and II
(C) II only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

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44. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The NOTA option does not have the electoral impact of causing a re-election, even if it secures the highest number of votes.
Reason (R): The Supreme Court mandated NOTA solely to enable voters to register a negative opinion, without conferring a legal "right to reject" that alters the plurality system rules.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

45. Match the following Constitutional Amendments regarding elections (List I) with their central themes (List II):
List I: (Amendments)
P. 61st Amendment
Q. 52nd Amendment
R. 73rd Amendment
S. 106th Amendment
List II: (Themes)
I. Constitutional status for Panchayati Raj Institutions
II. Women's Reservation in Parliament and Assemblies
III. Lowering of voting age
IV. Disqualification on ground of defection
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

46. Which of the following pairs concerning the jurisdiction of election disputes is correctly matched?

(A) Disputes regarding the election of a Member of Legislative Assembly - High Court
(B) Disputes regarding the election of the President - High Court
(C) Disputes regarding the election of a Member of Parliament - Supreme Court
(D) Disputes regarding Panchayat elections - Election Commission of India
(E) Answer not known

47. Which sequence accurately describes the nomination process for a candidate contesting a general election?
(A) Filing of nomination, Scrutiny by Returning Officer, Oath/Affirmation, Withdrawal, Allotment of symbols
(B) Filing of nomination, Oath/Affirmation, Scrutiny by Returning Officer, Withdrawal, Allotment of symbols
(C) Oath/Affirmation, Filing of nomination, Allotment of symbols, Scrutiny by Returning Officer, Withdrawal
(D) Filing of nomination, Withdrawal, Scrutiny by Returning Officer, Oath/Affirmation, Allotment of symbols
(E) Answer not known

48. Consider the following statements regarding election disputes:
I. An election petition is the only legal remedy available to challenge the election of a returned candidate.
II. Election petitions concerning Parliamentary and State Assembly elections are heard directly by the High Court of the respective state.
III. The orders of the High Court in an election petition cannot be appealed in the Supreme Court.
IV. The Representation of the People Act, 1951 outlines the procedure for filing an election petition.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

49. In India, what is the minimum qualifying age prescribed by the Constitution to be eligible to contest for a seat in the Lok Sabha?
(A) 18 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 30 years
(E) Answer not known

50. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the 106th Constitutional Amendment Act (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam)?
(A) It reserves one-third of all seats for women in the Lok Sabha.
(B) It immediately implements the reservation for the Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Councils.
(C) It extends the 33% reservation to the State Legislative Assemblies.
(D) It also provides for one-third reservation within the seats reserved for SCs and STs.
(E) Answer not known

51. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the historical delays in local body elections in Tamil Nadu?
(A) The local body elections in Tamil Nadu have always been held simultaneously with the State Assembly elections without exception.
(B) The Election Commission of India assumed direct control over Tamil Nadu's local bodies due to the delay.
(C) The State Government abolished the local bodies altogether to avoid court interventions.
(D) Significant delays in rural body polls led to High Court and Supreme Court interventions.
(E) Answer not known

52. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Model Code of Conduct (MCC) is not an enforceable statute passed by the Parliament.
Reason (R): The Election Commission enforces the MCC by drawing authority from Article 324 and invoking specific sections of the Indian Penal Code and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 when necessary.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

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ANSWERS

1. (C) 61st Amendment Act
The Constitution of India originally set the voting age at twenty-one years. The Sixty-first Amendment Act of 1988 amended Article 326 to lower this age to eighteen years. This change aimed to increase youth participation in the democratic process. It became effective in 1989, allowing millions of younger citizens to exercise their franchise in national and state elections.

2. (B) Part XV
Part XV of the Indian Constitution contains Articles 324 to 329, which deal specifically with the electoral system and the Election Commission. Article 324 establishes the Election Commission as an independent body responsible for the superintendence, direction, and control of elections. These provisions ensure that the democratic process remains free and fair across the entire country during every election.

3. (A) I and III
The Chief Election Commissioner enjoys security of tenure similar to a Supreme Court judge, meaning removal requires a specific parliamentary process. While other commissioners can only be removed upon the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner, their administrative expenses are not currently charged on the Consolidated Fund. Instead, they are voted upon by Parliament as part of the annual budget.

4. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha was frozen until 2026 to ensure that states implementing effective population control measures are not penalized. If seats were redistributed based on current population figures, states with higher growth rates would gain more representation. This policy incentivizes states like Tamil Nadu to continue successful family planning and population stabilization efforts effectively.

5. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Article 324 provides for the superintendence, direction, and control of elections by the Election Commission. Article 326 establishes universal adult franchise, granting voting rights to all citizens aged eighteen and above. Article 327 empowers Parliament to make laws regarding elections to legislatures. Article 329 bars the interference of courts in electoral matters, ensuring the smooth conduct of the process.

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6. (A) Local Body Election - Election conducted by the State Election Commission
Local body elections for Panchayats and Municipalities are managed by the State Election Commission rather than the Election Commission of India. General elections occur regularly after a legislature completes its full five-year term. By-elections are held to fill specific vacancies caused by death or resignation. Mid-term elections happen if a legislature is dissolved before its official constitutional term concludes.

7. (A) Announcement of schedule, Filing of nominations, Scrutiny, Withdrawal, Campaigning
The electoral process begins with the announcement of the election schedule by the Election Commission. Candidates then file their nomination papers, which undergo formal scrutiny to ensure eligibility. After scrutiny, candidates are given a period for the withdrawal of their names. Once the final list is prepared, active campaigning begins, followed by the actual polling and the final counting.

8. (A) 3, 2, 4, 1
Electronic Voting Machines were first used experimentally in Kerala in 1982. The voting age was subsequently lowered from twenty-one to eighteen by the Sixty-first Amendment in 1988. The None of the Above option was introduced following a 2013 Supreme Court ruling. Voter Verified Paper Audit Trails were implemented shortly after to provide a physical verification of the cast electronic votes.

(B) An online system used by the ECI to verify the identities of absentee voters.
(C) A mandatory form filed by candidates to verify their asset declarations.
(D) A mechanical receipt handed over to the voter to challenge the election result in court.
(E) Answer not known

60. Which of the following is not a component of the standard Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) setup used in a polling booth?
(A) The Control Unit
(B) Electronic Electoral Roll Database Screen
(C) The Balloting Unit
(D) Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)
(E) Answer not known

61. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the financial autonomy of the Election Commission of India?
(A) Its budget is directly determined and sanctioned by the President of India without Parliament's vote.
(B) Its expenses are voted upon by Parliament as part of the Law Ministry grants.
(C) The salaries of the Election Commissioners are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India like that of Supreme Court judges.
(D) The Election Commission generates its own funds through candidate nomination deposits.
(E) Answer not known

62. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Electoral bonds were struck down because they hindered transparency in political finance and violated the voter's right to information.
Reason (R): The scheme allowed complete anonymity to donors, making it impossible for citizens to track potential quid pro quo arrangements between corporate donors and political parties.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

63. Consider the following statements regarding the 106th Constitutional Amendment Act:
I. It introduces reservation for women for a period of 15 years from its commencement.
II. The reservation will take effect only after a delimitation exercise is undertaken based on the first census published after the Act's commencement.
III. The Act reserves exactly 50 percent of seats for women in all local body elections across India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

64. What is a primary constitutional inference drawn from the "One Nation, One Election" (simultaneous elections) proposal in India?
(A) It would automatically convert India into a presidential system.
(B) It would entirely abolish the role of the State Election Commissions.
(C) It can be implemented immediately by an executive order of the President without parliamentary approval.
(D) It requires amendments to articles concerning the duration of various Legislatures.
(E) Answer not known

65. Match the following State Parties of Tamil Nadu (List I) with their respective founding leaders (List II):
List I: (Parties)
P. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)
Q. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK)
R. Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam (DMDK)
S. Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK)
List II: (Founding Leaders)
I. M.G. Ramachandran
II. C.N. Annadurai
III. S. Ramadoss
IV. Vijayakanth
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III

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91. Who among the following held the distinction of serving as the first Chief Election Commissioner of independent India?
(A) Sukumar Sen
(B) K.V.K. Sundaram
(C) T. Swaminathan
(D) S.P. Sen Verma
(E) Answer not known

92. What is the fundamental rationale behind the constitutional amendment that froze the delimitation of Lok Sabha constituencies based on population until 2026?
(A) To ensure that rural areas gain more seats than urban areas over time.
(B) To protect states with successful family planning from losing representation.
(C) To allow the Election Commission sufficient time to transition completely to electronic voting.
(D) To penalize southern states for demographic changes.
(E) Answer not known

93. Match the following sections of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (List I) with their provisions (List II):
List I: (Sections)
P. Section 8
Q. Section 29A
R. Section 77
S. Section 123
List II: (Provisions)
I. Registration of political parties
II. Corrupt practices
III. Disqualification on conviction for certain offences
IV. Account of election expenses
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

94. Which of the following pairs concerning campaign prohibitions under the Model Code of Conduct is incorrectly matched?
(A) Manifesto Release - Permitted on the actual day of polling during voting hours
(B) Silence Period - Stops 48 hours before the conclusion of polling
(C) Financial Grants - Ruling party cannot announce new financial grants after MCC comes into force
(D) Places of Worship - Strictly prohibited from being used as forums for election propaganda
(E) Answer not known

95. What is the immediate procedural consequence if a contesting candidate representing a recognized national or state political party dies before the commencement of polling?
(A) The election in that constituency is entirely cancelled and abandoned.
(B) The polling continues with the deceased candidate's name on the ballot, and if they win, a by-election is held.
(C) The poll is adjourned for the party to nominate a new candidate.
(D) The candidate from the rival party who secures the second highest votes is declared the winner unopposed.
(E) Answer not known

96. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the role of T.N. Seshan in transforming the Election Commission of India?
(A) He was the first to introduce EVMs in all constituencies across India.
(B) He successfully lobbied for the abolition of the State Election Commissions.
(C) He amended the Constitution to make the Election Commission a multi-member body.
(D) He asserted ECI autonomy and enforced the MCC to curb malpractices.
(E) Answer not known

97. Consider the following statements regarding the security and auditing of EVMs:
I. Before actual polling, a mock poll is conducted in the presence of candidates or their polling agents.
II. After the mock poll, the EVMs are cleared, and the result is sealed with unique seals signed by polling agents.
III. EVMs use a dynamically coded signal between the balloting unit and the control unit.
IV. EVMs are completely disconnected from any wired or wireless network, making them standalone machines.

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Assertion (A): The Election Commission of India exercises no jurisdiction over the elections to Panchayats and Municipalities in the states.
Reason (R): The Constitution mandates a separate body, the State Election Commission, exclusively for the superintendence, direction, and control of local body elections.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

73. Match the following election authorities (List I) with their primary responsibilities (List II):
List I: (Authorities)
P. Returning Officer
Q. Presiding Officer
R. Electoral Registration Officer
S. Election Observer
List II: (Responsibilities)
I. Prepares and revises the electoral rolls of a constituency
II. Declares the result of the election in a constituency
III. Maintains order at a specific polling station on poll day
IV. Acts as a representative of ECI to oversee the fairness of elections
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

74. Which of the following pairs concerning the withdrawal of candidature is incorrectly matched?
(A) Notice of Withdrawal - Must be submitted in writing by the candidate or authorized agent
(B) Last date for withdrawal - Fixed by the ECI, generally a few days after scrutiny
(C) Final list of candidates - Published immediately after the deadline for withdrawal passes
(D) Retracting withdrawal - Candidates can cancel their withdrawal before polling.
(E) Answer not known

75. In the event of a "Hung Parliament", what is the established constitutional convention for government formation?
(A) The President invites the largest party or pre-poll alliance to prove a majority.
(B) The President must dissolve the Lok Sabha immediately and call for fresh elections.
(C) The Chief Justice of India automatically assumes charge as the interim Prime Minister.
(D) The Election Commission of India decides which party is best suited to form the government.
(E) Answer not known

76. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the registration of political parties?
(A) Political parties are registered by the Ministry of Home Affairs, not the ECI.
(B) Party registration is governed by Section 29A of the RPA 1951.
(C) Once registered, a political party automatically becomes a recognized national party.
(D) An unregistered political party is prohibited from contesting any election in India.
(E) Answer not known

77. Consider the following statements regarding the recommendations of the Law Commission of India on electoral reforms:
I. It has recommended the introduction of simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.
II. It has suggested measures to curb the criminalization of politics, including disqualification upon framing of charges for heinous crimes.
III. It has proposed that election expenses of political parties be fully funded by private corporate entities only.
IV. It recommended the strict regulation of paid news and political advertisements.
V. It has advocated for the complete abolition of the First Past the Post system in favor of a purely proportional representation system.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) II, III and V

(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

66. Which of the following pairs concerning EVM security features is correctly matched?
(A) Standalone Machine - EVMs are fully connected to a central internet server for instant updates
(B) Dynamic Coding - Key presses are encrypted to prevent signal interception
(C) One Time Programmable - The microchip used in the EVM can be overwritten remotely after polling
(D) VVPAT - Retains a permanent digital photograph of the voter
(E) Answer not known

67. Which of the following options represents the correct procedural sequence when a dispute arises over the allotment of an election symbol between rival factions of a recognized political party?
(A) High Court appeal → ECI hearing → Supreme Court intervention → Symbol freeze
(B) Symbol freeze → ECI hearing → ECI interim/final order → Challenge in Supreme Court (if appealed)
(C) Supreme Court order → ECI hearing → ECI final order → Symbol freeze
(D) ECI issues symbol immediately to ruling faction → Rival faction goes to High Court → Symbol freeze
(E) Answer not known

68. Consider the following statements regarding the allotment of election symbols in India:
I. Symbols are allotted under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968.
II. A recognized national party has an exclusive symbol reserved for its use throughout the country.
III. Registered unrecognized parties are assigned a permanent symbol upon registration.
IV. The Election Commission has the power to freeze a symbol if there is a split in a recognized political party.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II and III
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

69. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the appointment of the Election Commissioners?
(A) The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners are appointed by the President.
(B) The Parliament has the power to enact laws regulating the appointment conditions of Election Commissioners.
(C) The Constitution prescribes specific educational and administrative qualifications for the appointment of Election Commissioners.
(D) The recent legislation involves a selection committee comprising the Prime Minister, a Union Cabinet Minister, and the Leader of the Opposition.
(E) Answer not known

70. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the electoral representation of Tamil Nadu?
(A) Tamil Nadu's Lok Sabha representation was reduced during the 2002 delimitation.
(B) Tamil Nadu elects 39 members to the Lok Sabha.
(C) The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly consists of 234 elected constituencies.
(D) The state allocates specific reserved constituencies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in its assembly.
(E) Answer not known

71. Which Article of the Constitution provides for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States?
(A) Article 330
(B) Article 331
(C) Article 333
(D) Article 332
(E) Answer not known

72. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):

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85. Match the following limits on election expenditure for the 2024 Lok Sabha and Assembly elections (List I) with their respective categories (List II):

List I: (Constituency Category)

P. Lok Sabha constituency in larger states

Q. Lok Sabha constituency in smaller states/ UTs

R. Assembly constituency in larger states

S. Assembly constituency in smaller states/ UTs

List II: (Expenditure Limit)

I. Rs. 40 Lakhs

II. Rs. 28 Lakhs

III. Rs. 95 Lakhs

IV. Rs. 75 Lakhs

(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II

(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I

(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II

(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV

(E) Answer not known

86. Which of the following pairs concerning the types of Observers deployed by the ECI is correctly matched?

(A) Police Observer - Monitors the deployment of central and state police forces

(B) General Observer - Ensures proper expenditure accounting by candidates

(C) Expenditure Observer - Oversees the maintenance of law and order

(D) Micro Observer - A foreign diplomat invited to monitor the national election process

(E) Answer not known

87. Which of the following correctly describes the process sequence for the resolution of a symbol dispute in a recognized political party?

(A) Faction claims symbol → Submits evidence of majority → ECI conducts hearings → ECI issues final order allotting symbol to the majority faction

(B) ECI suspends symbol suo motu → ECI conducts local referendum → High Court validates referendum → Symbol allotted

(C) Faction claims symbol → President of India appoints arbitrator → Arbitrator decides → ECI complies

(D) ECI issues symbol immediately to ruling faction → Rival faction goes to High Court → Symbol freeze

(E) Answer not known

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88. Consider the following statements regarding the differences between the Election Commission of India (ECI) and the State Election Commissions (SEC):

I. The ECI derives its powers from Article 324, while the SEC derives its powers from Article 243K and 243ZA.

II. The ECI is appointed by the President, whereas the State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor.

III. The SEC operates under the direct disciplinary control and supervision of the ECI.

IV. The SEC conducts elections exclusively for Panchayats and Municipalities.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I, II and IV

(B) II, III and IV

(C) I and II

(D) III and IV

(E) Answer not known

89. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the disqualification of an elected representative upon a criminal conviction?

(A) Disqualification triggers immediately upon a conviction resulting in a sentence of two or more years.

(B) Disqualification remains in effect during the period of imprisonment and for six years thereafter.

(C) Sitting members are immune from disqualification if they appeal within three months.

(D) The Supreme Court in the Lily Thomas case (2013) ruled that convicted MPs and MLAs lose their membership immediately.

(E) Answer not known

90. According to the Election Commission of India, what is the maximum number of candidates (including NOTA) that a standard EVM setup can currently cater to by linking multiple Balloting Units?

(A) 64

(B) 128

(C) 384

(D) 512

(E) Answer not known

explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

53. Match the following legislations/amendments (List I) with their respective years of enactment (List II):
List I: (Legislations)
P. Representation of the People Act (Electoral Rolls)
Q. Representation of the People Act (Conduct of Elections)
R. 61st Constitutional Amendment Act
S. 106th Constitutional Amendment Act
List II: (Years)
I. 1951
II. 1988
III. 1950
IV. 2023
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

54. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the setup of Delimitation Commissions in India?
(A) First Delimitation Commission - 1952
(B) Second Delimitation Commission - 1963
(C) Third Delimitation Commission - 1973
(D) Fourth Delimitation Commission - 1991
(E) Answer not known

55. As per the Representation of the People Act, 1951, what is the mandatory time limit within which a by-election must be held to fill a vacancy in a Legislative Assembly or the Lok Sabha?
(A) Within 3 months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy
(B) Within 6 months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy
(C) Within 1 year from the date of occurrence of the vacancy
(D) Only during the next scheduled general elections
(E) Answer not known

56. What is the minimum qualifying age to contest in Panchayat and Municipal elections in Tamil Nadu?
(A) 18 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 30 years
(E) Answer not known

57. Consider the following statements regarding election expenditure limits in India:
I. Limits are prescribed for candidates contesting parliamentary and assembly elections.
II. There is no legal limit placed on the expenditure incurred by political parties.
III. Candidates must maintain an accurate day-to-day account of election expenses.
IV. Violating expenditure limits is a corrupt practice that can lead to disqualification.
V. The Election Commission deploys Expenditure Observers to monitor campaign spending.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) II, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

58. Arrange the following legal frameworks in the chronological sequence of their enactment or commencement in India:
1. Representation of the People Act dealing with Conduct of Elections
2. Constitution of India (Part XV on Elections comes into force)
3. Representation of the People Act dealing with Electoral Rolls
4. Delimitation Commission Act (First instance)
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 3, 2, 1, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4
(E) Answer not known

59. What is the precise definition of Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)?
(A) A system attached to the EVM for voters to visually verify their cast vote.

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V. The EVM source code is publicly available on the internet for open-source auditing by anyone.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and III
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

98. Arrange the following steps logically to describe the process of an electoral dispute resolution:
1. Filing of an election petition in the High Court
2. Declaration of the election result by the Returning Officer
3. Final verdict by the Supreme Court (if appealed)
4. Order passed by the High Court setting aside or upholding the election

(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 1, 4, 2, 3
(E) Answer not known

99. According to the 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, what specific percentage of seats is slated to be reserved for women in the Lok Sabha?
(A) 25 percent
(B) 33 percent
(C) 50 percent
(D) 10 percent
(E) Answer not known

100. What is the definition of "Universal Adult Franchise" as enshrined in Article 326 of the Indian Constitution?
(A) The right of every citizen aged 18+ to vote without discrimination.
(B) The right of every adult citizen to contest in elections regardless of age limitations.
(C) The mandatory requirement that every adult citizen must cast their vote in a general election.
(D) The allocation of equal voting power to non-resident Indians and domestic citizens.
(E) Answer not known

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(E) Answer not known

78. Arrange the following states in the descending order of their total number of allocated Lok Sabha seats:
1. Tamil Nadu
2. Uttar Pradesh
3. Maharashtra
4. West Bengal

(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 2, 4, 3, 1
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 3, 2, 4, 1
(E) Answer not known

79. In the context of Indian elections, the NOTA option was first implemented across the country in which year?
(A) 2004
(B) 2009
(C) 2013
(D) 2019
(E) Answer not known

80. What is the definition of "Corrupt Practice" under the Representation of the People Act, 1951?
(A) Any administrative error made by a Presiding Officer during polling
(B) The legal process of re-counting votes in a highly contested constituency
(C) The use of social media for campaign purposes during the permitted campaign period
(D) Electoral offences like bribery, undue influence, or promoting enmity by a candidate
(E) Answer not known

81. Under the current electoral framework, who among the following is not generally entitled to cast their vote via Postal Ballot?
(A) Serving members of the Armed Forces or para-military personnel
(B) All electors currently subjected to legal preventive detention
(C) A regular citizen living abroad temporarily on a tourist visa
(D) Specified essential services personnel on duty during poll day
(E) Answer not known

82. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Only a registered political party is eligible to be recognized as a National Party or a State Party.
Reason (R): The recognition as a National or State Party is dependent upon the party's electoral performance in terms of vote share and seats won in general elections.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

83. Consider the following statements regarding technology and the future of elections in India:
I. The ECI is exploring the feasibility of a Remote Voting Machine (RVM) to allow domestic migrants to vote from their current location.
II. Aadhaar linkage to voter IDs was introduced primarily to eliminate bogus voting and deduplicate the electoral roll.
III. The ECI currently allows NRIs to vote via a blockchain-based secure mobile application.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

84. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the verification process of VVPAT slips?
(A) VVPAT slips of 5 randomly selected polling stations per segment are verified.
(B) The ECI verifies the VVPAT slips of 100% of the polling stations before declaring the result.
(C) VVPAT slips are verified only if requested by the winning candidate.
(D) In case of a discrepancy between the EVM count and the VVPAT slip count, the EVM count automatically prevails.
(E) Answer not known

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9. (C) It was made a permanent multi-member body comprising a CEC and two ECs in 1993.
Originally, the Election Commission functioned as a single-member body. It was briefly expanded in 1989 and finally became a permanent multi-member body in 1993, consisting of the Chief Election Commissioner and two other Election Commissioners. While the President has the power to fix the number of commissioners, the current three-member structure has remained consistent for over three decades.

10. (D) It has explicit statutory backing under the Representation of the People Act, 1951.
The Model Code of Conduct is a set of guidelines evolved through consensus among political parties rather than a statutory law passed by Parliament. While it does not have explicit legal backing under the Representation of the People Act, the Election Commission enforces its provisions through its constitutional powers under Article 324. It remains a powerful tool for ensuring fair play.

11. (C) I and II
The Representation of the People Act of 1950 focuses on the allocation of seats, the delimitation of constituencies, and the preparation of electoral rolls. In contrast, the 1951 Act covers the actual conduct of elections, including the nomination of candidates, corrupt practices, and election disputes. Qualifications and disqualifications for membership are specifically detailed in the 1951 legislation, not the earlier act.

12. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian Constitution provides greater security of tenure to the Chief Election Commissioner compared to other Election Commissioners. The Chief Election Commissioner can only be removed through a process similar to a Supreme Court judge. Conversely, Article 324(5) specifies that other commissioners can be removed based on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner, creating a distinct procedural asymmetry in protection.

13. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Form 6 is used by first-time voters or those moving to a new constituency for the inclusion of their names. Form 6A is specifically designed for overseas Indian electors to register. Form 7 facilitates the deletion of a name from the electoral roll due to death or shifting. Form 8 is used for correcting entries or reporting a change of residence.

14. (A) Returning Officer - Manages a polling station on election day
The Returning Officer is responsible for overseeing the entire election process within a specific constituency, including nominations and counting. The official who manages an individual polling station on the day of the election is the Presiding Officer. Other roles include the Chief Electoral Officer at the state level and the District Election Officer who coordinates all activities across a district.

15. (C) T.N. Seshan
T.N. Seshan served as the Chief Election Commissioner from 1990 to 1996 and is credited with revolutionizing the institution. He strictly enforced the Model Code of Conduct to eliminate electoral malpractices and asserted the constitutional independence of the Election Commission. His tenure marked a significant shift towards proactive election management, ensuring that political parties adhered to established ethical and legal standards.

16. (D) A party merger agreed upon by at least two-thirds of its legislative members.
Under the Tenth Schedule, a member is not disqualified if their original political party merges with another, provided that at least two-thirds of the legislative members agree to the merger. Disqualification occurs if a member voluntarily resigns from their party, an independent member joins a party after election, or a nominated member joins a political party after six months of tenure.

17. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Election Commission of India determines constituency boundaries based on delimitation acts and registers political parties for national or state status. It also conducts elections for the President and Vice-President and advises the President on member disqualifications. However, elections to local bodies like municipalities and panchayats are the exclusive responsibility of the

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72. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Election Commission of India is only responsible for national and state-level elections. For local governance, the Constitution mandates the creation of a State Election Commission in each state. This independent body is solely responsible for the superintendence and conduct of elections to Panchayats and Municipalities, ensuring that local processes are managed without interference from the national election authority.

73. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
The Returning Officer oversees the election in a constituency and declares the final result. The Presiding Officer is responsible for maintaining order and managing the voting process at a specific polling station. The Electoral Registration Officer prepares and maintains the local electoral rolls. Election Observers are appointed by the Commission to monitor the process and ensure fair conduct.

74. (D) Retracting withdrawal - Candidates can cancel their withdrawal before polling.
Once a candidate has formally submitted a notice of withdrawal to the Returning Officer, they cannot retract or cancel it. The withdrawal is final and binding. The deadline for withdrawal is fixed by the Election Commission and occurs shortly after the scrutiny of nomination papers. After this deadline, the final list of contesting candidates is published and fixed.

75. (A) The President invites the largest party or pre-poll alliance to prove a majority.
In the event of a hung parliament, the President follows established constitutional conventions to form a stable government. Typically, the leader of the single largest party or a pre-poll alliance is invited first to explore the possibility of forming a government and proving a majority on the floor of the House. This process prioritizes forming a government reflecting the mandate.

76. (B) Party registration is governed by Section 29A of the RPA 1951.
The registration of political parties in India is governed by Section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Parties must apply to the Election Commission of India for registration within thirty days of their formation. While registration is a prerequisite for recognition as a state or national party, it does not automatically grant such status to a group.

77. (A) I, II and IV
The Law Commission has recommended simultaneous elections and stricter measures against the criminalization of politics, such as disqualification upon the framing of charges. It has also advocated for the regulation of paid news. However, it has not proposed exclusive private corporate funding for parties, nor has it recommended the replacement of the First Past the Post system entirely.

78. (A) 2, 3, 4, 1
Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of Lok Sabha seats with eighty constituencies. Maharashtra follows with forty-eight seats, and West Bengal has forty-two. Tamil Nadu elects thirty-nine members to the Lok Sabha. This allocation is based on historical population figures as frozen by constitutional amendments, ensuring that representation remains consistent across states until the next scheduled delimitation exercise.

79. (C) 2013
The "None of the Above" (NOTA) option was first implemented in India in late 2013 following a landmark judgment by the Supreme Court. It was initially used in assembly elections in several states before being extended to all national and state elections. This reform was introduced to provide voters with a way to register a negative vote against all candidates.

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80. (D) Electoral offences like bribery, undue influence, or promoting enmity by a candidate
Under the Representation of the People Act, 1951, corrupt practices include serious offences such as bribery, undue influence on voters, and the promotion of enmity between different classes of citizens on grounds like religion or caste. If a candidate is found guilty of these practices by a court, their election can be set aside, and they may face disqualification.

27. (B) ECI → Chief Electoral Officer → District Election Officer → Returning Officer → Presiding Officer
The administrative hierarchy of election machinery begins with the Election Commission of India at the national level. Each state has a Chief Electoral Officer who supervises the process locally. Below them, the District Election Officer coordinates activities within a district. The Returning Officer manages a specific constituency, while the Presiding Officer is responsible for an individual polling station on election day.

28. (A) I, II and IV
The Model Code of Conduct prohibits ministers from combining official visits with campaign work and prevents the ruling party from using government transport or monopolizing public spaces. It strictly forbids the announcement of new financial grants or projects after the election schedule is declared to ensure a level playing field. These rules help prevent the misuse of official positions for gain.

29. (B) A register of all eligible voters residing in a specific constituency.
An electoral roll is an official list or register of all individuals who are eligible to vote in a specific constituency. It is prepared and updated by the Electoral Registration Officer to ensure that only qualified citizens can cast their ballots. Maintaining an accurate and clean electoral roll is essential for the integrity and fairness of the entire democratic process.

30. (A) If NOTA receives the highest number of votes, the election is countermanded and a fresh election is called.
In India, if the None of the Above option receives the highest number of votes, the candidate with the next highest number of votes is declared the winner. The election is not countermanded, and no fresh election is called. NOTA serves primarily as a way for voters to express their disapproval of all candidates while maintaining the absolute secrecy of ballots.

31. (C) When a seat falls vacant due to death, resignation, or disqualification.
A by-election is a special election held to fill a specific seat in the legislature that has become vacant before the end of its regular term. Vacancies typically occur due to the death, resignation, or disqualification of the sitting member. These elections must generally be conducted within six months to ensure that the constituency remains represented in the legislative body.

32. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu is known for high voter participation during assembly elections, often exceeding seventy percent. This is largely due to intense political mobilization by the dominant Dravidian parties and their competitive welfare-centric policies. Strong grassroots networks and a high level of political consciousness among the population ensure that a significant majority of citizens actively exercise their right to vote.

33. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
Electoral bonds were introduced to regulate political finance by providing a formal channel for donations. The Sixty-first Amendment lowered the voting age to eighteen. The Tenth Schedule contains the Anti-Defection Law, which penalizes members for switching parties. The 106th Amendment provides for women's reservation in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies, marking a significant step towards gender parity.

34. (B) Holding Office of Profit - Serving as a Minister in the Government
Serving as a Minister in the government is specifically exempted from being considered an office of profit that would disqualify a member of the legislature. Disqualification occurs if a member holds other government-appointed positions that provide financial gain. Other valid grounds for disqualification include criminal convictions of two years or more, corrupt electoral practices, and defection under the Tenth Schedule.

35. (D) The Lok Sabha and all State Legislative Assemblies
The concept of "One Nation, One Election" refers to the proposal of holding simultaneous elections for the Lok Sabha and all State Legislative Assemblies across the country. The primary goal is to synchronize the electoral cycles to reduce administrative costs, minimize the frequent

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legislatures, was enacted in 2023, representing a modern milestone in Indian electoral reform.

54. (D) Fourth Delimitation Commission - 1991
Delimitation Commissions were set up in India in 1952, 1963, and 1973. However, no commission was established in 1991 due to a constitutional freeze on seat allocation. The Fourth Delimitation Commission was eventually constituted in 2002 under the Delimitation Act of that year. This commission was responsible for redrawing constituency boundaries based on the data from the 2001 census.

55. (B) Within 6 months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy
According to the Representation of the People Act, 1951, a by-election to fill a vacancy in the Lok Sabha or a State Legislative Assembly must be held within six months from the date the vacancy occurs. This requirement ensures that citizens in that constituency are not left without representation for an extended period, provided the remaining term is one year.

56. (B) 21 years
In Tamil Nadu, as in most other Indian states, the minimum age required to contest in Panchayat and Municipal elections is twenty-one years. This is lower than the age requirement for contesting elections to the Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assembly, which is twenty-five years. This lower age limit encourages younger citizens to participate in local self-governance and grassroots leadership.

57. (C) I, III, IV and V
While there are strict legal limits on the expenditure of individual candidates, there is currently no limit on the amount a political party can spend on a general election campaign. Candidates must maintain daily accounts and report them to the Election Commission. Exceeding these limits is considered a corrupt practice, and observers are deployed to monitor campaign spending levels.

58. (A) 2, 3, 1, 4
The provisions related to elections in the Constitution of India came into force in January 1950. This was followed by the enactment of the Representation of the People Act (Electoral Rolls) later in 1950 and the Representation of the People Act (Conduct of Elections) in 1951. The first Delimitation Commission Act was subsequently passed in 1952 to redraw boundaries.

59. (A) A system attached to the EVM for voters to visually verify their cast vote.
The Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail is an independent system attached to the Electronic Voting Machine. It allows voters to verify that their vote was cast correctly by showing a paper slip with the candidate's name and symbol for seven seconds behind a glass window. This physical trail provides an additional layer of security and transparency to the process.

60. (B) Electronic Electoral Roll Database Screen
A standard Electronic Voting Machine setup consists of a Control Unit, a Balloting Unit, and a Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT). The electoral roll used at a polling booth is a physical paper register, not a database screen integrated into the EVM. These standalone devices are designed to function without internet connectivity to prevent any hacking attempts.

61. (B) Its expenses are voted upon by Parliament as part of the Law Ministry grants.
The budget of the Election Commission of India is not charged on the Consolidated Fund of India; instead, it is a voted expenditure under the budget of the Ministry of Law and Justice. While the salaries of the Election Commissioners are equal to those of Supreme Court judges, the overall administrative expenses must be approved by the Parliament annually.

62. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Supreme Court struck down electoral bonds because they enabled total anonymity for donors, violating the public's right to information. This lack of transparency made it impossible for voters to identify potential corruption or quid pro quo deals between corporate entities and political parties. The ruling emphasized that a transparent funding process is vital for maintaining democratic integrity.

63. (A) I and II
The 106th Amendment introduces a thirty-three percent reservation for women in the Lok Sabha

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the highest number of valid votes is declared the winner under the plurality system.

45. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The Sixty-first Amendment lowered the voting age to eighteen. The Fifty-second Amendment introduced the Anti-Defection Law in the Tenth Schedule. The Seventy-third Amendment granted constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions, facilitating local self-government. The 106th Amendment, also known as the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, provides for a thirty-three percent reservation for women in legislative bodies.

46. (A) Disputes regarding the election of a Member of Legislative Assembly - High Court
Disputes regarding the election of Members of the Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament are heard by the High Court of the respective state. The Supreme Court has the original and exclusive jurisdiction over disputes concerning the election of the President and Vice-President. Panchayat election disputes are usually resolved through specific tribunals or courts as per state-level legislative provisions.

47. (B) Filing of nomination, Oath/Affirmation, Scrutiny by Returning Officer, Withdrawal, Allotment of symbols
The nomination process begins when a candidate files their nomination papers with the Returning Officer. Following this, the candidate must take an oath or affirmation as prescribed by the Constitution. The Returning Officer then conducts a formal scrutiny of the papers to verify eligibility. After the withdrawal period ends, the Election Commission allots symbols to the final contesting candidates.

48. (A) I, II and IV
An election petition filed in the High Court is the primary legal mechanism for challenging the victory of a candidate. The procedure for these petitions is laid down in the Representation of the People Act, 1951. While the High Court hears these cases directly, its final orders are indeed subject to appeal in the Supreme Court of India, ensuring legal oversight.

49. (C) 25 years
The Constitution of India prescribes a minimum age of twenty-five years for any citizen to be eligible to contest for a seat in the Lok Sabha. For the Rajya Sabha, the minimum age required is thirty years. Voting rights are granted at eighteen, while eligibility for certain local body elections or high constitutional offices like the President has different age requirements.

50. (B) It immediately implements the reservation for the Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Councils.
The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act provides for women's reservation in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies, but it does not apply to the Rajya Sabha or State Legislative Councils. Furthermore, the reservation will only be implemented after a new delimitation exercise is conducted based on the first census published following the commencement of this historic legislative amendment process.

51. (D) Significant delays in rural body polls led to High Court and Supreme Court interventions.
Tamil Nadu has faced several significant delays in conducting rural and urban local body elections due to various administrative and legal issues. These delays eventually led to multiple interventions by the Madras High Court and the Supreme Court of India, which directed the state government and the State Election Commission to complete the electoral process and ensure democratic local representation.

52. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Model Code of Conduct is not a statutory law, meaning it was not enacted by Parliament. It is a set of agreed-upon guidelines. However, the Election Commission ensures compliance by using its broad powers under Article 324 and applying specific sections of the Indian Penal Code and the Representation of the People Act. These tools allow for formal prosecution.

53. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
The Representation of the People Act dealing with electoral rolls was enacted in 1950, while the Act dealing with the conduct of elections followed in 1951. The Sixty-first Amendment, which lowered the voting age, was passed in 1988. The 106th Amendment, focused on women's reservation in

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State Election Commissions, not the national body.

18. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail enhances transparency by allowing voters to see a printed slip confirming their choice before it drops into a sealed box. However, voters are not permitted to take these slips home as proof of voting. The system exists solely for verification and potential audits, maintaining the secrecy of the ballot while providing a physical record.

19. (D) A parliament where no single party or alliance secures a majority.
A hung parliament occurs after a general election when no single political party or pre-poll alliance manages to secure an absolute majority of seats in the legislature. This situation often leads to intense negotiations for the formation of a coalition government or the support of outside parties. It tests constitutional conventions regarding whom the President should invite to form the government.

20. (A) Article 330
Article 330 of the Indian Constitution provides for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha based on their population proportion. This provision ensures political representation for historically disadvantaged communities. Similarly, Article 332 provides for such reservations in State Legislative Assemblies, while Article 335 addresses the claims of these communities in appointments to government services.

21. (C) All India Trinamool Congress
As of recent updates by the Election Commission, the Bharatiya Janata Party, Indian National Congress, and Bahujan Samaj Party maintain their status as national parties. However, the All India Trinamool Congress lost its national party status after failing to meet the required electoral performance criteria across multiple states. National party status is reviewed periodically based on specific vote shares and seat counts.

22. (A) 106th Amendment Act
The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, also known as the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, mandates a thirty-three percent reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. This landmark legislation aims to increase female participation in the highest legislative bodies. The reservation will be implemented following the next delimitation exercise conducted after the first census following the act's commencement.

23. (A) I and III
Electoral bonds were introduced to reform political funding by allowing donors to purchase interest-free instruments from the State Bank of India. While intended to cleanse the system, the Supreme Court declared the scheme unconstitutional in early 2024. The court ruled that the anonymity provided by the bonds violated the fundamental right of voters to information about sources of funding.

24. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The DMK and AIADMK are recognized state parties in Tamil Nadu because they have consistently met the required electoral criteria over several decades. To be recognized as a state party, a political group must secure at least six percent of the valid votes and two seats in the assembly. While the reason accurately states one such criterion, it does not explain history.

25. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
EPIC refers to the Elector Photo Identity Card issued to registered voters. NOTA stands for None of the Above, allowing voters to reject all contesting candidates. VVPAT is the paper trail machine that provides physical verification of an electronic vote. EVM is the electronic voting machine used to record and count votes securely, replacing traditional paper ballots in Indian elections.

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26. (D) Bahujan Samaj Party - Elephant
The Bahujan Samaj Party uses the elephant as its official and reserved national symbol. In Tamil Nadu, the DMK is identified by the rising sun, while the AIADMK uses the two leaves symbol. The Indian National Congress is represented by the hand symbol, and the Bharatiya Janata Party uses the lotus. These symbols help voters identify parties easily on electronic voting machines.

and State Assemblies for an initial period of fifteen years. It specifies that the reservation will take effect only after a delimitation exercise following the first census after the Act's commencement. However, the Act does not mandate a fifty percent reservation for all local bodies.

64. (D) It requires amendments to articles concerning the duration of various Legislatures.
Implementing simultaneous elections would require significant constitutional changes, particularly to articles governing the duration of the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. Currently, these bodies can be dissolved prematurely, leading to staggered electoral cycles. Synchronizing them would necessitate legal mechanisms to handle early dissolutions or extensions of terms, ensuring all elections align with a single national schedule every five years.

65. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The DMK was founded by C.N. Annadurai in 1949, while M.G. Ramachandran established the AIADMK in 1972. The DMDK was formed by actor-politician Vijayakanth in 2005. The PMK was founded by Dr. S. Ramadoss in 1989. These parties have played significant roles in the political landscape of Tamil Nadu, representing various ideologies and demographic groups across the southern state.

66. (B) Dynamic Coding - Key presses are encrypted to prevent signal interception
Modern Electronic Voting Machines use dynamic coding to encrypt every key press on the balloting unit, preventing any external signal interception or manipulation. EVMs are strictly standalone machines and are never connected to the internet or any wireless network. The microchips used are one-time programmable, meaning they cannot be modified after they are manufactured and programmed.

67. (B) Symbol freeze → ECI hearing → ECI interim/ final order → Challenge in Supreme Court (if appealed)
When a recognized party splits, the Election Commission may freeze the original symbol if multiple factions claim it. The Commission then conducts hearings and examines evidence of support before issuing a final order allotting the symbol to the majority faction. Any party dissatisfied with the Commission's decision can challenge the order in the High Court or the Supreme Court.

68. (A) I, II and IV
Election symbols are allotted under the 1968 Symbols Order, with national parties enjoying exclusive symbols across the country. The Election Commission has the authority to freeze symbols during internal party splits to ensure fairness. However, registered unrecognized parties are not assigned permanent symbols; instead, they must choose from a list of free symbols for each individual election they contest.

69. (C) The Constitution prescribes specific educational and administrative qualifications for the appointment of Election Commissioners.
The Indian Constitution does not prescribe any specific educational, legal, or administrative qualifications for the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner or other commissioners. Historically, these roles have been filled by senior civil servants. The appointment process is handled by the President, and recent legislative changes have introduced a formal selection committee to recommend candidates for these constitutional positions.

70. (A) Tamil Nadu's Lok Sabha representation was reduced during the 2002 delimitation.
Tamil Nadu has consistently elected thirty-nine members to the Lok Sabha and maintains a legislative assembly with two hundred thirty-four elected seats. These figures have remained stable despite delimitation exercises, as the allocation of seats to states was frozen to protect those with successful population control. The assembly also includes specific seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

71. (D) Article 332
Article 332 of the Constitution provides for the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of every state. These reservations are based on the population of these communities within the state. This constitutional mandate ensures that historically marginalized groups have a guaranteed voice in the legislative process at the state level.

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90. (C) 384
A single Electronic Voting Machine setup consists of one control unit that can be linked to a maximum of twenty-four balloting units. Since each balloting unit can accommodate sixteen candidate buttons, the entire integrated system is capable of catering to a total of three hundred eighty-four candidates, including the NOTA option. This high capacity allows for use in contested constituencies.

91. (A) Sukumar Sen
Sukumar Sen served as the first Chief Election Commissioner of independent India from 1950 to 1958. He played a pivotal role in organizing the first two general elections in a newly democratic nation with a vast and mostly illiterate population. His successful management of these massive electoral exercises laid the foundation for the robust and credible democratic traditions India follows today.

92. (B) To protect states with successful family planning from losing representation.
The freeze on the delimitation of Lok Sabha seats until 2026 was implemented to ensure that states that successfully reduced their population growth rates were not penalized by losing political representation. Without this freeze, states with higher population growth would gain seats at the expense of others. This policy ensures demographic equity and encourages all states to continue family planning efforts.

93. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Section 8 of the RPA 1951 deals with disqualification upon conviction for specific offences. Section 29A outlines the procedure for the registration of political parties with the Election Commission. Section 77 requires candidates to maintain an account of their election expenses. Section 123 defines various corrupt practices, such as bribery and undue influence, which can invalidate result.

94. (A) Manifesto Release - Permitted on the actual day of polling during voting hours
The Model Code of Conduct prohibits the release of election manifestos during the forty-eight-hour silence period leading up to the conclusion of polling. This ensures that voters are not influenced by new promises at the last moment. Other restrictions include a ban on using religious places for propaganda and a prohibition on the ruling party announcing new financial grants.

95. (C) The poll is adjourned for the party to nominate a new candidate.
If a candidate from a recognized national or state political party dies before the polling begins, the election in that specific constituency is adjourned rather than cancelled. This allows the concerned political party a set period of time to nominate a new candidate. Once the new nomination is filed and processed, the Election Commission announces a new date for polling.

96. (D) He asserted ECI autonomy and enforced the MCC to curb malpractices.
T.N. Seshan is widely remembered for transforming the Election Commission into a powerful and independent institution during the 1990s. He asserted the Commission's constitutional authority to ensure free and fair elections and was the first to rigorously enforce the Model Code of Conduct. His efforts significantly reduced electoral malpractices like booth capturing and the misuse of official government power.

97. (A) I, II, III and IV
EVM security is ensured through a mock poll before actual voting, sealing the units in the presence of agents, and using standalone machines without network connectivity. The signals between units are dynamically coded for further protection. However, the source code of the EVM software is not public; it is kept strictly confidential by the manufacturers and the Election Commission.

98. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
The resolution of an electoral dispute begins after the Returning Officer declares the final election result. A dissatisfied party can then file an election petition in the High Court of the respective state. The High Court conducts a trial and passes an order either upholding or setting aside the election. Finally, this order can be challenged through an appeal to the Supreme Court.

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81. (C) A regular citizen living abroad temporarily on a tourist visa
Postal ballots are available to specific categories such as service voters in the armed forces, personnel on election duty, and individuals under preventive detention. However, regular Indian citizens who are temporarily residing abroad, such as those on a tourist visa, are generally not entitled to vote via postal ballot and must be present in their constituency to cast votes.

82. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
A political party must be registered with the Election Commission before it can be considered for recognition as a national or state party. This recognition is granted based on specific performance benchmarks in general elections, such as the percentage of votes polled or seats won. While the two concepts are closely linked, registration and recognition are distinct legal steps.

83. (A) I and II
The Election Commission is exploring Remote Voting Machines to help domestic migrants vote and has introduced Aadhaar linkage to clean up the electoral rolls. These technological advancements aim to make the process more inclusive and secure. However, there is currently no blockchain-based mobile application allowed for NRIs to vote; they are still required to be physically present at polling stations.

84. (A) VVPAT slips of 5 randomly selected polling stations per segment are verified.
To ensure the accuracy of the electronic count, the Election Commission mandates the physical verification of VVPAT slips from five randomly selected polling stations in each assembly segment or constituency. This audit provides a statistical verification of the results. If a discrepancy is found, the law specifies that the physical VVPAT slip count will prevail over the electronic machine count.

85. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
For the 2024 elections, the expenditure limit for a Lok Sabha candidate in larger states is ninety-five lakh rupees, while in smaller states or UTs, it is seventy-five lakh rupees. For assembly constituencies, the limit is forty lakh rupees in larger states and twenty-eight lakh rupees in smaller ones. These limits are periodically revised to account for inflation.

86. (A) Police Observer - Monitors the deployment of central and state police forces
Police Observers are senior police officers appointed by the Commission to monitor the deployment of security forces and ensure a safe environment for polling. General Observers supervise the overall conduct of the election, while Expenditure Observers specifically monitor the campaign spending of candidates. These officials act as the eyes and ears of the Election Commission during the entire process.

87. (A) Faction claims symbol → Submits evidence of majority → ECI conducts hearings → ECI issues final order allotting symbol to the majority faction
In a symbol dispute, a faction must first submit a formal claim supported by evidence of its majority support within the party's legislative and organizational wings. The Election Commission then conducts quasi-judicial hearings to listen to all parties involved. Finally, the Commission issues a formal order allotting the symbol to the faction that demonstrates the strongest support.

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88. (A) I, II and IV
The Election Commission of India and State Election Commissions are independent constitutional bodies with distinct jurisdictions. The ECI is appointed by the President and manages national and state elections, while the SEC is appointed by the Governor for local body polls. Importantly, the SEC does not operate under the disciplinary control of the ECI; both are autonomous.

89. (C) Sitting members are immune from disqualification if they appeal within three months.
Following the Supreme Court's ruling in the Lily Thomas case, the provision that allowed sitting MPs and MLAs to remain in office by simply filing an appeal within three months was struck down. Disqualification now triggers immediately upon a conviction with a sentence of two years or more. This change ensures that convicted legislators cannot use legal delays to continue serving.

imposition of the Model Code of Conduct, and ensure greater stability for governance.

36. (A) One unit handles 16 candidates, with 24 units linking for 384 candidates.
A standard Electronic Voting Machine balloting unit can accommodate up to sixteen candidates. By connecting multiple balloting units to a single control unit, the system can handle a much larger number of candidates. Currently, up to twenty-four balloting units can be linked together, allowing a single EVM setup to cater to a maximum of three hundred eighty-four candidates.

37. (A) I, II, IV and V
Under the Representation of the People Act, a conviction resulting in at least two years of imprisonment triggers immediate disqualification, lasting for six years after release. Failure to submit election expense accounts and convictions for promoting social enmity also lead to disqualification. These provisions are designed to maintain the integrity of legislative bodies by excluding individuals with serious criminal records.

38. (B) 1, 4, 3, 2
The counting process begins with the opening of the EVM strong rooms in the presence of candidates or their authorized agents to ensure transparency. Next, postal ballots are typically verified and counted. This is followed by the round-by-round tabulation of votes from the electronic voting machines. Finally, once all votes are accounted for, the Returning Officer officially declares the result.

39. (D) Article 19(1)(a) (Freedom of Speech and Expression)
The Supreme Court of India struck down the Electoral Bond scheme in 2024, ruling that it violated the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a). The court held that the anonymity of the scheme prevented citizens from knowing who was funding political parties, which is essential for making an informed choice in elections.

40. (B) A system where the candidate with the highest votes in a constituency wins.
The "First Past The Post" system is a plurality voting method used in Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections in India. In this system, the candidate who receives the highest number of valid votes in a constituency is declared the winner. It does not require the candidate to secure an absolute majority or more than fifty percent of votes cast.

41. (C) State Election Commission of Tamil Nadu
Elections for local bodies, including Panchayats and Municipalities, in Tamil Nadu are conducted under the authority of the State Election Commission. While the Election Commission of India manages national and state-level legislative elections, the Constitution mandates a separate state-level body to oversee local governance polls. This ensures that local democratic processes are managed independently and closer to the grassroots level.

42. (D) It can increase the total number of Lok Sabha seats without any parliamentary approval.
The Delimitation Commission is appointed by the President to redraw constituency boundaries based on census data. While its orders have the force of law and cannot be challenged in court, it does not have the power to increase the total number of Lok Sabha seats. Any change in the total number of seats requires a constitutional amendment passed by the Parliament.

43. (A) I and III
Non-Resident Indians can register to vote using Form 6A but must be physically present at their assigned polling station in India on the day of the election to cast their vote. Although there have been discussions regarding postal or electronic voting for NRIs, no such online system has been implemented yet. Physical presence remains a mandatory requirement for these citizens.

44. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The None of the Above option allows voters to express dissatisfaction with candidates without affecting the overall election outcome. Even if NOTA receives the most votes, it does not trigger a re-election because the Supreme Court did not grant a legal "right to reject." The candidate with

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99. (B) 33 percent
The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act mandates that thirty-three percent of all seats in the Lok Sabha be reserved for women. This reservation also applies to the seats already reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, ensuring intersectional representation. This historic move aims to bridge the gender gap in Indian politics and ensure that women have a significant role in legislative processes.

100. (A) The right of every citizen aged 18+ to vote without discrimination.
Universal Adult Franchise, as enshrined in Article 326 of the Constitution, means that every citizen who is eighteen years of age or older has the right to vote in elections. This right is granted without any discrimination based on race, caste, religion, sex, or place of birth. It is a cornerstone of Indian democracy, ensuring inclusive choices by the population.

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Q. National Green Tribunal (NGT)
R. Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)
S. Armed Forces Tribunal (AFT)

List II: (Jurisdictions)

I. Environmental protection and forests
II. Recruitment and service conditions of public servants
III. Disputes related to military personnel
IV. Direct taxes and revenue disputes

(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

56. What does "Judicial Review" functionally denote in the Indian constitutional framework?
(A) Power of the President to review the judgements of the Supreme Court of India.
(B) Process by which the Chief Justice reviews the conduct of various High Court judges.
(C) Judicial power to examine constitutionality of legislative and executive acts.
(D) Automatic review of all parliamentary bills by a judicial committee before law.
(E) Answer not known

57. Consider the following procedural steps for the appointment of a High Court Judge:
I. The Chief Justice of the High Court communicates the recommendation to the State Government.
II. The proposal is forwarded by the State Government to the Union Minister of Law and Justice.
III. The Chief Justice of the High Court initiates the proposal after consulting their collegium.
IV. The Supreme Court collegium considers the proposal and makes a recommendation to the President.

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of the steps?
(A) III, I, II, IV
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

58. Which of the following pairs correctly matches the prominent case with its primary judgement relating to the judiciary?
(A) Hussainara Khatoon case - Right to speedy trial and origin of PIL
(B) S.P. Gupta case - Establishment of the basic structure doctrine
(C) L. Chandra Kumar case - Abolition of the collegium system
(D) Rupa Ashok Hurra case - Struck down the NJAC
(E) Answer not known

59. Identify the primary objective of the e-Courts Mission Mode Project in India.
(A) Objective to entirely replace physical courts with AI-driven judgement systems.
(B) Digitizing records and enabling virtual hearings to enhance access to justice.
(C) Creation of separate legal systems outside the framework for cyber crimes.
(D) Restriction of public access to judicial proceedings for various security purposes.
(E) Answer not known

60. Consider the following statements regarding the jurisdiction of the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court:
I. It was inaugurated on July 24, 2004.
II. It exercises jurisdiction over the entire state of Tamil Nadu concurrently with the principal seat.
III. Its territorial jurisdiction encompasses several southern districts of Tamil Nadu.
IV. It handles exclusively civil appeals and has no criminal jurisdiction.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II and III
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

61. Consider the following statements concerning the supervisory jurisdiction of High Courts under Article 227:
I. It extends to all courts and tribunals throughout the territories over which the High Court exercises jurisdiction.
II. This supervisory power cannot be exercised over tribunals set up under laws relating to

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6. What is the mandatory retirement age for a judge of the Supreme Court of India as prescribed by the Constitution?
(A) 60 years
(B) 62 years
(C) 65 years
(D) 70 years
(E) Answer not known

7. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of the hierarchy of civil courts in a district from the lowest to the highest?
(A) Munsif Court → Subordinate Judge Court → District Court
(B) Subordinate Judge Court → Munsif Court → District Court
(C) District Court → Munsif Court → Subordinate Judge Court
(D) Munsif Court → District Court → Subordinate Judge Court
(E) Answer not known

8. Which of the following is NOT generally considered a component of the "Basic Structure" of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Judicial Review
(B) Federal character of the Constitution
(C) Supremacy of the Legislature
(D) Secular character of the Constitution
(E) Answer not known

9. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the types of writs?
(A) Habeas Corpus - To have the body of
(B) Mandamus - We command
(C) Prohibition - To forbid
(D) Quo Warranto - To be certified
(E) Answer not known

10. In the context of Public Interest Litigation (PIL), what is the practical implication of "relaxed locus standi"?
(A) Individuals or groups moving the court for those with violated rights.
(B) Scenarios where only the aggrieved party can approach the court for remedies.
(C) Occasions where state governments alone represent groups in the Supreme Court.
(D) Formal petitions that must be drafted and submitted solely by senior advocates.
(E) Answer not known

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11. Consider the following statements regarding the Madras High Court:
I. It was established in 1862 and is one of the three original High Courts in India.
II. Its territorial jurisdiction is restricted entirely to the state boundaries of Tamil Nadu.
III. The Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court was inaugurated in the year 2004.
IV. It exercises original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters similar to the Supreme Court.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

12. How does the writ jurisdiction of a High Court conceptually compare to that of the Supreme Court of India?
(A) Supreme Court issues writs for any purpose; High Courts issue them only for rights.
(B) Article 226 allows High Courts to issue writs for rights or any other purpose.
(C) The writ jurisdiction of both court systems is territorially co-extensive in India.
(D) Supreme Court writ jurisdiction is exclusive and overrides all High Court powers.
(E) Answer not known

13. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The President of India is bound by the opinion given by the Supreme Court under its advisory jurisdiction (Article 143).
Reason (R): The advisory opinion of the Supreme Court is a formal judicial pronouncement that holds binding authority over the executive.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) Both A and R are false.
(E) Answer not known

CHAPTER 13

Supreme Court, High Courts and Subordinate Courts

1. Consider the following statements regarding the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India:
I. Original jurisdiction under Article 131 covers disputes between the Government of India and one or more States.
II. Advisory jurisdiction empowers the President to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on questions of law or fact.
III. The Supreme Court cannot review its own judgements as its decisions are final and binding on all courts.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) Only I
(D) Only III
(E) Answer not known

2. The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act, which was later struck down by the Supreme Court of India, pertained to which of the following?
(A) Systematic reduction of the mandatory retirement age for High Court judges
(B) Creation of Gram Nyayalayas for local dispute resolution at the village level
(C) Introduction of Fast Track Courts for rapid disposal of specific POCSO cases
(D) Establishment of the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC)
(E) Answer not known

3. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The independence of the judiciary is considered an integral part of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution.
Reason (R): Judges of the Supreme Court are provided with security of tenure and can be removed only through a rigorous impeachment process by Parliament.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. Identify the correct statement regarding the Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Indian judicial system.
(A) It is covered under Article 132 and limited only to constitutional matters.
(B) It cannot be invoked in any cases involving various criminal proceedings.
(C) Discretionary power of the Supreme Court to grant special leave under Article 136.
(D) It can be filed to challenge the decisions of courts relating to Armed Forces.
(E) Answer not known

5. Match the following Constitutional Articles with their respective provisions related to the Supreme Court:
List I: (Articles)
P. Article 124
Q. Article 129
R. Article 131
S. Article 143
List II: (Provisions)
I. Original Jurisdiction
II. Establishment and Constitution
III. Advisory Jurisdiction
IV. Court of Record
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

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repeatedly.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, II and IV
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

21. Consider the following statements regarding Family Courts and Gram Nyayalayas:
I. Family Courts were established under an Act of Parliament in 1984 to promote conciliation in matrimonial disputes.
II. Legal practitioners have an absolute and automatic right to represent clients in Family Courts.
III. Gram Nyayalayas are mobile courts set up at the Panchayat level to provide justice at the doorstep.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and III
(B) I and II
(C) Only II
(D) Only III
(E) Answer not known

22. As per the latest amendments, what is the total sanctioned strength of judges in the Supreme Court of India, including the Chief Justice?
(A) 31
(B) 33
(C) 34
(D) 36
(E) Answer not known

23. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): A curative petition can be filed even after a review petition is dismissed by the Supreme Court.
Reason (R): The concept of a curative petition is explicitly mentioned in Article 137 of the original Constitution.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

24. Which of the following statements accurately reflects a measure ensuring the independence of the Supreme Court?
(A) The salaries and allowances of Supreme Court judges are subject to an annual vote in Parliament.
(B) The conduct of Supreme Court judges in the discharge of their duties can be widely discussed in the State Legislatures.
(C) The administrative expenses of the Supreme Court are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.
(D) Parliament holds the power to curtail the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at its discretion.
(E) Answer not known

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25. Match the following Legal Services Authorities with their respective functioning levels:
List I: (Authorities)
P. NALSA
Q. SLSA
R. DLSA
S. TLSC
List II: (Functioning Levels)
I. Taluk level
II. District level
III. State level
IV. National level
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

26. Who administers the oath of office and secrecy to a newly appointed judge of a High Court?
(A) The Governor of the respective State
(B) The Chief Justice of India
(C) The President of India
(D) The Chief Justice of the respective High Court
(E) Answer not known

27. Which of the following represents the correct hierarchical order of Criminal Courts under a Sessions division from lowest to highest?
(A) Judicial Magistrate First Class → Chief

Judicial Magistrate → Sessions Judge
(B) Chief Judicial Magistrate → Judicial Magistrate First Class → Sessions Judge
(C) Judicial Magistrate First Class → Sessions Judge → Chief Judicial Magistrate
(D) Sessions Judge → Chief Judicial Magistrate → Judicial Magistrate First Class
(E) Answer not known

28. Which of the following is NOT a constitutional qualification required for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India?
(A) Must be a citizen of India
(B) Must have attained a minimum age of 35 years
(C) Must have been a judge of a High Court for at least five years
(D) Must be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President
(E) Answer not known

29. Identify the incorrectly matched pair concerning Alternative Dispute Resolution and tribunals:
(A) CAT - Taxation and revenue disputes
(B) Lok Adalat - Resolution by conciliation and compromise
(C) NGT - Specialized environmental dispute resolution
(D) Gram Nyayalaya - Grassroots level justice system
(E) Answer not known

30. Under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, "criminal contempt" refers specifically to which of the following acts?
(A) Willful disobedience to any judgment, decree, or specific order of a court.
(B) Willful breach of an explicit undertaking given directly to a court of law.
(C) Matters which scandalize or tend to lower the authority of any court.
(D) Non-payment of monetary fines or dues imposed by various civil court judges.
(E) Answer not known

31. Consider the following statements regarding the Subordinate Courts:
I. The District Judge is the highest judicial authority in the district.
II. When the District Judge presides over civil cases, they are called the District Judge, and when handling criminal cases, they are known as the Sessions Judge.
III. A Sessions Judge has the power to award a death sentence, but it requires confirmation by the High Court.
IV. Appointments of District Judges are made solely by the High Court Collegium without executive involvement.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

32. In a comparative analysis, what distinguishes the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court from that of the High Courts?
(A) High Courts possessing exclusive jurisdiction over presidential election cases.
(B) Supreme Court lacking any original jurisdiction over fundamental rights cases.
(C) Supreme Court handling inter-state cases; High Courts handle civil disputes.
(D) High Courts managing admiralty cases; Supreme Court managing border disputes.
(E) Answer not known

33. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Article 50 of the Directive Principles of State Policy directs the State to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services.
Reason (R): Separation of powers ensures that the executive completely oversees and reviews judicial judgements to prevent judicial overreach.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

34. Which of the following statements regarding Lok Adalats is incorrect?

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(A) Statutory status granted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.
(B) Awards that are legally deemed to be the decrees of a civil court.
(C) Awards passed by a Lok Adalat which are final and binding on all parties.
(D) Appeal against the award filed in the High Court within thirty days.
(E) Answer not known

35. Match the following High Courts with the States/Union Territories falling under their territorial jurisdiction:
List I: (High Courts)
P. Madras High Court
Q. Kerala High Court
R. Bombay High Court
S. Calcutta High Court
List II: (Jurisdictions)
I. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
II. Lakshadweep
III. Puducherry
IV. Goa
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

36. What does "Epistolary Jurisdiction" mean in the context of the Indian Judiciary?
(A) Power of the Supreme Court to provide advice to the President on legal matters.
(B) Jurisdiction to hear appeals relating to election disputes of Members of Parliament.
(C) Taking cognizance of public issues based on letters or telegrams addressed to courts.
(D) Exclusive power to issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens.
(E) Answer not known

37. Consider the following landmark Supreme Court judgements concerning the evolution of the amendability of Fundamental Rights and the Basic Structure Doctrine:
I. Minerva Mills Case
II. Golaknath Case
III. Kesavananda Bharati Case
IV. Shankari Prasad Case
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of these cases?
(A) IV, II, III, I
(B) II, IV, III, I
(C) IV, III, II, I
(D) III, II, IV, I
(E) Answer not known

38. Which of the following pairs correctly matches the judicial figure with their prominent contribution to the Indian judicial system?
(A) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer as the originator of the Basic Structure Doctrine.
(B) Justice H.R. Khanna as the one responsible for the Collegium System introduction.
(C) Justice Y.V. Chandrachud as the primary architect of the Gram Nyayalayas Act.
(D) Justice P.N. Bhagwati as the pioneer of Public Interest Litigation (PIL).
(E) Answer not known

39. Identify the key feature of the "National Court Management Systems" (NCMS) introduced in the Indian Judiciary.
(A) Focus on digitising Supreme Court records for historical preservation.
(B) Framework to enhance case management, performance, and infrastructure.
(C) Dealing exclusively with the appointment transfers of High Court judges.
(D) Restricting the use of virtual hearings to civil matters only in districts.
(E) Answer not known

40. Consider the following statements regarding the Basic Structure Doctrine:
I. The doctrine was formally propounded in the Minerva Mills case in 1980.
II. The power of Parliament to amend the Constitution under Article 368 is unlimited.
III. Free and fair elections are considered a part of the basic structure.
IV. Judicial review is excluded from the basic structure to respect parliamentary sovereignty.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

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41. Consider the following statements regarding Judicial Activism and Judicial Overreach:
I. Judicial activism is often justified as necessary to protect citizen rights when the executive or legislature fails to act.
II. Judicial overreach occurs when the judiciary aggressively interferes in the domains of the executive or legislature, violating the separation of powers.
III. There is a precise, constitutionally defined boundary separating judicial activism from judicial overreach.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) Only I
(D) Only II
(E) Answer not known

42. In which year was the Madras High Court officially established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861?
(A) 1858
(B) 1861
(C) 1862
(D) 1865
(E) Answer not known

43. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has significantly expanded access to justice for marginalized and vulnerable groups in India.
Reason (R): Under PIL, the Supreme Court relaxed the traditional rule of locus standi, allowing public-spirited citizens to file petitions on behalf of the underprivileged.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

44. Identify the correct statement regarding the Law Commission of India.
(A) Primary function to directly appoint judges to the higher judiciary of India.
(B) Executive body established to recommend legal reforms for fixed tenures.
(C) Permanent constitutional body established under Article 324 of the Constitution.
(D) Recommendations that are automatically binding on the Parliament of the Union.
(E) Answer not known

45. Match the following Latin writ terms with their literal English translations:
List I: (Writ Terms)
P. Certiorari
Q. Habeas Corpus
R. Mandamus
S. Quo Warranto
List II: (Translations)
I. By what authority or warrant
II. We command
III. To be certified or to be informed
IV. To have the body of
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

46. What is the maximum sentence of imprisonment that a Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM) can legally award under the Code of Criminal Procedure?
(A) Up to 3 years
(B) Up to 5 years
(C) Up to 7 years
(D) Life Imprisonment
(E) Answer not known

47. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of the establishment of these High Courts in India, from earliest to latest?
(A) Calcutta → Allahabad → Delhi → Sikkim
(B) Allahabad → Calcutta → Sikkim → Delhi
(C) Calcutta → Delhi → Allahabad → Sikkim
(D) Allahabad → Delhi → Calcutta → Sikkim
(E) Answer not known

48. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court does NOT extend to which of the following disputes?
(A) A dispute between the Government of India and one or more States.
(B) A dispute between two or more States.

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(C) A dispute arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty or agreement.
(D) A dispute between the Union and a State on one side and another State on the other side.
(E) Answer not known

49. Which of the following pairs correctly matches the constitutional provision with its subject matter?
(A) Article 124(4) - Appointment of ad hoc judges
(B) Article 39A - Equal justice and free legal aid
(C) Article 137 - Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
(D) Article 214 - Establishment of Subordinate Courts
(E) Answer not known

50. What is a primary advantage of the National Lok Adalats organized periodically across India?
(A) Power to alter the fundamental structure of the Constitution to ensure rapid justice.
(B) Imposition of severe criminal punishments without the necessity of a formal trial.
(C) Allowing parties to bypass the Supreme Court and directly appeal to the President.
(D) Mass settlement of pending cases and pre-litigation disputes on a single day.
(E) Answer not known

51. Consider the following statements regarding the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court:
I. It is exclusively limited to constitutional matters.
II. Appeals in civil matters lie to the Supreme Court if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law.
III. In criminal cases, an appeal lies automatically to the Supreme Court if a High Court reverses an acquittal and sentences the accused to death.
IV. The Supreme Court possesses discretionary appellate powers through Special Leave Petitions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) Only I
(D) Only III
(E) Answer not known

52. When comparing the judicial structures of India and the USA, which of the following statements is true?
(A) India having a dual system of courts for federal and state laws, similar to the USA.
(B) High Courts in India not being bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court.
(C) India having an integrated system; USA possessing a dual judicial system.
(D) USA Supreme Court acting as final interpreter of state laws over federal laws.
(E) Answer not known

53. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Contempt of court proceedings can be initiated against individuals who constructively criticize judicial judgements.
Reason (R): Fair and reasonable criticism of judicial acts is an essential aspect of freedom of speech and does not constitute contempt of court.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

54. Which of the following statements concerning the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) is incorrect?
(A) Introduction through the 99th Constitutional Amendment Act of the Indian Parliament.
(B) Aim to replace the collegium system of appointing judges to the higher judiciary.
(C) Proposal for a six-member commission including the Law Minister and eminent persons.
(D) Supreme Court upholding the NJAC Act in 2015 as a valid exercise of power.
(E) Answer not known

55. Match the following Tribunals with their corresponding areas of jurisdiction:
List I: (Tribunals)
P. Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)

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14. Which of the following statements regarding the Fast Track Courts in India is incorrect?
(A) They were established to expedite the disposal of long-pending cases in the subordinate courts.
(B) They were primarily created upon the recommendation of the 11th Finance Commission.
(C) They exclusively handle cases related only to property disputes and corporate frauds.
(D) Special Fast Track Courts have been designated specifically to handle cases under the POCSO Act.
(E) Answer not known

15. Match the following landmark judicial concepts with the cases that fundamentally shaped them:
List I: (Judicial Concepts)
P. Basic Structure Doctrine
Q. Public Interest Litigation
R. Curative Petition
S. Collegium System
List II: (Cases)
I. Hussainara Khatoon Case
II. Rupa Ashok Hurra Case
III. Kesavananda Bharati Case
IV. Second Judges Case
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

16. Judicial activism is best defined as:
(A) Practice of courts adhering strictly to the textual interpretation of the law.
(B) Total assumption of legislative powers by the judicial branch of government.
(C) Pro-active judicial role in protecting rights and promoting public justice.
(D) Refusal of the judiciary to hear cases involving complex political disputes.
(E) Answer not known

17. Consider the following steps concerning the removal procedure of a Supreme Court Judge under Article 124(4):
I. Passing of the motion by a special majority in both Houses of Parliament.
II. Investigation of the charges by a three-member committee.
III. Submission of a removal motion signed by 100 Lok Sabha or 50 Rajya Sabha members.
IV. Order passed by the President of India removing the judge.
Which of the following represents the correct sequential order of the steps?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) III, II, I, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) III, I, II, IV
(E) Answer not known

18. Which of the following pairs relating to Tribunals is correctly matched?
(A) Article 323B - Armed Forces Tribunal exclusively
(B) Article 227 - Exclusion of Tribunals from High Court jurisdiction
(C) NGT Act 2010 - Establishment of Central Administrative Tribunal
(D) Article 323A - Administrative Tribunals
(E) Answer not known

19. The Supreme Court of India is declared a "Court of Record" under Article 129. What is the primary feature of a Court of Record?
(A) Records have evidentiary value and cannot be questioned in subordinate courts.
(B) Requirement for the court to record the proceedings of the sovereign Parliament.
(C) Necessity to maintain administrative records of all state governments and departments.
(D) Permanent recording of judges in a centralized constitutional registry of the Union.
(E) Answer not known

20. Consider the following statements regarding the Collegium System of judicial appointments:
I. It evolved through the judgements of the Supreme Court in the First, Second, and Third Judges Cases.
II. The Supreme Court collegium for appointing other Supreme Court judges consists of the CJI and the four senior-most judges.
III. The Indian Constitution explicitly mentions the term "Collegium" in Article 124.
IV. The collegium system ensures the primacy of the judiciary in judicial appointments.
V. The executive has absolute veto power over any recommendation made by the collegium

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the Armed Forces.
III. It is restricted purely to administrative supervision and excludes judicial superintendence.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) Only I
(D) Only III
(E) Answer not known

62. The Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority (TNSLSA) functions under the framework established by which of the following central acts?
(A) The Right to Information Act, 2005
(B) The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
(C) The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
(D) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
(E) Answer not known

63. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The writ jurisdiction of a High Court is considered wider than that of the Supreme Court of India.
Reason (R): High Courts can issue writs not only for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights but also for any other legal right.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

64. Identify the correct statement regarding the distinction between civil and criminal contempt in India.
(A) Civil contempt penalized with fines, while criminal results in life imprisonment.
(B) Jurisdiction where only the Supreme Court can initiate proceedings for civil contempt.
(C) Civil contempt involves disobeying orders; criminal contempt scandalizes the court.
(D) Media immunity from criminal contempt charges under all professional circumstances.
(E) Answer not known

65. Match the following legal terms relevant to the judiciary with their appropriate context:
List I: (Legal Terms)
P. Res Judicata
Q. Amicus Curiae
R. Suo Motu
S. Locus Standi
List II: (Context)
I. Right to bring an action or be heard in a court
II. A matter already judged
III. A friend of the court
IV. On its own motion
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

66. The review jurisdiction of the Supreme Court allows it to review its own judgements. Under which Article of the Constitution is this power vested?
(A) Article 132
(B) Article 136
(C) Article 137
(D) Article 141
(E) Answer not known

67. Consider the following legal officers rendering legal aid/services at the state level under the Legal Services Authorities framework:
I. State Legal Services Authority
II. District Legal Services Authority
III. Taluk Legal Services Committee
Which of the following represents the correct hierarchical order from state to taluk level?
(A) I → II → III
(B) II → I → III
(C) I → III → II
(D) III → II → I
(E) Answer not known

68. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic or function of Lok Adalats?
(A) Providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of society.
(B) Determining disputes through the process

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28. (B) Must have attained a minimum age of 35 years
To be eligible for appointment as a Supreme Court judge, a person must be a citizen of India and have been a High Court judge for five years, an advocate for ten years, or a distinguished jurist. Importantly, the Constitution does not prescribe a minimum age for appointment, unlike the requirements for the President or members of Parliament.

29. (A) CAT - Taxation and revenue disputes
The Central Administrative Tribunal is specifically designed to handle disputes related to the recruitment and service conditions of persons appointed to public services under the Union. Taxation and revenue disputes are generally handled by the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal or other specialized bodies. Lok Adalats and Gram Nyayalayas are correctly matched to their respective roles in grassroots dispute resolution.

30. (C) Matters which scandalize or tend to lower the authority of any court.
Under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, criminal contempt includes any act that scandalizes or tends to lower the authority of a court. It also encompasses actions that prejudice or interfere with the due course of judicial proceedings or the administration of justice. This is distinct from civil contempt, which primarily concerns willful disobedience of court orders or decrees.

31. (A) I, II and III
The District Judge is the premier judicial authority in a district, known as the Sessions Judge when presiding over criminal matters. While a Sessions Judge can award a death sentence, it must be confirmed by the High Court. Appointments are made by the State Governor in consultation with the High Court, rather than by a collegium acting alone.

32. (C) Supreme Court handling inter-state cases; High Courts handle civil disputes.
The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is primarily federal, involving disputes between the Union and States or among different States. In contrast, High Courts exercise original jurisdiction over various civil and criminal matters as per their local laws and letters patent. While both handle fundamental rights, the Supreme Court's role in resolving inter-unit federal disputes is unique and exclusive.

33. (C) A is true but R is false.
Article 50 of the Directive Principles mandates the separation of the judiciary from the executive in public services to ensure impartial justice. However, the principle of separation of powers is intended to prevent any single branch from dominating the others. The claim that the executive should oversee judicial judgements is incorrect, as it would directly violate the independence of the judiciary.

34. (D) Appeal against the award filed in the High Court within thirty days.
Lok Adalats provide an alternative forum for the amicable settlement of disputes and their awards carry the same status as a civil court decree. Crucially, these awards are final and binding on all parties involved. No appeal lies to any court against the award of a Lok Adalat, though parties may initiate fresh litigation if no settlement is reached.

35. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
Several High Courts in India exercise jurisdiction over more than one State or Union Territory. The Madras High Court covers Puducherry, while the Kerala High Court includes Lakshadweep. The Bombay High Court's jurisdiction extends to Goa, and the Calcutta High Court oversees the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. This arrangement ensures judicial coverage for smaller territories without separate courts.

36. (C) Taking cognizance of public issues based on letters or telegrams addressed to courts.
Epistolary jurisdiction allows the judiciary to treat simple letters or telegrams from citizens as formal petitions. This practice is a hallmark of Public Interest Litigation in India, enabling the court to take cognizance of human rights violations or public grievances without the need for traditional legal filings. It significantly enhances the accessibility of justice for the poor and marginalized.

37. (A) IV, II, III, I
The evolution of the amendability of the Constitution began with the Shankari Prasad case in 1951, followed by the Golaknath case

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I. Power of superintendence over all courts
II. High Courts to be Courts of Record
III. High Courts for States
IV. Power to issue certain writs
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

76. In judicial terminology, what defines a "Court of Record"?
(A) Court where proceedings are continuously recorded and broadcasted live to public.
(B) Court whose acts are enrolled for memory and which can punish for contempt.
(C) Court specifically designed to maintain the criminal records of police departments.
(D) Subordinate court that forwards case records to High Court for final judgement.
(E) Answer not known

77. Consider the following procedural stages of a typical civil suit in India:
I. Filing of the Plaint
II. Framing of Issues
III. Issuing summons to the Defendant
IV. Recording of Evidence
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of these stages?
(A) I, III, II, IV
(B) III, I, IV, II
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) II, I, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

78. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding alternative dispute resolution mechanisms?
(A) National Lok Adalat - Held on a daily basis in district courts
(B) Permanent Lok Adalat - Cannot take up cases involving public utility services
(C) Gram Nyayalayas - Presided by an officer called Nyayadhikari
(D) Family Courts - Mandatory representation by a lawyer
(E) Answer not known

79. Which feature fundamentally highlights the structural integration of the Indian judiciary?
(A) Existence of separate federal and state laws enforced by different court systems.
(B) Appointment of High Court judges directly by the respective State Governors.
(C) Absolute financial autonomy of subordinate courts from the state governments.
(D) A single system of courts enforcing both the central laws and the state laws.
(E) Answer not known

80. Consider the following statements regarding the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill:
I. It aimed to lay down enforceable standards of conduct for judges.
II. It sought to replace the mechanism for the removal of judges provided under the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.
III. It successfully became an Act of Parliament and currently governs judicial accountability in India.
IV. It required judges to declare their assets and liabilities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, III and IV
(C) Only III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

81. Consider the following statements concerning the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in civil matters:
I. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from any judgement of a High Court if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law of general importance.
II. The right to appeal to the Supreme Court in civil cases is absolute and does not require any certification from the High Court.
III. Article 133 provides the constitutional basis for civil appeals to the Supreme Court.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) I and II
(C) Only I
(D) Only III
(E) Answer not known

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(A) A hostile witness who turns against the prosecution during a criminal trial.
(B) A judge who issues dissenting opinions regularly on constitutional matters.
(C) Impartial adviser or friend of the court appointed to assist in a case.
(D) A petitioner filing a Public Interest Litigation before the Supreme Court.
(E) Answer not known

97. Consider the following phases of the e-Courts project implemented in the Indian Judiciary:
I. Phase III - Focus on ecosystem approach, cloud technology, and AI
II. Phase I - Basic computerization and establishment of LAN in courts
III. Phase II - Universal computerization, NJDG launch, and service delivery
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of these phases?
(A) I, II, III
(B) II, I, III
(C) II, III, I
(D) III, II, I
(E) Answer not known

98. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding judicial appointments?
(A) Supreme Court Judges - Appointed by the President
(B) District Judges - Appointed by the Governor in consultation with the High Court
(C) Chief Justice of India - Appointed by the President
(D) High Court Judges - Appointed by the Governor
(E) Answer not known

99. Identify a core feature of the Subordinate Judiciary setup in an Indian State.
(A) The High Court exercises administrative and disciplinary control over the subordinate courts in the state.
(B) Subordinate courts are entirely independent of the administrative control of the State's High Court.
(C) The organizational structure, jurisdiction, and nomenclature of the subordinate judiciary are strictly uniform without any state-wise variation.
(D) Decisions made by the Sessions Court cannot be appealed under any circumstances.
(E) Answer not known

100. Consider the following statements regarding the overall judicial framework of India:
I. The Supreme Court of India inaugurated its proceedings on January 28, 1950.
II. Article 39A was added by the 42nd Amendment to promote equal justice and free legal aid.
III. High Courts have the power of superintendence over military tribunals.
IV. The collegium system involves the executive directly voting on judicial nominees.
V. The basic structure doctrine restricts Parliament's amending power.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) III and IV
(B) I, II and V
(C) I and III
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

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(D) Supreme Court - Parliament by law
(E) Answer not known

90. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the fundamental role of the judiciary in Indian democracy?
(A) Guardian of Constitution, protector of Rights, and arbiter of federal disputes.
(B) To unconditionally support the policy decisions of the executive branch of state.
(C) To draft and amend laws based on societal needs independently of Parliament.
(D) To manage the daily administrative affairs of the central state machinery.
(E) Answer not known

91. Consider the following statements concerning the Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority (TNSLSA):
I. It provides free legal aid to eligible persons.
II. It organizes Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes.
III. Its patron-in-chief is the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
IV. It implements preventive and strategic legal aid programmes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III
(E) Answer not known

92. What logical inference can be drawn from the doctrine of separation of powers as applied to the Indian Judiciary?
(A) Judiciary functioning in isolation with no overlap or checks and balances.
(B) Adjudication without executive interference, though functional overlaps exist.
(C) Executive retaining final authority to overturn judicial pronouncements.
(D) Parliament being unable to impeach judges under any constitutional circumstances.
(E) Answer not known

93. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.

Assertion (A): The creation of specialized tribunals under Articles 323A and 323B aims to reduce the burden on traditional courts and expedite dispute resolution.
Reason (R): Tribunals strictly follow the complex procedural rules set out in the Civil Procedure Code and Indian Evidence Act to ensure rigorous trials.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) A is true but R is false.
(C) A is false but R is true.
(D) Both A and R are false.
(E) Answer not known

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94. Which of the following statements regarding the removal of a High Court judge is incorrect?
(A) A judge of a High Court can be removed from office only by an order of the President.
(B) The grounds for removal are proved misbehaviour or incapacity.
(C) A simple majority in the State Legislative Assembly is sufficient to pass the motion for removal.
(D) The procedure for the removal of a High Court judge is identical to that of a Supreme Court judge.
(E) Answer not known

95. Match the specific element of the Basic Structure Doctrine with the landmark case that prominently reaffirmed or established it:
List I: (Elements)
P. Judicial Review
Q. Harmony between Fundamental Rights and DPSP
R. Federalism
S. Secularism
List II: (Cases)
I. Minerva Mills Case
II. S.R. Bommai Case
III. L. Chandra Kumar Case
IV. Kesavananda Bharati Case
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

96. What is the defining characteristic of an "amicus curiae" in a judicial proceeding?

of compromise and mutual settlement.
(C) Passing binding judgements in serious, non-compoundable criminal offences.
(D) Ensuring that no court fee is required to be paid when a legal matter is filed.
(E) Answer not known

69. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the specific focus of subordinate or special courts:
(A) Commercial Courts - Disputes related to fundamental rights violations
(B) Family Courts - Matrimonial and related disputes
(C) Fast Track Courts - Expediting long-pending sessions cases
(D) Gram Nyayalayas - Civil and criminal cases at the grassroots level
(E) Answer not known

70. What inference can be drawn from the existence of Article 136 (Special Leave to Appeal) in the Indian Constitution?
(A) Indication that the Supreme Court's appellate jurisdiction is strictly bounded.
(B) Demonstration that military tribunals are entirely beyond any judicial oversight.
(C) Proof that High Courts are completely subordinate and possess no appellate power.
(D) Supreme Court's discretionary power to prevent injustice in the judicial system.
(E) Answer not known

71. Consider the following statements regarding the E-Courts Mission Mode Project:
I. It is a pan-India project monitored and funded by the Ministry of Law and Justice.
II. It completely replaces the physical hearing mechanism with an AI-based automated system.
III. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) is a flagship outcome of this project.
IV. Its primary aim is to make the justice delivery system affordable and accessible.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) Only II
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

72. In comparing a Review Petition with a Curative Petition, which statement is factually accurate?
(A) Review Petition is a constitutional remedy; Curative Petition is a statutory remedy.
(B) Curative Petition heard in open court; Review Petition circulated in chambers.
(C) Curative Petition is the final remedy after a Review Petition is dismissed.
(D) No conceptual difference between procedures conducted under Article 137.
(E) Answer not known

73. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The salaries and allowances of Supreme Court judges are not subject to the annual vote of Parliament.
Reason (R): The expenses of the Supreme Court are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

74. Which of the following statements regarding the Curative Petition is incorrect?
(A) It is guaranteed as a fundamental right under Article 32 of the Constitution.
(B) It was conceptualized in the Rupa Ashok Hurra case (2002).
(C) It must be supported by a certificate from a Senior Advocate.
(D) It is generally not heard in open court unless a specific request is allowed.
(E) Answer not known

75. Match the following Articles of the Constitution with their relevance to High Courts:
List I: (Articles)
P. Article 214
Q. Article 215
R. Article 226
S. Article 227
List II: (Relevance)

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ANSWERS

1. (A) I and II
The Supreme Court possesses original jurisdiction under Article 131 for disputes between the Union and States. Under Article 143, the President may seek its advisory opinion on legal questions. While its decisions are binding, Article 137 specifically empowers the court to review its own judgements to correct errors, making the statement regarding finality without review incorrect.

2. (D) Establishment of the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC)
The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act, along with the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act, aimed to replace the collegium system with a new body for appointing judges. However, the Supreme Court struck down this amendment in 2015, declaring it unconstitutional. This decision restored the collegium system, emphasizing that judicial independence is a fundamental part of the basic structure.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Judicial independence is firmly established as an essential element of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution. This independence is protected through several constitutional provisions, such as the security of tenure for judges. Since the rigorous removal process by Parliament ensures that judges cannot be dismissed arbitrarily, it directly supports and explains the overall autonomy of the judicial branch.

4. (C) Discretionary power of the Supreme Court to grant special leave under Article 136.
Article 136 of the Indian Constitution grants the Supreme Court discretionary power to grant special leave to appeal from any judgement, decree, or order in any cause or matter passed by any court or tribunal. This power is plenary and not limited to constitutional matters, though it generally excludes judgements relating to the Armed Forces or military tribunals.

5. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Article 124 provides for the establishment and constitution of the Supreme Court, while Article 129 declares it a court of record with power to punish for contempt. Original jurisdiction for disputes involving federal units is found in Article 131. Finally, Article 143 establishes the advisory jurisdiction, allowing the President to seek the court's opinion on legal matters.

6. (C) 65 years
The Constitution of India prescribes that a judge of the Supreme Court shall hold office until attaining the age of sixty-five years. This age limit is higher than that of High Court judges, who currently retire at sixty-two. Any question regarding the age of a Supreme Court judge is determined by such authority as Parliament provides by law.

7. (A) Munsif Court → Subordinate Judge Court → District Court
In the district-level judicial hierarchy for civil matters, the Munsif Court occupies the lowest rung, handling cases of limited pecuniary value. Above it is the Court of the Subordinate Judge, which possesses wider jurisdiction. The District Court stands as the highest judicial authority within the district, exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction over subordinate civil courts.

8. (C) Supremacy of the Legislature
The Basic Structure doctrine includes judicial review, federalism, and secularism as unamendable features of the Constitution. Unlike the British system, India follows constitutional supremacy rather than legislative supremacy. Therefore, the legislature must operate within the limits defined by the Constitution, and its powers are subject to judicial scrutiny, making legislative supremacy incompatible with the basic structure.

9. (D) Quo Warranto - To be certified
The writ of Quo Warranto literally means "by what authority or warrant," used to inquire into

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the legality of a person's claim to a public office. The phrase "to be certified" actually describes the writ of Certiorari, which is issued by a higher court to a lower court to review or quash its proceedings or orders.

10. (A) Individuals or groups moving the court for those with violated rights.
Traditional locus standi requires the person whose rights are violated to approach the court. In Public Interest Litigation, this rule is relaxed, allowing any public-spirited individual or group to seek legal remedies for those who, due to poverty or disability, cannot approach the court themselves. This mechanism ensures that justice is accessible to marginalized sections of society.

11. (C) I and III
Established in 1862, the Madras High Court is among India's oldest judicial institutions. Its territorial jurisdiction extends beyond Tamil Nadu to include the Union Territory of Puducherry. While the Madurai Bench was indeed inaugurated in 2004 to assist southern regions, the court's original jurisdiction differs from the Supreme Court, which primarily handles federal disputes and fundamental rights enforcement.

12. (B) Article 226 allows High Courts to issue writs for rights or any other purpose.
Under Article 32, the Supreme Court issues writs exclusively for the enforcement of fundamental rights. Conversely, Article 226 empowers High Courts to issue writs for fundamental rights as well as for "any other purpose," which includes the enforcement of ordinary legal rights. This makes the High Court's writ jurisdiction conceptually broader than that of the Supreme Court.

13. (D) Both A and R are false.
The advisory opinion provided by the Supreme Court under Article 143 is not a judicial pronouncement or a decree. Consequently, the President is not legally bound to follow the opinion, nor is the opinion binding on the executive branch as a precedent. Both the assertion and the reason are false because the jurisdiction is purely consultative in nature.

14. (C) They exclusively handle cases related only to property disputes and corporate frauds.
Fast Track Courts were established based on the recommendations of the 11th Finance Commission to reduce pendency in subordinate courts. While they handle various criminal and civil matters, including cases under the POCSO Act, they are not exclusively restricted to property and corporate disputes. Their primary objective is the speedy disposal of long-pending cases across various legal domains.

15. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
The Kesavananda Bharati case established the Basic Structure doctrine, while the Hussainara Khatoon case pioneered Public Interest Litigation. Curative petitions were introduced in the Rupa Ashok Hurra case to prevent abuse of process. The Second Judges Case was instrumental in evolving the Collegium system, ensuring the primacy of the judiciary in the appointment of judges to higher courts.

16. (C) Pro-active judicial role in protecting rights and promoting public justice.
Judicial activism refers to the proactive role played by the judiciary in protecting the rights of citizens and ensuring public justice. It involves the court moving beyond its traditional role to address issues where the executive or legislature has failed to act. This approach is often characterized by the use of Public Interest Litigation to promote social welfare.

17. (B) III, II, I, IV
The removal of a judge begins with a motion signed by a specified number of members in either House. Once admitted, a three-member committee investigates the charges of misbehaviour or incapacity. If the charges are proved, the motion must be passed by a special majority in both Houses. Finally, the President passes the order for the judge's removal.

18. (D) Article 323A - Administrative Tribunals
Article 323A specifically empowers Parliament to establish administrative tribunals for resolving disputes related to the recruitment and service conditions of public servants. Article 323B allows for tribunals in other matters like taxation and labor. While the National Green Tribunal was established by a 2010 Act, it is distinct from

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administrative tribunals governed primarily under Article 323A.

19. (A) Records have evidentiary value and cannot be questioned in subordinate courts.
As a Court of Record under Article 129, the Supreme Court's proceedings and decisions are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony. These records are admitted to be of evidentiary value and cannot be questioned when produced before any subordinate court. Additionally, this status grants the court the inherent power to punish for contempt of itself.

20. (C) I, II and IV
The Collegium system evolved through three landmark judicial cases and consists of the Chief Justice and senior-most judges. It aims to ensure judicial primacy in appointments, although the term itself is not mentioned in the Constitution. While the executive can return recommendations for reconsideration, if the Collegium reiterates the proposal, the executive is traditionally expected to proceed.

21. (C) Only II
Family Courts were created in 1984 to facilitate conciliation and speedy settlement of matrimonial disputes. Unlike regular courts, legal practitioners do not have an automatic right to appear; parties are encouraged to settle matters personally. Gram Nyayalayas function as mobile courts at the grassroots level. Therefore, the claim regarding an absolute right for lawyers in Family Courts is incorrect.

22. (C) 34
Originally, the Supreme Court consisted of a Chief Justice and seven other judges. Over time, Parliament increased this number through various amendments to the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act. Currently, the sanctioned strength stands at thirty-four, which includes the Chief Justice of India and thirty-three other judges, as per the latest amendment enacted by the Union Parliament.

23. (C) A is true but R is false.
A curative petition is indeed the final legal remedy available after a review petition has been dismissed by the Supreme Court. However, this concept is a judicial innovation from the Rupa Ashok Hurra case rather than an explicit provision in the original Constitution. Article 137 mentions review powers, but not the specific procedural requirements of a curative petition.

24. (C) The administrative expenses of the Supreme Court are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.
To safeguard judicial independence, the administrative expenses of the Supreme Court, including salaries and allowances of judges, are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India. This means these expenses are not subject to the annual vote of Parliament. This provision ensures that the judiciary remains free from executive or legislative pressure regarding its financial and operational needs.

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25. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
The Legal Services Authorities Act establishes a hierarchy to provide free legal aid. NALSA functions at the national level, while State Legal Services Authorities operate at the state level. District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees manage services at the district and taluk levels respectively. This structured system ensures legal assistance is accessible at every administrative tier.

26. (A) The Governor of the respective State
According to the Constitution, every person appointed to be a judge of a High Court must, before entering upon office, make and subscribe an oath or affirmation. This oath is administered by the Governor of the respective State or some person appointed by the Governor for that purpose. It emphasizes the judge's commitment to uphold the Constitution.

27. (A) Judicial Magistrate First Class → Chief Judicial Magistrate → Sessions Judge
The criminal court hierarchy within a sessions division begins at the lowest level with the Judicial Magistrate of the First Class. Above this rank is the Chief Judicial Magistrate, who exercises greater sentencing powers. The Sessions Judge, presiding over the Sessions Court, holds the highest judicial position in the division, possessing the authority to try serious criminal offences.

82. In which year was the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court officially inaugurated to cater to the southern districts of Tamil Nadu?
(A) 1998
(B) 2000
(C) 2004
(D) 2008
(E) Answer not known

83. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The massive pendency of cases in Indian courts is a significant obstacle to the realization of the right to speedy trial.
Reason (R): Inadequate judicial infrastructure and a low judge-to-population ratio are major contributing factors to judicial delays.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

84. Identify the correct statement regarding the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008.
(A) Providing for the establishment of Gram Nyayalayas solely for criminal proceedings.
(B) Nyayadhikari presiding over Gram Nyayalaya appointed directly by the President.
(C) Ensuring access to justice at doorsteps despite social or economic disabilities.
(D) Gram Nyayalayas not being bound by the traditional principles of natural justice.
(E) Answer not known

85. Match the following Constitutional Amendments with their impact on the judiciary:
List I: (Amendments)
P. 15th Amendment
Q. 42nd Amendment
R. 44th Amendment
S. 99th Amendment
List II: (Impact)
I. Curtailed the judicial review power of High Courts
II. Restored certain powers of the Supreme Court and High Courts
III. Raised the retirement age of High Court judges from 60 to 62
IV. National Judicial Appointments Commission
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

86. Which specific Constitutional Article mandates that "There shall be a High Court for each State"?
(A) Article 124
(B) Article 214
(C) Article 226
(D) Article 231
(E) Answer not known

87. Consider the following courts within a state judicial hierarchy:
I. Judicial Magistrate
II. Sessions Court
III. High Court
IV. Supreme Court
Which of the following represents the correct sequence regarding the channel of appeal in criminal cases?
(A) I → II → III → IV
(B) II → I → III → IV
(C) I → III → II → IV
(D) III → II → I → IV
(E) Answer not known

88. Which of the following matters is generally NOT referable to a Lok Adalat for settlement?
(A) Matrimonial disputes (excluding divorce)
(B) Motor Accident Claims
(C) Non-compoundable criminal offences
(D) Bank recovery cases
(E) Answer not known

89. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the authority that determines the numerical strength of judges in respective courts:
(A) High Court - State Legislature
(B) Subordinate Courts - President of India
(C) Gram Nyayalayas - Supreme Court Collegium

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in 1967. The landmark Kesavananda Bharati case established the Basic Structure doctrine in 1973. Finally, the Minerva Mills case of 1980 further reinforced this doctrine by striking down provisions that sought to give Parliament unlimited power to amend.

38. (D) Justice P.N. Bhagwati as the pioneer of Public Interest Litigation (PIL).
Justice P.N. Bhagwati is widely regarded as the pioneer of Public Interest Litigation in India, having transformed the judicial process to make it more accessible. While other judges contributed significantly to various doctrines, it was through the efforts of Justice Bhagwati and Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer that the concept of social action litigation was firmly established in the Indian judiciary.

39. (B) Framework to enhance case management, performance, and infrastructure.
The National Court Management Systems was introduced to improve the efficiency of the judicial process. Its primary focus is on enhancing case management, performance standards, and the overall infrastructure of the courts. By establishing a framework for systematic improvement, NCMS aims to address issues like case pendency and ensure a more effective and predictable environment for the delivery of justice.

40. (A) I, II and IV
The Basic Structure doctrine was established in the Kesavananda Bharati case, not Minerva Mills. Parliament's amending power is limited by this doctrine, meaning it is not absolute. Furthermore, judicial review is considered an essential part of the basic structure and cannot be excluded. Therefore, statements claiming unlimited amending power or the exclusion of judicial review from this doctrine are incorrect.

41. (A) I and II
Judicial activism is often justified as necessary to protect citizen rights when the executive or legislature fails to act. However, when the judiciary oversteps into the policy-making domain of the legislature or executive, it is termed judicial overreach. Unlike activism, which is seen as constructive, overreach is criticized for violating the fundamental principle of the separation of powers.

42. (C) 1862
The Indian High Courts Act of 1861 empowered the British Crown to establish High Courts in the Presidency towns. Under this authority, the Madras High Court was officially established by a Letters Patent dated June 26, 1862. It remains one of the three oldest High Courts in India, alongside the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay, founded during the same period.

43. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Public Interest Litigation has fundamentally changed the Indian legal landscape by expanding access to justice for the disadvantaged. This was made possible because the Supreme Court relaxed the traditional rule of locus standi. Consequently, public-spirited individuals can now represent those who cannot defend their own rights, making the reason a valid and direct explanation for the success of PIL.

44. (B) Executive body established to recommend legal reforms for fixed tenures.
The Law Commission of India is a non-statutory executive body constituted by the Government of India for a fixed three-year term. Its main function is to research and recommend legal reforms to simplify and modernize the legal system. Although its recommendations are influential, they are not binding on the Parliament, which retains the ultimate authority to enact legislation.

45. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
Each writ corresponds to a specific Latin command used by courts to protect rights. Certiorari means to be informed or certified, while Habeas Corpus literally translates to "to have the body of." Mandamus is a command to a public official, meaning "we command." Finally, Quo Warranto is used to challenge an official's authority, meaning "by what authority or warrant."

46. (C) Up to 7 years
The Code of Criminal Procedure defines the sentencing powers of various judicial officers. A Chief Judicial Magistrate is empowered to pass any sentence authorized by law except a sentence

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involves acts that scandalize the court, lower its authority, or interfere with the administration of justice. The primary distinction lies in whether the act targets specific orders or the institution's dignity.

65. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Res Judicata refers to a matter that has already been judged and cannot be relitigated. Amicus Curiae is an impartial "friend of the court" who assists with legal expertise. Suo Motu describes actions taken by a court on its own motion without a formal petition. Locus Standi signifies the right of a party to bring an action before a court.

66. (C) Article 137
Article 137 of the Constitution expressly grants the Supreme Court the power to review any judgement pronounced or order made by it. This review jurisdiction is essential to correct any apparent errors on the face of the record or to prevent a miscarriage of justice. This ensures that the court's final decisions remain subject to scrutiny in exceptional circumstances for accuracy.

67. (A) I → II → III
The legal aid structure in India follows the administrative hierarchy of the state. At the highest state level is the State Legal Services Authority. Below it, the District Legal Services Authority operates in every district. At the grassroots level, the Taluk Legal Services Committee provides services. This tiered organization ensures that free legal assistance reaches eligible persons from state capitals to rural areas.

68. (C) Passing binding judgements in serious, non-compoundable criminal offences.
Lok Adalats are designed for the amicable settlement of disputes through compromise. They handle various civil matters and compoundable criminal offences where the law allows parties to settle. However, they do not have the authority to pass judgements in serious, non-compoundable criminal offences, as such cases must be tried in regular criminal courts to ensure proper legal procedures and punishments.

69. (A) Commercial Courts - Disputes related to fundamental rights violations
Commercial Courts are established specifically to handle high-value commercial disputes and enhance the ease of doing business, rather than fundamental rights violations. Fundamental rights cases are primarily addressed through the writ jurisdiction of High Courts and the Supreme Court. Family Courts, Fast Track Courts, and Gram Nyayalayas are correctly associated with matrimonial, long-pending, and grassroots disputes respectively.

70. (D) Supreme Court's discretionary power to prevent injustice in the judicial system.
Article 136 grants the Supreme Court a broad and discretionary power to grant special leave to appeal. The existence of this provision indicates that the court can intervene in any matter to prevent a gross miscarriage of justice, even when no regular appeal is available. This ensures that the Supreme Court remains the ultimate protector of justice across the entire judicial system.

71. (C) Only II
The e-Courts project is designed to augment the traditional judicial system by introducing technological efficiencies, such as the National Judicial Data Grid. While it facilitates virtual hearings and digital records, it is not intended to completely replace the physical hearing mechanism with an automated AI system. Its goal is to complement existing processes to make justice more affordable and accessible to all citizens.

72. (C) Curative Petition is the final remedy after a Review Petition is dismissed.
A review petition is the first step a party takes to ask the Supreme Court to reconsider its own judgement under Article 137. If the review petition is dismissed, a curative petition can be filed as a final remedy to address a gross miscarriage of justice. Therefore, the curative petition represents the last legal resort available within the Indian judicial hierarchy.

73. (C) A is true but R is false.
The salaries and allowances of Supreme Court judges are indeed not subject to an annual vote in Parliament, which ensures their financial independence. However, these expenses are

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focuses on environmental protection. Revenue and tax disputes are the domain of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal. Finally, the Armed Forces Tribunal adjudicates matters related to military personnel, ensuring expertise in handling diverse types of disputes.

56. (C) Judicial power to examine constitutionality of legislative and executive acts.
Judicial review is the power of the judiciary to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders. If any law or order is found to violate constitutional provisions, the courts can declare it ultra vires or void. This mechanism ensures that the government operates within the limits of the Constitution and protects the fundamental rights of the citizens from infringement.

57. (A) III, I, II, IV
The appointment process for a High Court judge begins with the Chief Justice of that High Court initiating a proposal after consulting their collegium. This recommendation is then sent to the State Government, which forwards it to the Union Law Minister. Finally, the Supreme Court collegium reviews the proposal and makes a definitive recommendation to the President for the appointment.

58. (A) Hussainara Khatoon case - Right to speedy trial and origin of PIL
The Hussainara Khatoon case is landmark for establishing the right to a speedy trial as a fundamental right under Article 21. It also marked the beginning of Public Interest Litigation in India. Other pairs were incorrect: S.P. Gupta relates to the First Judges Case, L. Chandra Kumar to tribunal review, and Rupa Ashok Hurra to the concept of curative petitions.

59. (B) Digitizing records and enabling virtual hearings to enhance access to justice.
The e-Courts Mission Mode Project aims to transform the Indian judiciary through ICT enablement. Its primary objectives include the digitization of court records, providing online services to litigants, and enabling virtual hearings. By leveraging technology, the project seeks to make the justice delivery system more transparent, efficient, and accessible to the public, thereby reducing delays and improving overall case management.

60. (A) I and III
The Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court was inaugurated in 2004 to provide easier access to justice for southern Tamil Nadu. Its territorial jurisdiction is specifically limited to several southern districts rather than the entire state. Importantly, it exercises both civil and criminal jurisdiction, refuting the claim that it handles exclusively civil appeals or lacks criminal authority in its region.

61. (A) I and II
Article 227 grants High Courts the power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their territorial jurisdiction. This power is both administrative and judicial in nature, allowing High Courts to ensure subordinate courts function correctly. However, this supervisory authority does not extend to any court or tribunal constituted under any law relating to the Armed Forces of the Union.

62. (C) The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
The Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority functions under the Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987. This central legislation was enacted to give statutory backing to legal aid programs and to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities. It also provides for the organization of Lok Adalats nationwide.

63. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The writ jurisdiction of a High Court is considered wider than that of the Supreme Court because of the scope defined in Article 226. While the Supreme Court can only issue writs to enforce fundamental rights, High Courts can issue them for fundamental rights and any other legal right. This makes the reason a correct and sufficient explanation for the assertion.

64. (C) Civil contempt involves disobeying orders; criminal contempt scandalizes the court.
Civil contempt is defined as the willful disobedience of any judgement, decree, or order of a court, or a willful breach of an undertaking given to a court. Criminal contempt, however,

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(B) Members of the Indian Administrative Service
(C) Non-citizens residing in India
(D) Members of the local bodies in Tamil Nadu
(E) Answer not known

14. Consider the following statements about Article 50 of the Indian Constitution:
I. It is enshrined in the Directive Principles of State Policy.
II. It directs the State to take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in public services.
III. It guarantees fundamental rights to civil servants against arbitrary dismissal.
IV. Its implementation strengthens the Rule of Law by ensuring judicial independence.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

15. How does the Rule of Law act as a check on arbitrary executive power in a constitutional democracy?
(A) By ensuring that the executive has unchecked discretionary powers during normal times
(B) By allowing the legislature to bypass the judiciary in administrative matters
(C) By granting immunity to all public officials from judicial review
(D) By mandating that all executive actions must be backed by valid legal authority
(E) Answer not known

16. Arrange the following legal landmarks in the correct chronological sequence:
I. ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla case
II. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India case
III. 44th Constitutional Amendment Act
IV. Minerva Mills v. Union of India case
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) III, I, II, IV
(E) Answer not known

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17. Which of the following best describes the Indian perspective on A.V. Dicey's concept of the "predominance of legal spirit"?
(A) It is fully adopted as the Indian Constitution is unwritten.
(B) It is rejected as the Constitution itself is the source of all legal spirit.
(C) It is applied only to the Directive Principles of State Policy.
(D) It is considered legally subordinate to the ordinary laws and statutes passed by the Parliament.
(E) Answer not known

18. Consider the following statements regarding A.V. Dicey's doctrine and the Indian Constitution:
I. Dicey's concept of equality before law is incorporated in Article 14.
II. Dicey's rule of law permits wide discretionary powers to the executive authorities.
III. Article 21's guarantee against arbitrary deprivation of life aligns with Dicey's first pillar.
IV. The basic structure doctrine elevates the Rule of Law beyond parliamentary amendment.
V. Dicey's formulation completely ignored the role of ordinary courts in protecting rights.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and IV
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

19. From which constitutional framework did India primarily borrow the concept of "Equality before law"?
(A) The British Constitution
(B) The United States Constitution
(C) The Irish Constitution
(D) The French Constitution
(E) Answer not known

20. In which landmark case did the Supreme Court explicitly declare that the Rule of Law is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution?
(A) AK Gopalan v. State of Madras
(B) SR Bommai v. Union of India
(C) Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain
(D) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India, not the Consolidated Fund of a State. Because the reason incorrectly identifies the source of funding, it fails to provide a factually accurate explanation for the assertion.

74. (A) It is guaranteed as a fundamental right under Article 32 of the Constitution.
The curative petition is a judicial innovation established in the Rupa Ashok Hurra case to prevent abuse of the court's process. It is not a fundamental right guaranteed under Article 32. While it requires a certificate from a senior advocate and is usually heard in chambers, it remains an extraordinary legal remedy rather than a core constitutional right available to all litigants.

75. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
Article 214 mandates a High Court for each state, while Article 215 establishes them as Courts of Record with power to punish for contempt. The well-known Article 226 provides High Courts with the power to issue writs for various purposes. Finally, Article 227 grants High Courts the power of superintendence over all other courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction.

76. (B) Court whose acts are enrolled for memory and which can punish for contempt.
A Court of Record is one whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled for perpetual memory and testimony. These records are considered to have high evidentiary value and cannot be questioned in any subordinate court. A crucial feature of such a court is its inherent power to punish for contempt of itself, ensuring the dignity and authority of its orders.

77. (A) I, III, II, IV
A civil suit typically begins with the filing of a plaint by the plaintiff. Following this, the court issues summons to the defendant to appear. Once both parties are represented, the court proceeds to the framing of issues, which defines the points of contention. Finally, the recording of evidence takes place before the court moves toward a final judgement and decree.

78. (C) Gram Nyayalayas - Presided by an officer called Nyayadhikari
Gram Nyayalayas are presided over by a Nyayadhikari, who has the same powers as a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class. Other pairs are incorrect: National Lok Adalats are held periodically, not daily; Permanent Lok Adalats are specifically designed for public utility services; and Family Courts discourage, rather than mandate, the presence of lawyers to facilitate conciliation between the parties involved.

79. (D) A single system of courts enforcing both the central laws and the state laws.
The integration of the Indian judiciary is most clearly seen in its single system of courts that enforces both central and state laws. Unlike federal systems where separate courts exist for different laws, in India, a person can appeal from the lowest court up to the Supreme Court on any legal matter. This unified hierarchy ensures uniformity and consistency in legal interpretation.

80. (C) Only III
The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill was introduced to establish enforceable standards for judges and require them to declare assets. Although it sought to provide a mechanism for investigating complaints, it lapsed and never became an Act of Parliament. Therefore, the claim that it currently governs judicial accountability in India is incorrect, as the process still follows older existing laws.

81. (A) I and III
Article 133 specifies that an appeal lies to the Supreme Court from a High Court's civil judgement if a certificate is granted. This certificate must state that the case involves a substantial question of law of general importance that needs to be decided by the Supreme Court. Consequently, there is no absolute right to appeal in civil cases without meeting these criteria.

82. (C) 2004
The Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court was officially inaugurated on July 24, 2004. It was established to meet the long-standing demand for a permanent bench in the southern part of Tamil Nadu, making justice more accessible and affordable for the people of those districts.

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of death, imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years. Thus, seven years is the maximum period of incarceration that a CJM can legally impose upon a convicted person.

47. (A) Calcutta → Allahabad → Delhi → Sikkim
The High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras were the first to be established in 1862. The Allahabad High Court followed in 1866. Much later, the Delhi High Court was established in 1966 after the capital's judicial needs grew. The Sikkim High Court was established in 1975, following the state's merger with the Indian Union, representing a more recent addition.

48. (C) A dispute arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty or agreement.
Article 131 defines the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction over federal disputes. However, this power is subject to certain limitations. Specifically, the court cannot adjudicate disputes arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, or similar instrument that is still in force. Such matters are generally excluded from the court's original jurisdiction to respect historical political settlements made before 1950.

49. (B) Article 39A - Equal justice and free legal aid
Article 39A, inserted by the 42nd Amendment, directs the State to ensure that the legal system promotes justice and provides free legal aid to the poor. Other articles listed were mismatched; Article 137 covers review jurisdiction, while Article 214 relates to High Courts. Article 124(4) details the removal of judges rather than the appointment of ad hoc judges.

50. (D) Mass settlement of pending cases and pre-litigation disputes on a single day.
National Lok Adalats are held simultaneously across the country to facilitate the massive settlement of pending and pre-litigation cases. Their primary advantage is the rapid disposal of disputes through compromise on a single day, which significantly reduces the judicial burden. Since these settlements are reached through mutual consent, they help in fostering harmony while saving time and legal expenses.

51. (C) Only I
The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is comprehensive, covering constitutional, civil, and criminal matters. It is not limited strictly to constitutional questions. While civil appeals require a certificate of importance, certain criminal cases allow for an automatic appeal, such as when a High Court reverses an acquittal to a death sentence. The court also exercises discretionary power through special leave.

52. (C) India having an integrated system; USA possessing a dual judicial system.
India possesses an integrated judicial system with the Supreme Court at the apex, enforcing both central and state laws. In contrast, the USA follows a dual judicial system where federal courts handle federal laws and state courts handle state laws. This fundamental difference means that Indian High Courts are part of a unified hierarchy, unlike the separate state systems in America.

53. (D) A is false but R is true.
Contempt proceedings are not intended to stifle all commentary on the judiciary. Fair, temperate, and reasonable criticism of judicial acts or judgements does not constitute contempt of court. Such criticism is protected under the freedom of speech and expression. Therefore, while the reason accurately describes the legal standard, the assertion that constructive criticism leads to contempt proceedings is false.

54. (D) Supreme Court upholding the NJAC Act in 2015 as a valid exercise of power.
The National Judicial Appointments Commission was introduced to replace the Collegium system. Although passed by Parliament, the Supreme Court declared the 99th Amendment and the NJAC Act unconstitutional in 2015. The court ruled that the commission's structure compromised judicial independence. Therefore, the statement claiming the Supreme Court upheld the NJAC Act is factually incorrect as it was struck down.

55. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Specialized tribunals handle specific legal areas to expedite resolution. The Central Administrative Tribunal deals with public servant service conditions, while the National Green Tribunal

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judiciary remains independent of executive control. This allows for adjudication without interference, even though functional overlaps exist, such as the executive's role in appointments. This separation is crucial for maintaining the rule of law and ensuring that judicial decisions are based solely on legal principles.

93. (B) A is true but R is false.
Specialized tribunals are indeed established to reduce the burden on traditional courts and provide faster dispute resolution. However, the reason is false because tribunals are generally not bound by the strict and complex procedural rules of the Civil Procedure Code or the Evidence Act. Instead, they are guided by the principles of natural justice, which allows for more flexible and efficient proceedings.

94. (C) A simple majority in the State Legislative Assembly is sufficient to pass the motion for removal.
A High Court judge can only be removed by the President following a motion passed by both Houses of Parliament with a special majority. The State Legislative Assembly has no role in the removal process. Therefore, the claim that a simple majority in the State Assembly is sufficient is incorrect, as the procedure is strictly a federal one identical to the Supreme Court's.

95. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-II
Landmark judgements have identified various elements of the basic structure. The L. Chandra Kumar case reaffirmed judicial review as essential. Minerva Mills highlighted the harmony between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. Federalism and secularism were prominently established as core features in the S.R. Bommai case. These cases collectively define the unamendable framework of the Indian Constitution against arbitrary parliamentary changes.

96. (C) Impartial adviser or friend of the court appointed to assist in a case.
An amicus curiae is an impartial individual or organization that assists the court by providing information, expertise, or insight into a specific legal issue. They are not a party to the litigation but are appointed because of their specialized knowledge. This practice helps the court reach a well-informed decision in complex cases that may have broad public or legal implications.

97. (C) II, III, I
The e-Courts project was implemented in distinct phases. Phase I focused on the foundational computerization of courts. Phase II expanded this to universal computerization and the launch of the National Judicial Data Grid. Phase III represents the current focus on an ecosystem approach, utilizing cloud technology and artificial intelligence to further transform the delivery of justice and enhance judicial efficiency.

98. (D) High Court Judges - Appointed by the Governor
Judges of the High Courts are appointed by the President of India, not by the State Governor. While the Governor is consulted during the process, the ultimate authority for appointment lies with the President as per Article 217. The pairs for Supreme Court judges, District judges, and the Chief Justice of India are correctly matched to their respective appointing authorities.

99. (A) The High Court exercises administrative and disciplinary control over the subordinate courts in the state.
A core feature of the subordinate judiciary is the administrative and disciplinary control exercised by the High Court over all district and lower courts within the state. This power, granted under the Constitution, includes matters of posting, promotion, and leave. This oversight ensures that the lower judiciary remains independent of the state executive while maintaining uniformity in judicial administration and standards.

100. (A) III and IV
High Courts do not possess the power of superintendence over military tribunals, as these are specifically excluded under Article 227. Furthermore, the Collegium system is a judicial process for appointments and does not involve the executive branch in any direct voting mechanism. These exclusions and procedural realities make the statements regarding military oversight and executive voting in the Collegium factually incorrect.

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CHAPTER 14

Rule of Law, Judicial Review, PIL and Judicial Reforms

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1. What does the concept of Rule of Law primarily signify in the context of A.V. Dicey's formulation?
(A) The absolute supremacy of the executive over the judiciary
(B) The absolute supremacy of regular law as opposed to the influence of arbitrary power
(C) The predominance of arbitrary power and discretionary authority
(D) The supremacy of the legislative body to pass any law without judicial interference
(E) Answer not known

2. Match the pillars of Rule of Law and Constitutional provisions given in List I with their descriptions in List II:
List I: (Pillars/Provisions)
P. Supremacy of Law
Q. Equality before law
R. Article 13
S. Predominance of legal spirit
List II: (Descriptions)
I. Laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights are void
II. Absence of arbitrary power in the hands of the government
III. Derives from judicial decisions determining the rights of private persons
IV. Equal subjection of all classes to the ordinary law of the land
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(E) Answer not known

3. Read the following assertion and reason and choose the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution does not fully accept A.V. Dicey's third pillar of the Rule of Law.
Reason (R): In India, the Constitution is the supreme law of the land and the source of all fundamental rights, rather than judicial decisions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the Indian Constitution?
(A) Article 14 - Protection against double jeopardy
(B) Article 20 - Equality before the law
(C) Article 21 - Protection of life and personal liberty
(D) Article 50 - Judicial review of constitutional amendments
(E) Answer not known

5. Who among the following political philosophers is credited with the original formulation of the doctrine of Separation of Powers?
(A) Montesquieu
(B) John Locke
(C) A.V. Dicey
(D) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
(E) Answer not known

6. Consider the following statements regarding Rule of Law versus Rule of Men:
I. Rule of Law ensures that administrative actions are guided by established principles rather than personal whims.
II. Rule of Men promotes democratic accountability by allowing leaders unchecked discretion.
III. The Indian Constitution embraces the Rule of Men to ensure swift executive action

during emergencies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

7. Which of the following represents the constitutional boundary defining the separation of judiciary from the executive in India?
(A) The President exercises a supreme veto over all final judicial pronouncements delivered by the Supreme Court.
(B) Judiciary is immune from parliamentary discussion on conduct except during impeachment.
(C) The executive branch maintains power to amend the Basic Structure of the Constitution to overrule the courts.
(D) The legislature possesses the authority to directly adjudicate criminal disputes to reduce massive case pendency.
(E) Answer not known

8. Which of the following represents the correct hierarchical sequence of laws reflecting the supremacy of the Constitution in India?
(A) Parliamentary Statute, Constitution, Executive Order, Delegated Legislation
(B) Constitution, Parliamentary Statute, Delegated Legislation, Executive Order
(C) Delegated Legislation, Constitution, Parliamentary Statute, Executive Order
(D) Executive Order, Delegated Legislation, Constitution, Parliamentary Statute
(E) Answer not known

9. Match the organs of the State in List I with their primary functions in List II:
List I: (Organs of State)
P. Legislature
Q. Executive
R. Judiciary
S. Delegated Authority
List II: (Primary Functions)
I. Implementation of laws and administration
II. Interpretation of laws and adjudication
III. Making rules under the framework of a parent statute
IV. Enactment of principal laws and policies
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(E) Answer not known

10. Which of the following statements incorrectly describes the overlap of functions in the Indian adaptation of Separation of Powers?
(A) The judiciary exercises executive power by directly passing the annual national budget.
(B) The executive exercises legislative power through ordinances.
(C) The legislature exercises judicial power during the impeachment of the President.
(D) The executive performs judicial functions through administrative tribunals.
(E) Answer not known

11. Read the following assertion and reason and choose the correct answer:
Assertion (A): India follows a strict and rigid separation of powers similar to the American constitutional system.
Reason (R): In India, the executive is drawn from the legislature and is collectively responsible to it.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

12. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the Rule of Law guarantees?
(A) Article 20(1) - Protection against ex post facto laws
(B) Article 13(2) - Separation of the judiciary from the executive
(C) Article 20(2) - Protection against double jeopardy
(D) Article 20(3) - Protection against self-incrimination
(E) Answer not known

13. Which of the following is an exception to the principle of "Equality before law" under Article 14 of the Indian Constitution?
(A) The President and Governors

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It exercises the same jurisdiction as the principal seat at Chennai for designated regions.

83. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The huge backlog of cases in Indian courts is a well-documented reality that hinders the constitutional right to a speedy trial. This pendency is largely caused by a shortage of judges relative to the population and insufficient judicial infrastructure. Since these systemic deficiencies directly lead to the delays mentioned in the assertion, the reason provided is a correct and factual explanation.

84. (C) Ensuring access to justice at doorsteps despite social or economic disabilities.
The Gram Nyayalayas Act of 2008 was enacted to provide access to justice at the doorstep of citizens in rural areas. These courts handle both civil and criminal matters and are presided over by a Nyayadhikari appointed by the State Government in consultation with the High Court. They are guided by principles of natural justice and aim to provide inexpensive, speedy resolution.

85. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
The 15th Amendment raised the retirement age of High Court judges to sixty-two, while the 42nd Amendment significantly curtailed judicial review powers during the Emergency. The 44th Amendment later restored many of those judicial powers. Finally, the 99th Amendment sought to establish the National Judicial Appointments Commission, representing a major attempt to reform the process of appointing judges to higher courts.

86. (B) Article 214
Article 214 of the Indian Constitution explicitly states that there shall be a High Court for each State. While Parliament has the power under Article 231 to establish a common High Court for two or more States or Union Territories, Article 214 remains the fundamental provision establishing the necessity of the High Court as a key institution in every state.

87. (A) I → II → III → IV
The channel of appeal in criminal cases follows the judicial hierarchy upward. A case decided by a Judicial Magistrate is typically appealed to the Sessions Court. From the Sessions Court, the matter can be taken to the High Court of the state. Ultimately, the Supreme Court of India acts as the final court of appeal for criminal cases through its appellate jurisdiction.

88. (C) Non-compoundable criminal offences
Lok Adalats have the jurisdiction to determine and arrive at a compromise between parties in many types of cases, including matrimonial disputes and bank recovery. However, their jurisdiction is limited to compoundable offences under criminal law. Serious criminal cases that are non-compoundable cannot be settled through Lok Adalats, as they require a full trial and determination by a regular criminal court.

89. (D) Supreme Court - Parliament by law
According to Article 124, the number of judges in the Supreme Court is determined by Parliament by law. Conversely, the number of judges in a High Court is determined by the President of India from time to time. Since Parliament is the only authority empowered to increase the sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court, the pair matching the Supreme Court with Parliament is correct.

90. (A) Guardian of Constitution, protector of Rights, and arbiter of federal disputes.
The Indian judiciary serves as the guardian of the Constitution and the protector of the fundamental rights of its citizens. It also acts as the impartial arbiter in disputes between the Union and the States or among different States. This role ensures the rule of law and prevents the arbitrary exercise of power by the executive or the legislative branches of government.

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91. (A) I, II and IV
The TNSLSA provides free legal aid and organizes Lok Adalats for the residents of Tamil Nadu. It also manages preventive legal aid programs. However, its patron-in-chief is the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, not the Chief Minister. This distinction ensures that the authority remains under judicial leadership to maintain its focus on impartial legal service and justice.

92. (B) Adjudication without executive interference, though functional overlaps exist.
While the Indian Constitution does not follow a rigid separation of powers, it ensures that the

(E) Answer not known

21. What is the fundamental protection offered by the prohibition of an "ex post facto law" under Article 20?
(A) A person cannot be punished for an act that was not an offence at the time it was committed.
(B) A person cannot be compelled to be a witness against himself.
(C) A person cannot be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
(D) A person cannot be denied access to legal counsel of their choice.
(E) Answer not known

22. Match the protections under Article 20 and 21 in List I with their legal terminologies in List II:
List I: (Protections)
P. No person shall be punished for the same offence twice
Q. No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force
R. No person accused of an offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself
S. No person shall be deprived of life or personal liberty except according to law
List II: (Legal Terminologies)
I. Protection against self-incrimination
II. Protection of life and personal liberty
III. Protection against double jeopardy
IV. Protection against ex post facto law
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

23. Read the following assertion and reason and choose the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The doctrine of "Procedure established by law" gives the judiciary the power to assess the inherent fairness and justice of a law.
Reason (R): It strictly limits judicial review to checking whether the legislature followed the correct procedure in enacting the law.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

24. Which of the following pairs concerning the evolution of Article 21 is correctly matched?
(A) AK Gopalan Case - Introduced the rigid American concept of Substantive Due Process in India.
(B) ADM Jabalpur Case - Greatly expanded the protective scope of Article 21 during emergencies.
(C) Maneka Gandhi Case - Established the "just, fair and reasonable" standard for the procedure of law.
(D) Puttaswamy Case - Restricted the scope of personal liberty.
(E) Answer not known

25. Prior to the Maneka Gandhi case of 1978, how did the Supreme Court primarily interpret "procedure established by law" under Article 21?
(A) It interpreted it as identical to the American "due process of law".
(B) It required the law to be substantively fair and reasonable.
(C) It empowered courts to invalidate any laws that violated fundamental natural justice principles.
(D) Any procedure laid down by validly enacted state law, regardless of its fairness.
(E) Answer not known

26. Consider the following statements regarding Due Process and Procedure Established by Law:
I. "Due Process of Law" allows courts to strike down laws that are substantive, unjust, or unfair.
II. "Procedure Established by Law" originated in the American Constitution.
III. The Indian Constitution originally adopted the phrase "Due Process of Law" under Article 21.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

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69. Match the PIL interventions in List I with their primary domains in List II:
List I: (Interventions)
P. Speedy trial for undertrials
Q. Protection of women at workplaces
R. Closure of polluting tanneries
S. Identification of bonded labourers
List II: (Domains)
I. Environmental Activism
II. Labour Rights
III. Criminal Justice Reform
IV. Gender Justice
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

70. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the abuse of Public Interest Litigation?
(A) Frivolous PILs contribute significantly to the increasing backlog of cases in courts.
(B) Courts have laid down guidelines to impose exemplary costs on those filing vexatious PILs.
(C) PIL abuse often forces the judiciary into resolving purely executive policy matters.
(D) The Supreme Court encourages PILs filed for personal or political vendetta.
(E) Answer not known

71. Read the following assertion and reason and choose the correct answer:
Assertion (A): Suo motu cognisance by High Courts restricts access to justice for the marginalized sections of society.
Reason (R): Suo motu cognisance occurs when a court takes up a matter on its own motion without a formal petition being filed.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

72. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the scope of constitutional writs?
(A) Prohibition - Issued to a lower court to prevent it from exceeding its jurisdiction
(B) Certiorari - Issued to quash an order already passed by an inferior court
(C) Quo Warranto - Issued to compel a public official to perform their statutory duty
(D) Mandamus - Issued to direct a public authority to perform a mandatory public duty
(E) Answer not known

73. Which of the following represents a key limitation of the writ of Mandamus?
(A) It cannot be issued by a higher court against any subordinate public official.
(B) It cannot be issued to compel the performance of a specifically statutory duty.
(C) It cannot be issued by various High Courts under the power of Article 226.
(D) It cannot be issued against the President or Governors for the performance of their official duties.
(E) Answer not known

74. Consider the following statements regarding PILs in the Madras High Court and Tamil Nadu context:
I. The Madras High Court has used PILs to issue directions for the eradication of manual scavenging in the state.
II. PILs have been instrumental in environmental protection cases, such as the regulation of sand mining in Tamil Nadu rivers.
III. The High Court cannot exercise suo motu jurisdiction in PILs concerning temple administration.
IV. The Sterlite copper plant closure issue witnessed significant PIL interventions regarding environmental hazards.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II and III
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

75. What was the central constitutional significance of the Supreme Court's judgment in the KS Puttaswamy case regarding the ADM Jabalpur ruling?
(A) It reaffirmed the ADM Jabalpur ruling, thus

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II. It established that procedure established by law must be free from arbitrariness.
III. It introduced the requirement of substantive due process in Indian constitutional law.
IV. It held that Articles 14, 19, and 21 are mutually exclusive.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

35. Why did the framers of the Indian Constitution deliberately omit the phrase "Due Process of Law" from Article 21?
(A) To prevent the judiciary from acting as a super-legislature over social reform laws.
(B) Because the British legal system strictly prohibited judicial review.
(C) To allow the executive to function without any legislative oversight.
(D) Because fundamental rights were not considered a significant priority during the framing period.
(E) Answer not known

36. Arrange the following components of a fair criminal trial in the correct sequence representing the application of Rule of Law protections:
I. Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest
II. Protection against self-incrimination during interrogation
III. Right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner
IV. Protection against double jeopardy after final conviction
(A) I, III, II, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) III, II, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

37. Which standard was established by the Supreme Court to bridge the gap between "Procedure Established by Law" and "Due Process of Law"?
(A) The procedure must be just, fair, and reasonable.
(B) The procedure must be approved by the President.
(C) The procedure must be codified in a constitutional amendment.
(D) The procedure must be based on the British common law.
(E) Answer not known

38. Consider the following statements regarding the Rule of Law and Emergencies in India:
I. During a National Emergency, all Fundamental Rights are automatically suspended.
II. The 44th Amendment Act sought to prevent the misuse of emergency provisions.
III. Article 359 empowers the President to suspend the right to move courts for enforcement of Fundamental Rights, except Articles 20 and 21.
IV. The ADM Jabalpur judgment remains the guiding principle for personal liberty during emergencies.
V. The Rule of Law dictates that emergency powers must be subject to constitutional limits.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, IV and V
(D) II, III and V
(E) Answer not known

39. According to the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index, which of the following is NOT one of the primary factors evaluated?
(A) Constraints on Government Powers
(B) Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate
(C) Absence of Corruption
(D) Open Government
(E) Answer not known

40. Under Article 20, the protection against "double jeopardy" implies that:
(A) A person cannot be tried in two different states simultaneously.
(B) A person cannot be subjected to a penalty greater than what existed at the time of the offence.
(C) A person cannot be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
(D) A person cannot be tried for a civil and criminal offence concurrently.
(E) Answer not known

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Authorities Act that passes binding awards
IV. A facilitative process where a neutral third party helps parties reach their own agreement
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

83. Read the following assertion and reason and choose the correct answer:
Assertion (A): Judicial activism is often necessary for the protection of fundamental rights and marginalized groups.
Reason (R): In cases of legislative inaction or executive apathy, courts intervene to ensure justice and uphold the Rule of Law.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

84. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding judicial reforms in India?
(A) Gram Nyayalayas Act - Establishment of fast track commercial courts in metros
(B) Mediation Act 2023 - Complete abolition of pre-litigation mediation
(C) E-courts Mission - Digitization of court records and virtual hearings
(D) National Court Management Systems - Appointment of judges to the Supreme Court
(E) Answer not known

85. When was the Gram Nyayalayas Act enacted by the Parliament to provide access to justice to citizens at the grassroots level?
(A) 2005
(B) 2008
(C) 2013
(D) 2018
(E) Answer not known

86. Consider the following statements regarding the Mediation Act 2023:
I. It makes pre-litigation mediation mandatory in all civil disputes before approaching a court.
II. It provides statutory recognition to mediation and mediated settlement agreements.
III. It applies exclusively to disputes between the Central Government and State Governments.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

87. What is the primary objective of establishing Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including POCSO courts?
(A) To resolve inter-state water disputes and related riparian rights rapidly.
(B) Speedy trial and disposal of cases relating to rape and offenses against children.
(C) To handle all complex corporate bankruptcy and insolvency cases exclusively.
(D) To bypass the Supreme Court in matters of constitutional interpretation.
(E) Answer not known

88. Which of the following correctly identifies the implementation sequence of the e-Courts Project in India?
(A) Phase I (Basic computerization) → Phase II (Service delivery & CIS) → Phase III (Digital inclusion & AI)
(B) Phase III (Digital inclusion) → Phase II (Service delivery) → Phase I (Basic computerization)
(C) Phase II (CIS) → Phase I (Basic computerization) → Phase III (Virtual Courts)
(D) Phase I (Virtual Courts) → Phase II (AI integration) → Phase III (Basic computerization)
(E) Answer not known

89. Match the judicial reform initiatives in List I with their primary focus areas in List II:
List I: (Reform Initiatives)
P. Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill
Q. National Court Management Systems
R. Arbitration and Conciliation Act

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48. Which of the following reflects the correct sequence of the evolution of the Basic Structure Doctrine?
(A) Shankari Prasad Case → Golaknath Case → Kesavananda Bharati Case → Minerva Mills Case
(B) Golaknath Case → Shankari Prasad Case → Minerva Mills Case → Kesavananda Bharati Case
(C) Kesavananda Bharati Case → Golaknath Case → Shankari Prasad Case → Minerva Mills Case
(D) Minerva Mills Case → Kesavananda Bharati Case → Golaknath Case → Shankari Prasad Case
(E) Answer not known

49. Match the legal principles in List I with their primary origins/jurisdictions in List II:
List I: (Principles)
P. Wednesbury unreasonableness
Q. Proportionality test
R. Due Process of Law
S. Procedure Established by Law
List II: (Origins)
I. English Administrative Law
II. European Human Rights Law
III. American Constitutional Law
IV. Japanese Constitutional Framework
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

50. Which of the following is an incorrect application of the "Audi alteram partem" principle?
(A) Giving prior notice to the affected party before taking disciplinary action.
(B) Providing an opportunity for the party to present their case.
(C) Permitting the affected party to cross-examine witnesses if necessary.
(D) Ensuring the adjudicating authority has a pecuniary interest in the case.
(E) Answer not known

51. Read the following assertion and reason and choose the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The principle of 'Nemo judex in causa sua' ensures procedural fairness in administrative decisions.
Reason (R): The principle dictates that a person cannot be penalized without a fair hearing.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

52. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding types of biases in administrative law?
(A) Pecuniary bias - Holding a direct or indirect financial interest in the subject matter.
(B) Personal bias - Having a pre-existing relationship or personal hostility with a party.
(C) Substantive bias - Failing to issue a notice to the respondent party.
(D) Official bias - Institutional interest in the policy being implemented
(E) Answer not known

53. The test of "Wednesbury unreasonableness" is invoked by Indian courts primarily to check whether an administrative decision is:
(A) Irrational such that no reasonable authority could ever have come to it.
(B) Unconstitutional due to legislative overreach.
(C) A procedural delay extending beyond the statutory limitation period fixed by Parliament.
(D) A direct violation of the separation of powers doctrine between the three organs of state.
(E) Answer not known

54. Consider the following statements regarding the Judicial Review of Administrative Action:
I. It ensures that administrative authorities act within their legal jurisdiction.
II. It guarantees that principles of natural justice are observed.
III. It permits courts to substitute their own decisions for that of the administrative authority.
IV. It protects citizens against arbitrary and discriminatory executive actions.

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Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II and IV
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

55. What is the fundamental significance of the right to be heard (Audi alteram partem) in administrative proceedings?
(A) It systematically delays the execution of executive policies and administrative reforms.
(B) It fulfills natural justice requirements and ensures fair play in action.
(C) It provides the executive a formal chance to review and override legislative enactments.
(D) It is an optional procedure recommended but not required by the Supreme Court.
(E) Answer not known

56. Arrange the typical steps involved in applying the Doctrine of Proportionality in judicial review in the correct sequence:
I. Determining if the measure is suitable to achieve the legitimate aim.
II. Ascertaining whether the measure pursues a legitimate aim.
III. Assessing if the measure balances the rights of the individual and public interest.
IV. Checking if the measure is necessary and there are no less restrictive alternatives.
(A) II, I, IV, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, IV, I, III
(D) IV, III, II, I
(E) Answer not known

57. Which of the following is considered "Subordinate Legislation" subject to judicial review?
(A) A constitutional amendment passed by Parliament under Article 368
(B) A judgment passed by a Division Bench of a High Court
(C) Resolutions passed by a Gram Sabha during a local meeting
(D) Rules and regulations framed by an executive authority under a parent statute
(E) Answer not known

58. Consider the following statements regarding the unamendable features of the Indian Constitution:
I. The Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills case struck down clauses that curtailed judicial review.
II. The Rule of Law is an unamendable basic feature.
III. The Parliament can amend the basic structure if a national emergency is proclaimed.
IV. Federalism and Secularism are parts of the basic structure.
V. The Basic Structure Doctrine was formulated in the Golaknath case.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) III and V
(C) II, IV and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

59. The growing influence of European human rights jurisprudence on Indian administrative law has popularized which of the following doctrines over the traditional Wednesbury standard?
(A) Laches and Delay
(B) Proportionality
(C) Strict Liability
(D) Promissory Estoppel
(E) Answer not known

60. Which of the following features is NOT subject to judicial review under the Indian constitutional scheme?
(A) Judicial decisions and specific awards given by administrative tribunals.
(B) Advice tendered by the Council of Ministers to the President.
(C) Formally initiated disciplinary proceedings against senior civil servants.
(D) By-laws enacted by municipal corporations
(E) Answer not known

61. Which of the following terms best defines "Public Interest Litigation" (PIL) in the Indian context?
(A) Litigation undertaken to protect the rights of disadvantaged sections.
(B) Litigation initiated by the State against

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public offenders for revenue collection.
(C) Litigation strictly between two private entities over a public contract.
(D) Litigation filed by the Attorney General on behalf of the President of India.
(E) Answer not known

62. Match the Prerogative Writs in List I with their literal meanings in List II:
List I: (Writs)
P. Habeas Corpus
Q. Mandamus
R. Quo Warranto
S. Certiorari
List II: (Literal Meanings)
I. By what authority or warrant
II. To be certified
III. We command
IV. To have the body of
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

63. Read the following assertion and reason and choose the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The writ of Habeas Corpus is a bulwark of personal liberty.
Reason (R): It can be issued against public authorities but never against private individuals.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

64. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding landmark PIL cases?
(A) Hussainara Khatoon Case - Guidelines for sexual harassment at workplace
(B) MC Mehta Case - Rights of undertrial prisoners to a speedy trial
(C) Bandhua Mukti Morcha Case - Abolition and rehabilitation of bonded labour
(D) Vishaka Case - Cleaning and protection of the river Ganga
(E) Answer not known

65. The 1976 ADM Jabalpur case, often criticized for failing to uphold the Rule of Law, primarily dealt with which issue?
(A) The status of the right to property as a fundamental right of citizens.
(B) Suspension of enforcement of Article 21 during Emergency.
(C) The seniority-based supersession of several judges in the Supreme Court.
(D) Massive environmental pollution caused by local tanneries and factories.
(E) Answer not known

66. Consider the following statements regarding the concept of Epistolary Jurisdiction in PIL:
I. It allows courts to treat letters and telegrams written by citizens as writ petitions.
II. It requires a mandatory deposition of heavy security costs before hearing the case.
III. It played a crucial role in relaxing the traditional rule of locus standi in India.
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

67. The relaxation of the traditional rule of "Locus Standi" by the Supreme Court of India was instrumental in the development of:
(A) Public Interest Litigation
(B) The Collegium System
(C) Alternative Dispute Resolution
(D) The Basic Structure Doctrine
(E) Answer not known

68. Arrange the following landmark PIL cases in the correct chronological order:
I. Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
II. Hussainara Khatoon v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar
III. MC Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak case)
IV. Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India
(A) II, IV, III, I
(B) II, III, IV, I
(C) IV, II, I, III
(D) III, IV, II, I
(E) Answer not known

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41. How is "Judicial Review" fundamentally defined in the context of the Indian Constitution?
(A) The constitutional power of the executive branch to review and approve all judicial appointments.
(B) The inherent power of the Parliament to review and alter the basic structure of the Constitution.
(C) A specific High Court's administrative power to transfer civil cases to the Supreme Court.
(D) The power to examine the constitutionality of legislative acts and executive orders.
(E) Answer not known

42. Match the landmark constitutional cases in List I with their corresponding rulings on judicial review in List II:
List I: (Cases)
P. Golaknath Case (1967)
Q. Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)
R. Minerva Mills Case (1980)
S. I.R. Coelho Case (2007)
List II: (Rulings)
I. Asserted that Judicial Review is a basic feature of the Constitution
II. Established the Basic Structure Doctrine
III. Ruled that laws placed in the 9th Schedule are open to judicial review
IV. Parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

43. Read the following assertion and reason and choose the correct answer:
Assertion (A): Article 13 constitutes the textual basis for judicial review in the Indian Constitution.
Reason (R): Article 13 declares that all laws inconsistent with or in derogation of any of the Fundamental Rights shall be void.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

44. Which of the following pairs regarding Principles of Natural Justice is correctly matched?
(A) Audi alteram partem - No one can be a judge in their own cause
(B) Rule against bias - Nemo judex in causa sua
(C) Nemo judex in causa sua - Hear the other side
(D) Wednesbury principle - Audi alteram partem
(E) Answer not known

45. What is the primary ground for declaring delegated legislation "ultra vires" during judicial review?
(A) It violates the provisions of the parent act or the Constitution.
(B) It is politically unpopular among the citizens.
(C) It was not debated sufficiently in the state legislative assembly.
(D) It lacks the signature of the Chief Justice of India.
(E) Answer not known

46. Consider the following statements regarding the Basic Structure Doctrine:
I. It limits the amending power of the Parliament under Article 368.
II. Judicial Review is considered an unamendable feature of the basic structure.
III. The doctrine is explicitly defined and listed in Part XX of the Indian Constitution.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

47. Which doctrine involves the court assessing whether the administrative action matches the intended ends without excessively restricting rights?
(A) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
(B) Doctrine of Colorable Legislation
(C) Doctrine of Eclipse
(D) Doctrine of Proportionality
(E) Answer not known

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strengthening the executive's powers.
(B) It overruled ADM Jabalpur, recognizing personal liberty as inviolable.
(C) It limited the procedural scope of the writ of habeas corpus only to Indian citizens.
(D) It transferred the power of issuing writs from High Courts to the Supreme Court.
(E) Answer not known

76. Arrange the typical procedural steps involved in the admission and hearing of a Public Interest Litigation in the correct sequence:
I. Final hearing and issuance of guidelines or writs
II. Filing of the petition or court taking suo motu notice based on a letter/news report
III. Scrutiny by the registry and preliminary hearing to verify locus standi and public interest
IV. Issuance of notice to the respondent state authorities to file their response
(A) II, III, IV, I
(B) III, II, I, IV
(C) II, IV, III, I
(D) IV, II, III, I
(E) Answer not known

77. The Vishaka guidelines issued by the Supreme Court are a prime example of which of the following judicial mechanisms?
(A) Judicial Legislation to fill a legislative vacuum
(B) Judicial Review of a Constitutional Amendment
(C) Application of the Doctrine of Severability
(D) Interpretation of the Ninth Schedule
(E) Answer not known

78. Consider the following statements regarding Certiorari and Prohibition:
I. Both writs are issued against judicial or quasi-judicial bodies.
II. Prohibition is issued before an order is passed to prevent the excess of jurisdiction.
III. Certiorari is issued after an order is passed to quash the decision.
IV. Both writs can be issued against private legislative bodies.
V. They help in maintaining the supervisory jurisdiction of higher courts.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

79. Who among the following is widely regarded as one of the founding fathers of Public Interest Litigation in India?
(A) Justice H.R. Khanna
(B) Justice Y.V. Chandrachud
(C) Justice K.S. Hegde
(D) Justice P.N. Bhagwati
(E) Answer not known

80. The primary justification for relaxed locus standi in PILs is to ensure:
(A) Rapid and systematic promotion of judges who handle a higher volume of cases.
(B) That lawyers can increase their practice through epistolary jurisdiction.
(C) Access to justice for the poor and socio-economically disadvantaged.
(D) The complete and total separation of the judiciary from the executive branch.
(E) Answer not known

81. Which term is used to criticize the judiciary when it allegedly steps beyond its legitimate constitutional boundaries and usurps the functions of the legislature or executive?
(A) Judicial Activism
(B) Judicial Overreach
(C) Judicial Independence
(D) Judicial Restraint
(E) Answer not known

82. Match the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms in List I with their key features in List II:
List I: (ADR Mechanisms)
P. Arbitration
Q. Mediation
R. Conciliation
S. Lok Adalat
List II: (Key Features)
I. A neutral third party actively proposes settlement terms to the parties
II. A private binding adjudicatory process based on an agreement between parties
III. A statutory forum under Legal Services

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27. Which constitutional amendment provided that the fundamental rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even during a National Emergency?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(C) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992
(D) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
(E) Answer not known

28. Which of the following indicates the correct sequence of judicial evolution that expanded the scope of Article 21?
(A) AK Gopalan Case → ADM Jabalpur Case → Maneka Gandhi Case → Puttaswamy Case
(B) Maneka Gandhi Case → AK Gopalan Case → Puttaswamy Case → ADM Jabalpur Case
(C) ADM Jabalpur Case → Puttaswamy Case → AK Gopalan Case → Maneka Gandhi Case
(D) Puttaswamy Case → ADM Jabalpur Case → Maneka Gandhi Case → AK Gopalan Case
(E) Answer not known

29. Match the organizations/tools in List I with their functions regarding the Rule of Law in List II:
List I: (Organizations/Tools)
P. World Justice Project
Q. Lokpal
R. Central Vigilance Commission
S. Right to Information Act
List II: (Functions)
I. Empowering citizens to seek government data for accountability
II. Investigating corruption complaints against high public functionaries
III. Publishing the global Rule of Law Index
IV. Advising the government on integrity in public administration
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

30. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the Rule of Law Index published by the World Justice Project?
(A) It measures how the rule of law is experienced and perceived in practical, everyday situations.
(B) It includes constraints on government powers and absence of corruption as key factors.
(C) It is officially published by the United Nations General Assembly annually.
(D) It evaluates fundamental rights and order and security across nations.
(E) Answer not known

31. Read the following assertion and reason and choose the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The suspension of Articles 20 and 21 during the 1975 National Emergency was considered a severe blow to the Rule of Law.
Reason (R): The Supreme Court in the ADM Jabalpur case ruled that no person has locus standi to move a writ of habeas corpus to challenge an illegal detention during an emergency.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

32. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding anti-corruption and rule of law mechanisms in India?
(A) Prevention of Corruption Act - Substantive law dealing with public servants
(B) Right to Information Act - Promotes transparency and accountability
(C) Lokpal - Investigates cases of environmental degradation
(D) Enforcement Directorate - Investigates money laundering offenses
(E) Answer not known

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33. The concept of "Due Process of Law" primarily originated in which country's legal system?
(A) United Kingdom
(B) United States of America
(C) France
(D) Canada
(E) Answer not known

34. Consider the following statements regarding the Maneka Gandhi case (1978):
I. It restricted the meaning of personal liberty to mere physical restraint.

Amendments
S. Legal Services Authorities Act
List II: (Focus Areas)
I. Enhancing institutional arbitration and minimizing judicial intervention
II. Establishing mechanisms for investigating complaints against judges
III. Organizing Lok Adalats and providing free legal aid
IV. Enhancing court efficiency and case flow management
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

90. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding Lok Adalats?
(A) Appeals against a Lok Adalat award can be filed directly in the High Court.
(B) An award passed by a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court.
(C) Decisions of a Lok Adalat are final and binding on all parties.
(D) No court fee is payable when a matter is filed in a Lok Adalat.
(E) Answer not known

91. Read the following assertion and reason and choose the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The pendency crisis in Indian courts severely undermines the Rule of Law.
Reason (R): India's judge-to-population ratio is significantly lower than the global standards recommended by the Law Commission.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

92. Which of the following pairs concerning the pendency of cases is incorrectly matched?
(A) Fast Track Courts - Speedy disposal of long-pending sessions cases
(B) Commercial Courts - Adjudication of high-value international commercial arbitrations
(C) Lok Adalat - Resolution of disputes through conciliation and compromise
(D) Pre-litigation mediation - Settling disputes effectively before formal court filing occurs
(E) Answer not known

93. Which of the following factors is NOT considered a primary cause for the high pendency of cases in Indian courts?
(A) Excessive reliance on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms
(B) Inadequate judge strength and frequent vacancies
(C) Frequent adjournments sought by lawyers
(D) Poor judicial infrastructure and court management
(E) Answer not known

94. Consider the following statements regarding Judicial Legislation:
I. It refers to the judiciary laying down binding guidelines where there is a legislative vacuum.
II. The Vishaka guidelines on sexual harassment are a classic example of judicial legislation.
III. It is widely praised for strictly upholding the separation of powers doctrine.
IV. The NALSA judgment recognizing the rights of the transgender community involved elements of judicial legislation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II and III
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

95. What is the fundamental aim of introducing Case Flow Management rules in Indian courts?
(A) To increase the various procedural fees for filing civil suits in High Courts.
(B) To transfer all pending civil cases to specialized administrative tribunals.
(C) To allow the executive to manage the registry of the High Courts.
(D) Continuous monitoring and timely disposal of cases from filing to resolution.
(E) Answer not known

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96. Arrange the typical stages of a dispute subjected to Pre-Litigation Mediation under the Mediation Act 2023 in the correct sequence:
I. Registration of the mediated settlement agreement
II. Initiation of the mediation process through notice
III. Attendance of the first two mediation sessions (mandatory)
IV. Reaching a mutually acceptable mediated settlement
(A) II, III, IV, I
(B) III, II, I, IV
(C) II, IV, III, I
(D) IV, II, III, I
(E) Answer not known

97. What is the primary significance of the "In-House Procedure" adopted by the Supreme Court?
(A) It handles the direct recruitment of the subordinate judiciary across the states.
(B) It investigates complaints of misconduct against judges of the High Courts and Supreme Court.
(C) It governs the internal allocation of the total budgetary funds for E-courts.
(D) It manages the listing of Public Interest Litigations.
(E) Answer not known

98. Consider the following statements regarding Judicial Accountability Reforms:
I. The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill aimed to lay down enforceable standards of conduct for judges.
II. The Constitution provides for the removal of judges only on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.
III. The in-house procedure lacks a statutory framework and operates through internal peer review.
IV. Impeachment of a judge is a frequent and simple mechanism for ensuring accountability in India.
V. Judicial accountability is necessary to balance the extensive independence granted to the judiciary.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

99. The NALSA v. Union of India (2014) judgment is an example of judicial activism that fundamentally expanded rights under which Articles?
(A) Articles 14, 15, 19, and 21 for the transgender community
(B) Articles 25 and 26 for minority educational institutions
(C) Articles 301 and 302 for inter-state trade
(D) Articles 323A and 323B for administrative tribunals
(E) Answer not known

100. What frequency is typically followed for conducting the 'National Lok Adalat' across India to reduce pendency simultaneously at all levels?
(A) Conducted on a weekly recurring basis.
(B) Periodically as notified by NALSA.
(C) Conducted once every five years in India.
(D) Conducted annually on National Law Day.
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The absolute supremacy of regular law as opposed to the influence of arbitrary power
Dicey's concept emphasizes the absolute supremacy of regular law, ensuring no person is punished except for a distinct breach of law established in the ordinary legal manner before the ordinary courts. It serves as a safeguard against the exercise of arbitrary power and wide discretionary authority by the government, maintaining that legal principles govern society.

2. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Dicey's framework incorporates the absence of arbitrary power as a primary pillar. Equality before the law mandates that all individuals, regardless of status, are subject to the ordinary law of the land. Article 13 renders laws inconsistent with fundamental rights void, while the legal spirit is traditionally derived from judicial decisions that protect and determine private rights.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian legal system deviates from the third pillar of Dicey's formulation because the Constitution serves as the ultimate source of rights and supreme authority. Unlike the British system where rights evolved from judicial decisions, India established a written document that precedes and governs all legal institutions, making the Constitution the primary fountainhead of individual fundamental liberties.

4. (C) Article 21 - Protection of life and personal liberty
Article 21 serves as a cornerstone of the Indian Constitution, providing that no person shall be deprived of their life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law. This provision has been interpreted broadly by the judiciary to include various facets of human dignity, ensuring protection against arbitrary state action regarding an individual's basic existence.

5. (A) Montesquieu
Baron de Montesquieu is renowned for formalizing the doctrine of separation of powers in his seminal work, The Spirit of Laws. He argued that to prevent tyranny, the legislative, executive, and judicial functions should be vested in separate bodies. This division ensures that each branch acts as a check on the others, preserving political liberty for all.

6. (D) I only
The Rule of Law requires that administrative and governmental actions follow established legal principles and objective standards. This concept directly opposes the Rule of Men, where decisions are based on the subjective whims or unchecked discretion of individuals in power. Ensuring accountability and predictability, the Indian Constitution consistently prioritizes legal frameworks over the arbitrary will of any leadership.

7. (B) Judiciary is immune from parliamentary discussion on conduct except during impeachment.
To ensure judicial independence, the Indian Constitution provides specific protections for judges. One key boundary is that the conduct of judges in the discharge of their duties cannot be discussed in Parliament, except during the formal process of impeachment. This separation prevents the legislature from exerting undue pressure on the judiciary, maintaining a neutral and autonomous legal system.

8. (B) Constitution, Parliamentary Statute, Delegated Legislation, Executive Order
In the Indian legal hierarchy, the Constitution occupies the highest position as the supreme law. All other legal instruments must conform to its provisions. Below the Constitution are statutes enacted by Parliament, followed by delegated legislation such as rules and regulations. Executive orders represent the final tier, issued to implement laws within the framework provided by superior legal authorities.

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significant change was the provision that the rights guaranteed under Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended, even during a National Emergency. This ensures that protection against retroactive laws and the right to life and liberty remain enforceable at all times.

28. (A) AK Gopalan Case → ADM Jabalpur Case → Maneka Gandhi Case → Puttaswamy Case
The scope of Article 21 expanded through a series of judicial steps. The AK Gopalan case initially took a narrow view, followed by the controversial ADM Jabalpur ruling during the Emergency. The Maneka Gandhi case later revolutionized the article by requiring fairness in procedure. Finally, the Puttaswamy case recognized the right to privacy as an integral part of personal liberty.

29. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
Various tools and organizations work to uphold the Rule of Law and ensure government accountability. The World Justice Project publishes the global Rule of Law Index to measure performance. The Lokpal investigates corruption among high-level public officials, while the Central Vigilance Commission promotes integrity. Additionally, the Right to Information Act empowers citizens by providing access to essential government-held data.

30. (C) It is officially published by the United Nations General Assembly annually.
The Rule of Law Index is a comprehensive quantitative assessment tool created and published annually by the World Justice Project, an independent, multidisciplinary organization. It is not an official publication of the United Nations General Assembly. The index evaluates various factors, including constraints on government power, the absence of corruption, open government, and the protection of fundamental human rights.

31. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
During the 1975 National Emergency, the suspension of fundamental rights led to the controversial ADM Jabalpur ruling. The Supreme Court held that individuals lacked the legal standing to file habeas corpus petitions to challenge illegal detentions when the right to move courts was suspended. This decision is widely viewed as a major failure in upholding the Rule of Law in India.

32. (C) Lokpal - Investigates cases of environmental degradation
The Lokpal is a statutory body established to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for matters connected therewith. It does not have the mandate to investigate cases related to environmental degradation. Other laws, such as the Prevention of Corruption Act and the RTI Act, focus on maintaining administrative integrity and transparency to uphold the Rule of Law.

33. (B) United States of America
The concept of "Due Process of Law" has its primary origins in the American legal system. Derived from the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution, it serves as a powerful judicial tool. It ensures that the government acts fairly and that laws do not arbitrarily infringe upon individual rights, covering both procedural requirements and the substantive content of laws.

34. (C) I and IV
The Maneka Gandhi judgment overturned earlier narrow interpretations by holding that personal liberty encompasses a wide array of rights beyond mere physical restraint. The court also established that Articles 14, 19, and 21 are not mutually exclusive but form a "golden triangle." It rejected the idea that any procedure, no matter how arbitrary, could satisfy constitutional requirements under Article 21.

35. (A) To prevent the judiciary from acting as a super-legislature over social reform laws.
The framers of the Indian Constitution chose "Procedure Established by Law" over "Due Process" to prevent the judiciary from becoming a "super-legislature." They were concerned that the American concept would allow judges to strike down vital social reform legislation based on personal views of fairness. This choice was intended to preserve the legislature's primary role in enacting policies for national development.

36. (B) I, II, III, IV
Rule of Law protections in a criminal trial follow a logical sequence beginning with the right of an

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18. (C) I, III and IV
The Indian Constitution incorporates several elements of Dicey's formulation. Equality before law is enshrined in Article 14, and Article 21 protects individuals from arbitrary state interference with life and liberty. Furthermore, the Supreme Court has elevated the Rule of Law to a basic feature of the Constitution, ensuring it remains beyond the reach of ordinary parliamentary amendment powers.

19. (A) The British Constitution
The concept of "Equality before law" is a foundational principle borrowed from the British constitutional tradition. It represents a negative concept implying the absence of any special privileges in favor of any individual. In the Indian context, this ensures that all persons are equally subject to the ordinary law of the land, as administered by the regular law courts.

20. (C) Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain
In the landmark case of Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain, the Supreme Court explicitly declared that the Rule of Law is an essential part of the basic structure of the Constitution. This means that the principle of legality and the requirement of a government governed by law cannot be abolished, even through a formal constitutional amendment by the Parliament.

21. (A) A person cannot be punished for an act that was not an offence at the time it was committed.
Article 20(1) provides protection against ex post facto laws, which are statutes that criminalize actions retroactively. This constitutional guarantee ensures that a person cannot be convicted for an act that was not a legal offence at the time it was committed. It also prevents the imposition of a penalty greater than what the law prescribed when the act occurred.

22. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Articles 20 and 21 provide essential protections for individuals within the criminal justice system. These include safeguards against double jeopardy, which prevents multiple punishments for the same offence, and protection against self-incrimination. Additionally, the prohibition of ex post facto laws ensures no retroactive criminalization, while the guarantee of life and personal liberty protects against arbitrary deprivation of basic rights.

23. (D) A is false but R is true.
The doctrine of "procedure established by law" is narrower than "due process" as it primarily requires that the law follow the correct legislative steps. It does not traditionally grant the judiciary the power to question the inherent justice or reasonableness of a law. Therefore, while it limits judicial review to procedural checks, it remains distinct from the broader fairness assessment.

24. (C) Established the "just, fair and reasonable" standard for the procedure of law.
The Maneka Gandhi case of 1978 marked a significant shift in Indian constitutional law. The Supreme Court established that any procedure used to deprive a person of life or liberty under Article 21 must not be arbitrary. It must be just, fair, and reasonable. This interpretation effectively introduced a substantive element similar to the American concept of due process of law.

25. (D) Any procedure laid down by validly enacted state law, regardless of its fairness.
Before the transformative Maneka Gandhi judgment, the Supreme Court adopted a literal interpretation of Article 21. In the AK Gopalan case, the court held that "procedure established by law" meant any procedure enacted by a competent legislature. Under this view, the judiciary could not assess the fairness of the law itself, focusing only on whether the statutory procedure was followed.

26. (D) I only
The "Due Process of Law" concept, originating in the American Constitution, grants courts the authority to evaluate both the procedural and substantive fairness of legislation. This allows the judiciary to strike down laws that are deemed unjust or unreasonable. Conversely, the Indian Constitution originally focused on the narrower "Procedure Established by Law" before judicial interpretations expanded its scope after 1978.

27. (B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 introduced crucial safeguards to prevent the future misuse of emergency powers. One

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detention. While it is commonly issued against state authorities, it is unique among writs because it can also be issued against private individuals who are illegally detaining someone. This broad scope ensures that no person is deprived of their freedom without a valid legal justification.

64. (C) Bandhua Mukti Morcha Case - Abolition and rehabilitation of bonded labour
The Bandhua Mukti Morcha case is a landmark PIL that focused on the identification, release, and rehabilitation of bonded laborers in India. It demonstrated the court's commitment to social justice and the protection of vulnerable workers. Other cases like Vishaka dealt with workplace harassment, while the Hussainara Khatoon case focused on the rights of undertrial prisoners to a speedy trial.

65. (B) Suspension of enforcement of Article 21 during Emergency.
The ADM Jabalpur case centered on the suspension of fundamental rights during the 1975 Emergency. The primary issue was whether a person could move a court for a writ of habeas corpus to challenge their detention when the enforcement of Article 21 was suspended by a Presidential order. The court's negative ruling at the time remains a controversial point in history.

66. (C) I and III
Epistolary jurisdiction is a revolutionary aspect of PIL in India, where the Supreme Court treats simple letters or telegrams as formal writ petitions. This practice significantly relaxed the traditional rule of locus standi, allowing marginalized citizens and activists to seek judicial intervention without complex legal procedures. It ensures that the lack of resources does not prevent access to constitutional justice.

67. (A) Public Interest Litigation
Traditionally, only the person whose rights were violated could approach the court. The relaxation of this "locus standi" rule was essential for the growth of Public Interest Litigation (PIL). It allowed public-spirited citizens to file cases on behalf of others who were unable to do so. This judicial innovation transformed the court into a forum for addressing large-scale social grievances.

68. (A) II, IV, III, I
The evolution of PIL cases in India followed a chronological path. The Hussainara Khatoon case regarding undertrials occurred in 1979. The Bandhua Mukti Morcha case on bonded labor followed in 1984. The MC Mehta case concerning the Oleum gas leak was decided in 1986. Finally, the Vishaka case, which established guidelines for sexual harassment at the workplace, was delivered in 1997.

69. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
PIL has intervened in various domains to ensure justice and rights. In the realm of criminal justice, it addressed speedy trials for undertrials. Regarding gender justice, it led to protections for women at workplaces. For environmental activism, it caused the closure of polluting industries like tanneries. In the field of labor rights, PIL was used to identify and release bonded laborers.

70. (D) The Supreme Court encourages PILs filed for personal or political vendetta.
While PIL is a tool for justice, its abuse through frivolous or politically motivated filings is a concern. Such cases increase the judicial backlog and can drag courts into purely executive policy decisions. The Supreme Court does not encourage PILs filed for personal vendetta and has established guidelines to impose heavy costs on those who misuse the legal process for vexatious purposes.

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71. (D) A is false but R is true.
Suo motu cognisance is a powerful tool where a court initiates a case on its own motion, often based on media reports or letters. Contrary to restricting access, this mechanism actually enhances access to justice for marginalized groups who may not be able to file formal petitions. It allows the judiciary to proactively address significant public grievances and systemic injustices.

72. (C) Quo Warranto - Issued to compel a public official to perform their statutory duty
Different writs serve distinct purposes in judicial oversight. Prohibition prevents a lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction, while Certiorari quashes an order already passed. Mandamus directs a public authority to perform a mandatory duty. However, Quo Warranto is used to challenge

arrested person to be informed of the grounds of arrest. This is followed by protections against self-incrimination during interrogation and the right to legal counsel. Finally, the protection against double jeopardy ensures that no person is punished twice for the same offence.

37. (A) The procedure must be just, fair, and reasonable.
To bridge the gap between procedural requirements and substantive fairness, the Supreme Court introduced the requirement that any procedure must be "just, fair, and reasonable." This standard, established in the Maneka Gandhi case, ensures that the state cannot deprive individuals of their liberty through arbitrary or oppressive laws, effectively incorporating the essence of due process into the Indian constitutional framework.

38. (D) II, III and V
The 44th Amendment Act significantly restricted the government's power to suspend fundamental rights during emergencies. It ensured that Articles 20 and 21 remain enforceable, thereby limiting the impact of the President's power under Article 359. Current constitutional jurisprudence dictates that all emergency powers must stay within legal bounds, as the Rule of Law requires that state actions are never absolute.

39. (B) Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate
The World Justice Project Rule of Law Index focuses on factors directly related to the legal and institutional framework of a country. These factors include constraints on government powers, the absence of corruption, open government, and fundamental rights. Economic indicators such as the Gross Domestic Product growth rate are not included as primary factors in this specific legal and rule-based evaluation.

40. (C) A person cannot be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
Double jeopardy is a procedural defense that prevents an accused person from being tried again on the same or similar charges following a valid acquittal or conviction. Under Article 20(2), the protection specifically mandates that no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once. This principle is vital for ensuring finality in criminal justice and individual security.

41. (D) The power to examine the constitutionality of legislative acts and executive orders.
Judicial review is the power vested in the judiciary to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders. In India, this ensures that all state actions comply with the supreme law of the land. If a law or order is found to be in violation of constitutional provisions or fundamental rights, the courts have the authority to declare it void.

42. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
Constitutional cases have defined the scope of judicial review over decades. The Golaknath case initially restricted parliamentary power to amend fundamental rights. The Kesavananda Bharati case established the basic structure doctrine, while Minerva Mills reaffirmed that judicial review is an unamendable feature. Lastly, the I.R. Coelho judgment clarified that even laws in the Ninth Schedule are subject to judicial scrutiny.

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43. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 13 is the foundational text for judicial review in India. It explicitly states that all laws existing before or made after the commencement of the Constitution must conform to fundamental rights. By declaring that any law inconsistent with these rights shall be void, it empowers the judiciary to strike down unconstitutional legislation, thereby acting as a protector of the people's liberties.

44. (B) Rule against bias - Nemo judex in causa sua
The principles of natural justice are essential for ensuring procedural fairness. The rule against bias, expressed by the Latin maxim "nemo judex in causa sua," dictates that no one should be a judge in their own cause. This ensures that the adjudicator remains impartial. Another core principle is "audi alteram partem," which requires that both sides be given a fair hearing.

45. (A) It violates the provisions of the parent act or the Constitution.
Delegated legislation occurs when the legislature authorizes the executive to create detailed rules. For such rules to be valid, they must stay

within the boundaries of the parent act and the Constitution. If the executive exceeds the authority granted by the legislature or violates constitutional mandates, the rules can be declared "ultra vires" and struck down during judicial review.

46. (A) I and II
The Basic Structure Doctrine limits the Parliament's power to amend the Constitution under Article 368, ensuring that core features remain intact. Judicial review is recognized as one such unamendable feature. However, the Constitution does not explicitly define or list these features in a single part; instead, the doctrine has been developed and refined through various landmark Supreme Court judgments.

47. (D) Doctrine of Proportionality
The doctrine of proportionality is a judicial tool used to review administrative actions that restrict fundamental rights. Courts assess whether the measure adopted is suitable, necessary, and balanced. It requires that the means used by the authority do not exceed what is required to achieve the legitimate goal, ensuring that individual rights are not sacrificed excessively for the public interest.

48. (A) Shankari Prasad Case → Golaknath Case → Kesavananda Bharati Case → Minerva Mills Case
The evolution of the basic structure doctrine began with the Shankari Prasad case, which initially allowed amendments to fundamental rights. The Golaknath case later reversed this view, leading to the Kesavananda Bharati judgment that formally established the doctrine. Finally, the Minerva Mills case reinforced the principle by striking down attempts to grant Parliament unlimited amending power and curtail judicial review.

49. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Legal principles originate from diverse jurisdictions. Wednesbury unreasonableness is a standard from English administrative law, while the proportionality test has roots in European human rights jurisprudence. The concept of "Due Process of Law" is central to the American constitutional framework. In contrast, "Procedure Established by Law" was a phrase notably influenced by the Japanese constitutional model during the Indian drafting process.

50. (D) Ensuring the adjudicating authority has a pecuniary interest in the case.
"Audi alteram partem" is a fundamental principle of natural justice that guarantees the right to a fair hearing. It involves providing notice, allowing the presentation of evidence, and permitting cross-examination. However, ensuring that an adjudicating authority has a pecuniary or financial interest in a case is a violation of the rule against bias, which is a separate natural justice requirement.

51. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The principle of "nemo judex in causa sua" focuses specifically on the impartiality of the decision-maker, ensuring there is no bias. While it is a component of procedural fairness, it is distinct from the right to a fair hearing, which is covered by "audi alteram partem." Both principles work together to ensure that administrative decisions are made fairly and justly.

52. (C) Substantive bias - Failing to issue a notice to the respondent party.
Administrative law recognizes different types of bias that can invalidate a decision. Pecuniary bias involves financial interests, while personal bias stems from relationships or hostility. Official bias relates to an institutional interest in a specific policy. However, the failure to issue a notice to a party is a violation of the right to be heard, rather than a form of substantive bias.

53. (A) Irrational such that no reasonable authority could ever have come to it.
The Wednesbury unreasonableness test is a standard used in judicial review to determine if an administrative decision is irrational. A decision is considered Wednesbury unreasonable if it is so outrageous in its defiance of logic or accepted moral standards that no sensible person who had applied his mind to the question to be decided could have arrived at it.

54. (C) I, II and IV
Judicial review of administrative action ensures that executive authorities stay within their legal jurisdiction and follow the principles of natural

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justice. It protects citizens from arbitrary and discriminatory government conduct. However, the court's role is typically limited to reviewing the legality and fairness of the decision-making process, rather than substituting its own subjective judgment for that of the administrative authority.

55. (B) It fulfills natural justice requirements and ensures fair play in action.
The right to be heard is a core requirement of natural justice that ensures fairness in administrative actions. By allowing individuals to present their case, it prevents arbitrary decision-making and ensures that the authority considers all relevant facts. This process promotes transparency and "fair play in action," which are essential for maintaining the Rule of Law and public trust in administration.

56. (A) II, I, IV, III
Applying the doctrine of proportionality involves a structured sequence. First, the court determines if the administrative measure pursues a legitimate aim. Next, it checks if the measure is suitable for achieving that aim. The court then assesses if the measure is necessary and if less restrictive alternatives exist. Finally, it balances the individual's rights against the broader public interest.

57. (D) Rules and regulations framed by an executive authority under a parent statute
Subordinate or delegated legislation consists of rules, regulations, and by-laws created by executive authorities under the power granted by a parent statute. These instruments are subject to judicial review to ensure they do not exceed the authority delegated by the legislature or violate the Constitution. This differs from primary legislation and judicial judgments, which have different review standards and origins.

58. (B) III and V
The basic structure doctrine, established in the Kesavananda Bharati case rather than the Golaknath case, identifies unamendable features of the Constitution. These features include the Rule of Law, judicial review, federalism, and secularism. The Parliament cannot amend these core principles even during a national emergency. Therefore, any attempt to curtail judicial review or abolish the basic structure is constitutionally impermissible.

59. (B) Proportionality
In modern Indian administrative law, the doctrine of proportionality has become increasingly popular due to the influence of European human rights jurisprudence. Unlike the traditional Wednesbury standard, which focuses primarily on the irrationality of a decision, proportionality allows for a more rigorous examination. It evaluates whether the administrative action is balanced and appropriate in relation to the intended legitimate objectives.

60. (B) Advice tendered by the Council of Ministers to the President.
While most administrative and legislative actions are subject to judicial review, certain exceptions exist. One notable exception is the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers to the President. Article 74(2) of the Constitution specifies that the question of whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.

61. (A) Litigation undertaken to protect the rights of disadvantaged sections.
Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is a legal mechanism in India designed to protect the rights of the public or disadvantaged sections of society. Unlike traditional litigation involving private disputes, a PIL can be initiated by any public-spirited individual or organization. Its primary goal is to ensure justice for those who cannot approach the court due to poverty, ignorance, or social disability.

62. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
Prerogative writs have specific literal meanings derived from Latin. Habeas Corpus means "to have the body of," used against illegal detention. Mandamus means "we command," directing public officials to perform duties. Quo Warranto asks "by what authority," questioning the right to hold public office. Certiorari means "to be certified," issued by higher courts to review and quash lower court orders.

63. (C) A is true but R is false.
The writ of Habeas Corpus is a fundamental tool for protecting personal liberty against unlawful

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9. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
The State operates through three primary organs with distinct roles. The legislature is responsible for enacting principal laws and policies. The executive focuses on the implementation of these laws and general administration. The judiciary interprets laws and adjudicates disputes. Additionally, delegated authority allows executive bodies to create specific rules within the framework established by the primary parent statutes.

10. (A) The judiciary exercises executive power by directly passing the annual national budget.
The Indian system of separation of powers is functional rather than absolute, allowing for certain overlaps. While the executive can issue ordinances and administrative tribunals perform judicial tasks, the judiciary does not exercise executive power by passing the national budget. The budgetary process remains a core legislative and executive function, highlighting the boundaries between the different branches of government.

11. (D) A is false but R is true.
Unlike the American system of rigid separation, India follows a parliamentary model where branches are interdependent. The executive is not entirely separate from the legislature; instead, ministers are drawn from the legislative body and remain collectively responsible to it. This structure ensures accountability through continuous oversight, even though it deviates from the strict water-tight compartmentalization seen in other democracies.

12. (B) Article 13(2) - Separation of the judiciary from the executive
Article 13(2) is primarily concerned with the power of the state to make laws, declaring those that abridge fundamental rights as void. It does not explicitly mandate the separation of the judiciary from the executive. That specific directive is found in Article 50 of the Directive Principles, which instructs the State to ensure independence in public service matters.

13. (A) The President and Governors
Although Article 14 guarantees equality before the law, certain constitutional exceptions exist to ensure the effective functioning of high offices. The President and Governors enjoy immunity from criminal proceedings during their term of office. They are not answerable to any court for the exercise of their official powers, which differentiates their legal standing from that of ordinary citizens.

14. (A) I, II and IV
Article 50, located within the Directive Principles of State Policy, serves as a vital guideline for the governance of the nation. It specifically directs the State to take active measures to separate the judiciary from the executive in public services. Implementing this principle is essential for maintaining judicial independence and upholding the Rule of Law within the Indian democratic framework.

15. (D) By mandating that all executive actions must be backed by valid legal authority
The Rule of Law functions as a fundamental safeguard against the misuse of power by ensuring that every executive action is rooted in valid legal authority. In a constitutional democracy, officials cannot act based on personal preference or arbitrary choice. Requiring a legal basis for all government conduct ensures that administrative power remains limited, predictable, and subject to judicial scrutiny.

16. (A) I, II, III, IV
Legal landmarks evolved chronologically starting with the ADM Jabalpur case in 1976 during the Emergency. This was followed by the transformative Maneka Gandhi judgment in 1978. The 44th Amendment Act was subsequently passed in 1978 to remedy emergency-era excesses. Finally, the Minerva Mills case in 1980 further solidified the basic structure doctrine and the necessity of judicial review.

17. (B) It is rejected as the Constitution itself is the source of all legal spirit.
Dicey's third pillar, the predominance of legal spirit through judicial decisions, is not strictly applicable in India because the Constitution is the supreme source of all laws. In a written constitutional system, rights do not emerge from court cases alone but are explicitly codified. Thus, the Constitution itself embodies the legal spirit, rather than relying on common law evolution.

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the legality of a person holding a public office, rather than to compel the performance of a statutory duty.

73. (D) It cannot be issued against the President or Governors for the performance of their official duties.
The writ of Mandamus is used to compel public authorities to perform their legal duties. However, it has specific constitutional limitations. According to Article 361, it cannot be issued against the President of India or the Governors of the states for the performance of their official duties. This immunity protects the highest executive offices from constant judicial interference in their functions.

74. (B) I, II and IV
The Madras High Court has been active in using PILs to address various social and environmental issues in Tamil Nadu. These include issuing directions to stop manual scavenging and regulating sand mining in rivers. The court also intervened significantly in the Sterlite copper plant case. Furthermore, High Courts can exercise suo motu jurisdiction in matters of public importance, including temple administration.

75. (B) It overruled ADM Jabalpur, recognizing personal liberty as inviolable.
In the KS Puttaswamy judgment, the Supreme Court took the historic step of formally overruling the ADM Jabalpur decision. The court recognized that the right to life and personal liberty is inherent to human existence and is not a gift from the state. Consequently, these rights are inviolable and cannot be suspended, affirming a stronger commitment to the Rule of Law.

76. (A) II, III, IV, I
The procedure for a PIL begins with the filing of a petition or the court taking suo motu notice. The registry then scrutinizes the matter for public interest and locus standi. If admitted, the court issues notices to the relevant state authorities to respond. Finally, after a full hearing of all parties, the court issues necessary guidelines or prerogative writs.

77. (A) Judicial Legislation to fill a legislative vacuum
The Vishaka guidelines are a prominent example of judicial legislation, where the Supreme Court creates binding rules to fill a gap left by the legislature. Until Parliament enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act in 2013, these court-mandated guidelines functioned as the law of the land. This proactive approach ensures that fundamental rights are protected even when statutes are absent.

78. (A) I, II, III and V
Certiorari and Prohibition are writs primarily issued against judicial or quasi-judicial bodies to maintain supervisory jurisdiction. Prohibition acts as a preventive measure before an order is passed, while Certiorari is used to quash an existing decision. They ensure that lower bodies do not exceed their authority. However, these writs are generally not applicable against private bodies or purely legislative acts.

79. (D) Justice P.N. Bhagwati
Justice P.N. Bhagwati is widely honored as one of the founding fathers of Public Interest Litigation in India. He championed the relaxation of the locus standi rule and introduced the concept of epistolary jurisdiction. His efforts transformed the judiciary into a more accessible institution for the poor and marginalized, significantly expanding the reach of social and legal justice in the country.

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80. (C) Access to justice for the poor and socio-economically disadvantaged.
Relaxing the traditional rule of locus standi in PILs is primarily intended to provide access to justice for those who are socio-economically disadvantaged. Many citizens cannot approach the courts themselves due to poverty or lack of legal awareness. By allowing public-spirited individuals to represent their interests, the judiciary ensures that the fundamental rights of the most vulnerable sections are protected.

81. (B) Judicial Overreach
Judicial overreach occurs when the judiciary allegedly crosses the line from interpreting laws to performing executive or legislative functions. Critics use this term when court decisions are perceived as usurping the roles of other branches, potentially violating the principle of separation of powers. It is distinguished from judicial activism, which is seen as a legitimate intervention to protect citizens' fundamental rights.

82. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) includes various methods for settling disputes. Arbitration involves a private, binding decision by an arbitrator. Mediation is a facilitative process where a neutral party helps parties reach their own agreement. Conciliation involves the third party actively proposing settlement terms. Lok Adalats are statutory forums that pass binding awards based on compromise, providing a faster and cheaper alternative.

83. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Judicial activism is often considered necessary to uphold the Rule of Law when the other branches of government fail to act. In situations involving legislative gaps or executive apathy, the courts intervene to protect the rights of marginalized groups. By ensuring that constitutional promises are fulfilled, judicial activism serves as a vital tool for maintaining justice and social order in society.

84. (C) E-courts Mission - Digitization of court records and virtual hearings
The e-Courts Mission Mode Project is a significant judicial reform in India aimed at digitizing court records and enabling virtual hearings. It enhances transparency and accessibility by providing online services to litigants and lawyers. Other reforms include the Gram Nyayalayas Act for grassroots justice and the Mediation Act 2023, which promotes structured settlement processes outside the traditional courtroom environment.

85. (B) 2008
The Gram Nyayalayas Act was enacted in 2008 to provide inexpensive and speedy justice to people in rural areas. These grassroots courts are designed to handle both civil and criminal cases through a simplified procedure. By taking the legal system closer to the citizens, the Act aims to ensure that marginalized sections can resolve disputes effectively at the local level.

86. (C) I and III
The Mediation Act 2023 provides a statutory framework for mediation in India, recognizing mediated settlement agreements as legally binding. While it promotes mediation, it does not strictly apply exclusively to government disputes, nor does it necessarily mandate pre-litigation mediation in every single civil case without exception. Its main goal is to reduce court pendency by encouraging voluntary and structured dispute resolution.

87. (B) Speedy trial and disposal of cases relating to rape and offenses against children.
Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including specialized POCSO courts, were established for the speedy disposal of cases involving sexual offenses. These courts focus specifically on rape and crimes against children, ensuring that justice is delivered quickly in sensitive matters. By providing dedicated judicial resources, these courts help reduce the trauma of prolonged litigation for victims and ensure timely punishment for offenders.

88. (A) Phase I (Basic computerization) → Phase II (Service delivery & CIS) → Phase III (Digital inclusion & AI)
The e-Courts Project is being implemented in phases to modernize the Indian judiciary. Phase I focused on basic computerization and hardware installation. Phase II expanded to service delivery and the implementation of Case Information Systems (CIS). Phase III aims to further digital inclusion through advanced technologies like artificial intelligence and the establishment of more virtual courts to streamline judicial processes.

89. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Judicial reforms focus on different institutional needs. The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill aims to investigate complaints against judges. National Court Management Systems work on enhancing efficiency and case flow. Amendments to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act promote institutional arbitration and minimize judicial interference. Finally, the Legal Services Authorities Act focuses on organizing Lok Adalats and providing free legal aid to citizens.

90. (A) Appeals against a Lok Adalat award can be filed directly in the High Court.
Lok Adalats are designed to resolve disputes through compromise and conciliation. Their awards are final and binding, carrying the same weight as a civil court decree. Crucially, no appeal lies against an award of a Lok Adalat in

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any court. This finality is a key feature of the system, intended to settle matters permanently and reduce the burden on higher courts.

91. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The high number of pending cases in India is a significant challenge to the Rule of Law. This pendency is exacerbated by a judge-to-population ratio that remains much lower than international standards and recommendations by the Law Commission. While judicial vacancies are a major cause, other systemic issues also contribute to the delay, making the delivery of timely justice difficult for the population.

92. (B) Commercial Courts - Adjudication of high-value international commercial arbitrations
Specialized courts and mechanisms address the pendency crisis in different ways. Fast track courts handle long-pending sessions cases, while Lok Adalats focus on conciliation. Pre-litigation mediation aims to settle disputes before they reach the court. However, commercial courts are established to handle domestic and international commercial disputes under a specific statutory framework, rather than focusing solely on high-value international arbitrations.

93. (A) Excessive reliance on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms
The pendency of cases in Indian courts is driven by several factors, including inadequate judge strength and poor infrastructure. Frequent adjournments by lawyers also slow down the judicial process. Conversely, the increased use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms is actually a solution intended to reduce the burden on courts, rather than a cause of high pendency in the legal system.

94. (B) I, II and IV
Judicial legislation occurs when the judiciary issues binding guidelines in areas where the legislature has not yet enacted laws. Cases like Vishaka on sexual harassment and NALSA on transgender rights exemplify this. While it helps protect rights in a vacuum, it is often debated because it overlaps with the functions of the legislature, potentially challenging the strict separation of powers doctrine.

95. (D) Continuous monitoring and timely disposal of cases from filing to resolution.
Case Flow Management rules are introduced to streamline the judicial process and ensure the timely disposal of cases. They involve the continuous monitoring of a case from the moment it is filed until its final resolution. By setting specific timelines for different stages of litigation, these rules aim to prevent unnecessary delays, manage the court's workload effectively, and improve overall judicial efficiency.

96. (A) II, III, IV, I
Pre-litigation mediation follows a structured process under the Mediation Act. It starts with a notice to initiate mediation. Parties are then generally required to attend the first few sessions. If an agreement is reached, it must be mutually acceptable. The final step involves the registration of the mediated settlement agreement, which gives it the same legal status as a court decree.

97. (B) It investigates complaints of misconduct against judges of the High Courts and Supreme Court.
The "In-House Procedure" is a mechanism adopted by the Supreme Court of India to maintain judicial accountability. It is used to investigate allegations of misconduct or improper behavior against judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court. This peer-review process ensures that complaints are handled internally and fairly, preserving judicial independence while addressing concerns about the conduct of members of the judiciary.

98. (A) I, II, III and V
Judicial accountability in India is balanced with independence. The Constitution provides for the removal of judges only through a complex impeachment process for proved misbehavior. To complement this, the in-house procedure handles internal misconduct complaints. Proposed reforms like the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill aimed to formalize ethical standards, ensuring that the extensive powers granted to the judiciary remain subject to appropriate checks.

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99. (A) Articles 14, 15, 19, and 21 for the transgender community

The NALSA v. Union of India judgment is a landmark of judicial activism that recognized transgender persons as a "third gender." By doing so, the Supreme Court fundamentally expanded the scope of constitutional rights. It affirmed that the protections of equality under Article 14, non-discrimination under Article 15, freedom of expression under Article 19, and life with dignity under Article 21 apply to them.

100. (B) Periodically as notified by NALSA.

National Lok Adalats are held periodically across the entire country at all levels, from the Supreme Court down to the Taluk courts. Organized by the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) in coordination with other legal service bodies, these events aim to settle a vast number of pending and pre-litigation cases simultaneously. This systematic approach is a key strategy for reducing judicial backlog.

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CHAPTER 15

Anti-Corruption Measures, Lokpal, Lokayukta and RTI

1. Which of the following best defines institutional corruption in public life?
(A) Systemic misuse of power compromising an institution's core purpose
(B) Isolated bribery acts committed by specific lower-level officials
(C) Minor administrative delays in processing various public requests
(D) Personal financial mismanagement by a particular public servant
(E) Answer not known

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Corruption Perception Index (CPI):
I. It is published annually by Transparency International.
II. A higher CPI score indicates a higher level of perceived corruption.
III. It measures perceived levels of public sector corruption.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) Only II
(C) I and III
(D) Only III
(E) Answer not known

3. What significant change was introduced by the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Act, 2018 regarding the giving of bribes?
(A) It made giving a bribe a direct, separate offence with specific penalties
(B) It completely decriminalized bribe-giving under duress
(C) It transferred the jurisdiction of bribe-giving to the Enforcement Directorate
(D) It restricted the penalty for bribe-givers to a mere fine
(E) Answer not known

4. Match the Anti-Corruption legislations in List I with their respective years of enactment in List II:
List I: (Legislation)
P. Prevention of Corruption Act
Q. Right to Information Act
R. Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act
S. Whistleblower Protection Act
List II: (Year)
I. 2005
II. 2014
III. 1988
IV. 2013
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

5. Identify the correct statement regarding the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption (DVAC) in Tamil Nadu.
(A) It has jurisdiction over Central Government employees stationed in Tamil Nadu
(B) Primary agency handling trap and disproportionate assets cases in the state
(C) It was established after the enactment of the Lokpal Act in 2013
(D) It requires prior sanction for any inquiry against Group D employees
(E) Answer not known

6. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Several states, including Tamil Nadu, have withdrawn general consent to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).
Reason (R): The CBI is established under the

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Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, which requires the consent of the state government to exercise jurisdiction in that state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

7. Which of the following public functionaries is NOT under the jurisdiction of the Lokpal?
(A) Members of Parliament
(B) Group A, B, C, and D officers of the Central Government
(C) Current and former Prime Ministers with certain conditions
(D) Judges of the Supreme Court of India
(E) Answer not known

8. Select the correct sequential order of the appellate mechanism under the Right to Information Act, 2005.
(A) Request to PIO → Second Appeal to State/Central Information Commission → First Appeal to Senior Officer
(B) Request to PIO → First Appeal to Senior Officer → Second Appeal to State/Central Information Commission
(C) Request to Senior Officer → First Appeal to PIO → Second Appeal to State/Central Information Commission
(D) First Appeal to PIO → Second Appeal to Senior Officer → Final Appeal to State/Central Information Commission
(E) Answer not known

9. Under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016, what happens to properties held benami?
(A) They are transferred to the benamidar legally
(B) They are liable to be confiscated by the Central Government
(C) They are auctioned, and the proceeds are given to the beneficial owner
(D) They are regularized after paying a 10% penalty
(E) Answer not known

10. Consider the following statements regarding the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC):
I. It was established based on the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee.
II. It was granted statutory status by the CVC Act, 2003.
III. It exercises superintendence over the CBI in cases related to the Prevention of Corruption Act.
IV. The Central Vigilance Commissioner is appointed by the Chief Justice of India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) Only IV
(E) Answer not known

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11. Which of the following pairs concerning the RTI Act, 2005 is correctly matched?
(A) Section 20 - Penalties for Public Information Officers
(B) Section 4 - Exemption from disclosure of information
(C) Section 8 - Suo motu disclosure by public authorities
(D) Section 19 - Constitution of Central Information Commission
(E) Answer not known

12. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Enforcement Directorate (ED).
(A) It is mandated with the task of enforcing the provisions of FEMA and PMLA
(B) It functions under the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance
(C) It is an independent constitutional body established under Article 324
(D) It has the power to attach properties involved in money laundering
(E) Answer not known

13. Arrange the following states in the chronological order of the establishment of their respective Lokayuktas:
1. Maharashtra
2. Tamil Nadu
3. Karnataka
(A) 1, 3, 2
(B) 2, 1, 3

(C) 1, 2, 3
(D) 3, 1, 2
(E) Answer not known

14. Which among the following best describes the concept of an "Integrity Pact" in public administration?
(A) Mandatory annual declaration of assets by all public servants
(B) Citizens' charter outlining timelines for service delivery
(C) Agency-bidder agreement to prevent bribery in public procurement
(D) Social audit tool used specifically in the MGNREGA scheme
(E) Answer not known

15. Consider the following regarding the Selection Committee for the appointment of the Lokpal:
I. Prime Minister
II. Speaker of Lok Sabha
III. Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha
IV. Chief Justice of India or a nominated Supreme Court Judge
V. An eminent jurist nominated by the President
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) I, II, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

16. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Section 4 of the RTI Act emphasizes proactive (suo motu) disclosure of information by public authorities.
Reason (R): Proactive disclosure minimizes the need for citizens to file formal RTI applications.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

17. Match the following Anti-Corruption Authorities in List I with their distinctive roles in List II:
List I: (Authority)
P. Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO)
Q. Central Information Commission
R. Lokayukta
S. CBI
List II: (Role)
I. Ombudsman mechanism at the State level
II. Internal departmental vigilance and investigations
III. Appellate authority for transparency issues
IV. Premier federal investigating agency
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

18. Under the Prevention of Corruption Act, an official possessing pecuniary resources disproportionate to their known sources of income falls under the classification of:
(A) Institutional corruption
(B) Minor administrative lapse
(C) Criminal misconduct
(D) Collusive bribery
(E) Answer not known

19. Which of the following pairs regarding Tamil Nadu's anti-corruption mechanisms is incorrectly matched?
(A) DVAC - Enforces the Prevention of Money Laundering Act in the state
(B) Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders Act - e-Procurement rules
(C) State Information Commission - Handles second appeals under RTI
(D) Tamil Nadu Lokayukta - Investigates corruption allegations against state public functionaries
(E) Answer not known

20. What is a primary advantage of utilizing Social Audit in schemes like MGNREGA?
(A) It centralizes decision-making at the federal level
(B) It replaces the need for the Comptroller and Auditor General
(C) It limits the application of the Right to

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(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) II, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

36. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Prior sanction is required before prosecuting a public servant under the Prevention of Corruption Act.
Reason (R): This provision ensures that public servants cannot be tried for any crime committed, regardless of their official duties.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

37. Match the types of corruption in List I with their meanings in List II:
List I: (Type of Corruption)
P. Nepotism
Q. Bribery
R. Embezzlement
S. Collusion
List II: (Meaning)
I. Secret cooperation for a fraudulent purpose
II. Offering money to influence a public official's action
III. Favoritism granted to relatives in various fields
IV. Fraudulent taking of personal property by someone to whom it was entrusted
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

38. Under the Right to Information Act, 2005, if the information sought concerns the life and liberty of a person, it must be provided within what time limit?
(A) 24 hours
(B) 48 hours
(C) 15 days
(D) 30 days
(E) Answer not known

39. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding Grievance Redressal Mechanisms?
(A) CPGRAMS - Central level public grievance portal
(B) CM Helpline - State level direct grievance redressal
(C) Sevottam - Quality management framework for public service delivery
(D) Jan Soochna Portal - Exclusive platform for confidential whistleblowing
(E) Answer not known

40. In the context of RTI, an application filed by an NGO seeking details of environmental clearances given to a private manufacturing plant represents a request for:
(A) Third Party Information
(B) First Party Information
(C) Second Party Information
(D) Exempted Cabinet Information
(E) Answer not known

41. "Disproportionate assets" under the Prevention of Corruption Act refers to:
(A) The physical imbalance in the allocation of government properties
(B) Property held by a public servant that cannot be explained by known income sources
(C) The gap between the budget allocated to a department and the amount spent
(D) Assets confiscated by the Enforcement Directorate during an investigation
(E) Answer not known

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42. Consider the following statements about Benami property transactions:
I. The property is held by one person, but the consideration is provided by another.
II. It is entirely legal if the transaction happens between close relatives.
III. The property is held for the immediate or future benefit of the person who has provided the consideration.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III

28. Select the correct order of the process involved in the appointment of the Lokpal:
(A) Search Committee recommends panel → Selection Committee finalizes → President appoints
(B) Selection Committee finalizes → Search Committee recommends panel → President appoints
(C) President recommends panel → Search Committee finalizes → Selection Committee appoints
(D) Search Committee recommends panel → President finalizes → Selection Committee appoints
(E) Answer not known

29. If a public servant uses government funds entrusted to them for their own personal expenses, this specific criminal misconduct under the Prevention of Corruption Act is conceptually known as:
(A) Bribery
(B) Disproportionate Assets
(C) Nepotism
(D) Misappropriation
(E) Answer not known

30. Consider the following statements regarding the Tamil Nadu Lokayukta:
I. It has the power to inquire into allegations against the Chief Minister.
II. It consists of a Chairperson and four members.
III. Former Judges of the High Court can be appointed as members.
IV. It does not have an independent investigation wing.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

31. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the first enactment of Lokayukta Acts?
(A) Karnataka - 1999
(B) Maharashtra - 1971
(C) Tamil Nadu - 1980
(D) Kerala - 1985
(E) Answer not known

32. Identify the incorrect statement regarding e-procurement in Tamil Nadu.
(A) It enhances transparency in government purchasing
(B) It allows for anonymous bidding without digital signatures
(C) It reduces human interface, thereby limiting corruption opportunities
(D) It is governed by the Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders Act
(E) Answer not known

33. Arrange the events related to the evolution of the CBI in chronological order:
1. Delhi Special Police Establishment Act enacted
2. Special Police Establishment (SPE) created
3. CBI formally established by a Home Ministry resolution
(A) 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 3, 1
(E) Answer not known

34. The Sevottam framework is a recognized model for improving the quality of public service delivery. Which of the following is NOT one of its primary components?
(A) Citizen's Charter
(B) Robust Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism
(C) Compulsory retirement of inefficient government officials
(D) Service Delivery Capability
(E) Answer not known

35. Consider the following acts of public servants:
I. Accepting undue advantage
II. Obtaining valuable things without consideration
III. Criminal breach of trust
IV. Holding assets disproportionate to known income
V. Delaying administrative files intentionally without pecuniary gain
Which of the above combinations represents offences explicitly defined under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988?

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Information Act
(D) Community empowerment to scrutinize expenditures and curb leakages
(E) Answer not known

21. Who was appointed as the first Chairperson of the Lokpal of India in 2019?
(A) Justice Dipak Misra
(B) Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose
(C) Justice Ranjan Gogoi
(D) Justice H.L. Dattu
(E) Answer not known

22. Consider the following statements about the Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders Act:
I. It aims to eliminate corruption through e-procurement and open bidding.
II. It strictly prohibits the publication of tender documents online.
III. It applies to all procurements made by the state government and its agencies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) Only I
(D) Only III
(E) Answer not known

23. The Central Vigilance Commission was originally set up by a resolution of the Government of India in 1964. Which committee recommended its establishment?
(A) Kothari Committee
(B) Santhanam Committee
(C) Sarkaria Commission
(D) Vohra Committee
(E) Answer not known

24. Match the RTI exemption categories in List I with their corresponding Section 8(1) clauses in List II:
List I: (Exemption Category)
P. Information affecting sovereignty and integrity
Q. Information expressly forbidden by a court
R. Trade secrets and intellectual property
S. Personal information invading privacy
List II: (Section Clause)
I. Section 8(1)(d)
II. Section 8(1)(j)
III. Section 8(1)(a)
IV. Section 8(1)(b)
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

25. Identify the correct statement regarding the Whistleblower Protection Act, 2014.
(A) It encourages anonymous complaints by protecting the identity of unknown whistleblowers
(B) Mechanism for receiving corruption complaints while protecting whistleblower identity
(C) It overrides the Official Secrets Act in all matters of national security
(D) It is only applicable to the private corporate sector in India
(E) Answer not known

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26. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Central Vigilance Commission is not controlled by any Ministry or Department.
Reason (R): It is an independent statutory body responsible only to the Parliament.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

27. Which of the following is most relevant to the economic cost of corruption in a developing country?
(A) Loss of developmental funds and deterrence of Foreign Direct Investment
(B) Steady increase in Foreign Direct Investment from international partners
(C) Equitable and fair distribution of public resources among the population
(D) Significant improvement in the sovereign credit rating by global agencies
(E) Answer not known

(B) II and III
(C) Only I
(D) Only III
(E) Answer not known

43. The Anna Hazare movement of 2011 primarily demanded the enactment of which legislation?
(A) Jan Lokpal Bill
(B) Right to Information Act
(C) Whistleblower Protection Act
(D) Prevention of Money Laundering Act
(E) Answer not known

44. Match the conditions under which the Prime Minister can be inquired by the Lokpal in List I with their specifics in List II:
List I: (Condition/Category)
P. Condition for initiating inquiry
Q. Exclusion from inquiry
R. Nature of inquiry proceedings
S. Approval required for inquiry
List II: (Specifics)
I. Matters relating to international relations, security, public order
II. To be held in camera (private)
III. Allegations of corruption against the PM
IV. Full bench of Lokpal must consider, with at least 2/3rd majority approving
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

45. Identify the correct statement regarding the RTI (Amendment) Act, 2019.
(A) It fixed the tenure of Information Commissioners at exactly 5 years
(B) It removed the jurisdiction of State Information Commissions over state subjects
(C) It exempted all political parties from the ambit of the RTI Act
(D) Central Government power to notify terms and salaries for Information Commissioners
(E) Answer not known

46. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Lokpal has been structured with its own independent Inquiry Wing and Prosecution Wing.
Reason (R): The Lokpal does not have the power to refer cases to the CBI and must conduct all investigations internally.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

47. Which of the following is a direct social cost of corruption in governance?
(A) Significant decrease in national inflation rates
(B) Erosion of democratic trust and denial of basic services to the marginalized
(C) Notable reduction in the overall fiscal deficit of the state
(D) Increase in technological innovation within the public procurement sector
(E) Answer not known

48. Select the correct sequential flow of a 'Trap Case' executed by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption (DVAC):
(A) Complaint registration → Handing over phenolphthalein-coated notes → Demand and acceptance of bribe → Arrest and recovery
(B) Arrest and recovery → Complaint registration → Demand and acceptance → Handing over notes
(C) Handing over notes → Arrest and recovery → Complaint registration → Demand and acceptance
(D) Demand and acceptance → Arrest and recovery → Complaint registration → Handing over notes
(E) Answer not known

49. Under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, who is the authority empowered to provisionally attach property involved in money laundering?
(A) Director or Deputy Director-level officers

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77. Match the Anti-Corruption oversight bodies in List I with their respective nodal ministries/ departments in List II:
List I: (Oversight Body)
P. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
Q. Enforcement Directorate (ED)
R. Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
S. Central Information Commission (CIC)
List II: (Department/Ministry)
I. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
II. Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance
III. Independent Statutory Body (Reports to Parliament)
IV. Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT)
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

78. Under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, jurisdiction extends to Group A, B, C, and D officers. This classification is primarily based on:
(A) The geographic posting of the officers
(B) The political affiliation of the officers
(C) Hierarchical ranking and pay scale of Central Government employees
(D) The linguistic background of the employees
(E) Answer not known

79. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding Constitutional provisions relevant to public servants?
(A) Article 14 - Formation of the Central Vigilance Commission
(B) Article 311 - Protection to civil servants against arbitrary dismissal
(C) Article 21 - Right to Information expressly written in the text
(D) Article 324 - Appointment of the Lokpal
(E) Answer not known

80. Integrity pacts are recommended globally as an effective anti-corruption tool in public procurement. Which international organization strongly advocates for the implementation of Integrity Pacts?
(A) World Health Organization
(B) Amnesty International
(C) International Court of Justice
(D) Transparency International
(E) Answer not known

81. High levels of corruption in a state act as a "FDI deterrence". What does this mean?
(A) Discouragement of investors due to unpredictable costs and unfair practices
(B) It encourages foreign investors to invest more due to lax regulations
(C) It redirects foreign investments solely into the agriculture sector
(D) It strictly prohibits foreign companies from participating in government tenders
(E) Answer not known

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82. Consider the following statements about Section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act (Requirement of prior sanction):
I. It protects honest public servants from malicious and frivolous prosecution.
II. The competent authority must decide on the request for sanction within a stipulated timeframe.
III. It applies only to retired public servants and not serving ones.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) Only I
(D) Only III
(E) Answer not known

83. Under the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Act, 2018, what is the maximum punishment prescribed for the offence of giving a bribe?
(A) 3 years imprisonment or fine or both
(B) 7 years imprisonment or fine or both
(C) 10 years imprisonment
(D) Life imprisonment
(E) Answer not known

84. Match the success stories associated with the RTI Act in List I with their impact in List II:
List I: (Case)
P. Adarsh Housing Society Scam
Q. Ration card distribution details
R. MGNREGA muster roll disclosures

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(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

57. Match the public officials in List I with their respective appointing authorities in List II:
List I: (Official)
P. Central Vigilance Commissioner
Q. Director of CBI
R. Chief Information Commissioner
S. Chairperson of Lokpal
List II: (Appointing Authority/Mechanism)
I. President on recommendation of PM, LoP, and CJI/SC Judge
II. President on recommendation of PM, LoP, and Union Cabinet Minister
III. Central Government on recommendation of PM, LoP, and CJI/SC Judge
IV. President on recommendation of PM, Minister of Home Affairs, and LoP
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

58. Which of the following is a core feature of a Citizen's Charter?
(A) It grants absolute legal immunity to public servants against judicial scrutiny
(B) Specific standards, timeframes, and quality of services delivered to citizens
(C) It outlines the penal codes for public misconduct
(D) It restricts citizens from filing Right to Information requests
(E) Answer not known

59. Which of the following pairs correctly matches a domain with a common success story of the RTI Act in exposing corruption?
(A) Public Distribution System - Exposure of ghost ration cards and diversion of grains
(B) Defense Procurement - Issuance of fake driving licenses
(C) Foreign Policy - Disclosure of raw intelligence gathering techniques
(D) Banking Secrecy - Publication of citizens' personal bank account passwords
(E) Answer not known

60. What is universally considered the most appropriate root cause for procedural delays leading to institutional corruption in India?
(A) Excessive technological automation in governance
(B) High levels of literacy among the general public
(C) Opaque bureaucratic procedures coupled with poor departmental accountability mechanisms
(D) Over-reliance on the Right to Information Act
(E) Answer not known

61. Under the RTI Act, 2005, what is the maximum penalty that can be imposed on a Public Information Officer (PIO) for unreasonable delay in providing information?
(A) ₹ 10,000
(B) ₹ 25,000
(C) ₹ 50,000
(D) ₹ 1,00,000
(E) Answer not known

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62. Consider the following statements regarding the State Information Commission:
I. It is constituted by the State Government.
II. It consists of a State Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten State Information Commissioners.
III. The Governor appoints them on the recommendation of a committee headed by the Chief Minister.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III
(E) Answer not known

63. Prior to the RTI (Amendment) Act 2019, the tenure of the Central Information Commissioner was explicitly set in the parent act as:
(A) 3 years or till the age of 65 years
(B) 5 years or till the age of 65 years

(C) 6 years or till the age of 62 years
(D) 5 years or till the age of 70 years
(E) Answer not known

64. Match the penal provisions under the Prevention of Corruption Act in List I with their respective focus in List II:
List I: (Provision)
P. Section 7
Q. Section 8
R. Section 13
S. Section 19
List II: (Focus)
I. Offence of criminal misconduct by a public servant
II. Offence relating to public servant being bribed
III. Previous sanction necessary for prosecution
IV. Offence relating to bribing a public servant
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

65. Identify the correct statement regarding the constitutional provisions against corruption.
(A) Application of Article 14 to prevent the arbitrary use of public power
(B) Article 19 directly mandates the creation of the Lokpal
(C) Article 21 provides a fundamental right to corrupt officials against prosecution
(D) The Indian Constitution contains a specific "Anti-Corruption Article" under Part IV
(E) Answer not known

66. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Right to Information Act sometimes comes into conflict with the right to privacy.
Reason (R): Section 8(1)(j) of the RTI Act completely prevents the disclosure of any personal information, even if it has a relationship to public activity or interest.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) A is true but R is false.
(C) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

67. The "delay problem" in granting sanction for prosecution under Section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act primarily impacts governance by:
(A) Allowing officials to remain in office and potentially tamper with evidence
(B) Decreasing the workload of investigating agencies
(C) Speeding up the judicial trial process
(D) Increasing foreign direct investment
(E) Answer not known

68. Select the correct sequential hierarchy of institutions generally involved in a Disproportionate Assets (DA) case from investigation to final appeal:
(A) DVAC/CBI → Special Court for PCA cases → High Court → Supreme Court
(B) Special Court → High Court → DVAC/CBI → Supreme Court
(C) High Court → DVAC/CBI → Special Court → Supreme Court
(D) DVAC/CBI → Supreme Court → Special Court → High Court
(E) Answer not known

69. The Tamil Nadu Information Commission plays a vital role in RTI implementation. Who heads the TN Information Commission?
(A) The Chief Secretary of Tamil Nadu
(B) The State Chief Information Commissioner
(C) The Governor of Tamil Nadu
(D) The State Vigilance Commissioner
(E) Answer not known

70. Consider the following statements about Whistleblower protection mechanisms:
I. It shields individuals who expose corruption or abuse of power.
II. It guarantees automatic promotion for the whistleblower.
III. It aims to prevent victimization such as suspension or transfer.
IV. The identity of the whistleblower can be protected under the law.

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Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

71. Which of the following pairs of committees/ movements and their associated anti-corruption reform is correctly matched?
(A) Santhanam Committee - Establishment of the Central Information Commission
(B) Second Administrative Reforms Commission - Drafting the Constitution of India
(C) Vohra Committee - Introducing the E-procurement system
(D) Anna Hazare Movement (2011) - Passage of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act
(E) Answer not known

72. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Sevottam framework.
(A) It is a penal statute under which corrupt officials are sentenced to prison
(B) It has three modules: Citizen Charter, Public Grievance Redressal, and Service Delivery Capability
(C) It is a framework formulated by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
(D) It aims to bring continuous improvement in public service delivery
(E) Answer not known

73. Arrange the following major anti-corruption/ transparency laws in the chronological order of their enactment by the Indian Parliament:
1. Right to Information Act
2. Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Act
3. Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act
4. Whistleblower Protection Act

(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4
(E) Answer not known

74. What is a primary advantage of Section 4 (suo motu disclosure) of the RTI Act?
(A) It creates a monopoly of information for the ruling party
(B) Reduces application volume by making information publicly available in advance
(C) It restricts citizens from asking questions about national security
(D) It forces private companies to declare their trade secrets
(E) Answer not known

75. Consider the implications of Tamil Nadu withdrawing its general consent to the CBI:
I. The CBI cannot register fresh cases against state government officials without explicit permission.
II. Cases already under investigation by the CBI in the state are immediately terminated.
III. The CBI retains jurisdiction to investigate cases ordered by the High Court or Supreme Court.
IV. It asserts the state's federal autonomy over law and order.
V. The CBI loses its status as a federal agency across the entire country.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) I, IV and V
(D) II, III, and V
(E) Answer not known

76. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Enforcement Directorate (ED) operates under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
Reason (R): ED is responsible for investigating offenses related to money laundering and foreign exchange violations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is false but R is true.
(D) A is true but R is false.
(E) Answer not known

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within the Enforcement Directorate
(B) The high-ranking Chief Vigilance Commissioner
(C) The presiding Chairperson of the Lokpal
(D) Any Police Officer of the rank of Inspector or above
(E) Answer not known

50. Consider the following laws:
I. Foreign Exchange Management Act
II. Prevention of Money Laundering Act
III. Fugitive Economic Offenders Act
IV. Prevention of Corruption Act
Which of the above combinations of laws are primarily enforced by the Enforcement Directorate (ED)?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

51. Which of the following pairs regarding vigilance in ministries is correctly matched?
(A) Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) - Nodal officer for vigilance matters within a specific Central Ministry
(B) Anti-Corruption Bureau - Head of the vigilance in a state
(C) Central Vigilance Commissioner - Handles law and order in Union Territories
(D) Inquiry Wing - A division of the NITI Aayog
(E) Answer not known

52. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the declaration of assets by public servants.
(A) Intended to deter the accumulation of significant disproportionate assets
(B) The Lokpal Act mandates public servants to declare their assets and liabilities
(C) The assets of a public servant's spouse and dependent children must also be declared
(D) Asset declarations are strictly confidential and can never be scrutinized by any investigative agency
(E) Answer not known

53. Arrange the typical steps involved in e-procurement under the Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders Act:
1. Online submission of bids by vendors
2. Publication of Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) on the designated portal
3. Award of contract to the lowest evaluated eligible bidder
4. Electronic opening of technical and financial bids
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3
(E) Answer not known

54. When comparing the Lokpal and the Lok Ayukta, what is the primary federal distinction between them?
(A) Lokpal applies only to Group A officers, while Lok Ayukta applies to all citizens
(B) Lokpal is an appellate body for Lok Ayukta decisions
(C) Lokpal handles corruption at the Union level, while Lok Ayuktas handle corruption at the State level
(D) Lok Ayuktas are appointed by the President, whereas the Lokpal is appointed by the Prime Minister
(E) Answer not known

55. Consider the following entities:
I. Armed Forces
II. Prime Minister (subject to conditions)
III. Societies entirely funded by the public
IV. Members of Parliament for anything said in Parliament
V. Foreign diplomats
Which of the above combinations correctly represents exclusions or limitations to the jurisdiction of the Lokpal?
(A) I, IV and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) II, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

56. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Social Audit is a powerful anti-corruption tool in schemes like MGNREGA.
Reason (R): It mandates community oversight

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S. Panchayat infrastructure funds

List II: (Impact)

I. Exposed ghost beneficiaries and diversion of wages

II. Uncovered illegal allotment of prime real estate to bureaucrats and politicians

III. Ensured marginalized citizens received their entitled food grains

IV. Revealed substandard materials used in local village works

(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

85. Identify the correct statement regarding the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption (DVAC) of Tamil Nadu.
(A) It functions directly under the control of the Prime Minister's Office
(B) It was set up in 1964 as the first anti-corruption agency in India at the state level
(C) It investigates crimes exclusively under the Indian Penal Code, completely excluding the Prevention of Corruption Act
(D) It does not have the power to conduct surprise checks in government departments
(E) Answer not known

86. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu Lokayukta Act provides that the Lokayukta cannot inquire into any complaint made after the expiry of four years from the date of the alleged offence.
Reason (R): This limitation period ensures that investigations are conducted while evidence is fresh and prevents the revival of stale, politically motivated complaints.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

87. An aggrieved citizen wants to file a complaint against a Central Government department regarding poor service delivery. Which digital mechanism would be conceptually most appropriate for this?
(A) e-Courts Portal
(B) Vahan Portal
(C) e-NAM
(D) CPGRAMS
(E) Answer not known

88. Select the correct sequence of the three typical stages of Money Laundering that the ED monitors under PMLA:
(A) Integration → Layering → Placement
(B) Layering → Placement → Integration
(C) Placement → Layering → Integration
(D) Placement → Integration → Layering
(E) Answer not known

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89. Under the Right to Information Act, 2005, a normal request for information (not involving life or liberty) must be disposed of by the PIO within:
(A) 15 days
(B) 30 days
(C) 45 days
(D) 60 days
(E) Answer not known

90. Consider the following powers generally vested in a Lok Ayukta:
I. Power to search and seize documents.
II. Power to recommend the transfer or suspension of a public servant.
III. Power to pass a death sentence for severe corruption.
IV. Power to initiate a preliminary inquiry.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

91. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the Right to Information Act?
(A) Public Authority - Any private corporate entity incorporated under the Companies Act 2013

(B) First Appellate Authority - Senior to the PIO in the same public authority
(C) Statutory Appeal - Appeal filed before the State or Central Information Commission
(D) Third Party - Any person other than the citizen making the request
(E) Answer not known

92. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the relationship between the CVC and the CBI.
(A) The CVC exercises superintendence over the CBI for investigation of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act
(B) The CVC evaluates the performance of the CBI Director
(C) The CVC has the power to dictate to the CBI how to investigate a specific case
(D) The CVC reviews the progress of cases investigated by the CBI
(E) Answer not known

93. Arrange the following steps of a Social Audit process in a Gram Panchayat (e.g., MGNREGA) in the correct order:
1. Reading out the findings in the Gram Sabha
2. Procurement of records (muster rolls, bills) from the implementing agency
3. Physical verification of works and beneficiary interviews
4. Action taken on discrepancies by the administration

(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4
(E) Answer not known

94. When comparing the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), which of the following statements is accurate?
(A) The CVC is an investigating agency with police powers, while the CBI is solely an advisory body
(B) Both the CVC and CBI report directly to the Supreme Court of India
(C) CVC acts as an apex advisory institution; CBI is the premier investigating agency
(D) The CVC handles economic offences, while the CBI handles only anti-terror operations
(E) Answer not known

95. Consider the following portals/mechanisms related to grievance redressal and anti-corruption:
I. CPGRAMS
II. e-Procurement portals
III. DVAC web portal
IV. State CM Helpline
V. Right to Information online portal

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct in context of mechanisms operational in Tamil Nadu to enhance transparency?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) I, II, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

96. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The RTI Amendment Act of 2019 was criticized by activists for allegedly diluting the independence of Information Commissions.
Reason (R): The amendment empowered the Central Government to determine the tenure and salaries of both Central and State Information Commissioners.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) Both A and R are false.
(E) Answer not known

97. Match the terminology used in the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act in List I with their definitions in List II:
List I: (Term)
P. Benamidar
Q. Beneficial owner
R. Benami transaction
S. Attachment
List II: (Definition)
I. The person who actually provides the consideration for the property
II. Prohibition of transfer or conversion of property by an official order

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III. The person in whose name the benami property is held
IV. A transaction where property is held by one person for another
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

98. According to the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, the Search Committee formed to recommend names for the Lokpal must consist of at least what percentage of members from SC, ST, OBC, minorities, and women?
(A) 25%
(B) 33%
(C) 50%
(D) 10%
(E) Answer not known

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99. Which of the following pairs regarding the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) scoring system is correctly matched?
(A) Score 0 - Highly clean
(B) Score 100 - Highly corrupt
(C) Score 0 - Highly corrupt
(D) Score 50 - Absolute lack of corruption
(E) Answer not known

100. Despite multiple legislations, which of the following is widely cited as the most significant gap in the effectiveness of India's anti-corruption framework?
(A) Perceived complete lack of comprehensive laws prohibiting private sector bribery
(B) Non-availability of investigating agencies
(C) Absence of any grievance redressal portal
(D) Poor conviction rates and enormous judicial delays in concluding trials
(E) Answer not known

ANSWERS

1. (A) Systemic misuse of power compromising an institution's core purpose
Institutional corruption represents a systemic failure where the core objectives of an organization are distorted for unauthorized private gain. Unlike isolated incidents of bribery, this phenomenon involves the subversion of official procedures and norms within the institutional framework itself. Such corruption erodes the legitimacy of public bodies and hinders the effective delivery of essential government services.

2. (C) I and III
The Corruption Perception Index is a globally recognized annual report produced by Transparency International. It ranks countries based on the perceived levels of corruption within their public sectors, utilizing a scale from zero to one hundred. This index is a critical tool for measuring the effectiveness of national anti-corruption strategies and monitoring global transparency trends over time.

3. (A) It made giving a bribe a direct, separate offence with specific penalties
The 2018 amendment to the Prevention of Corruption Act established the act of giving a bribe as a distinct criminal offence. This legislative shift aims to hold individuals and businesses accountable for participating in corrupt practices, rather than treating them only as accomplices. The law provides a legal deterrent against the supply side of corruption in public service transactions.

4. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
India's anti-corruption legal framework is composed of several key legislations enacted over different decades. The Prevention of Corruption Act was established in 1988, followed by the Right to Information Act in 2005. Later, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act was passed in 2013, and the Whistleblower Protection Act in 2014, creating a comprehensive system for accountability and transparency.

5. (B) Primary agency handling trap and disproportionate assets cases in the state
The Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption serves as the primary enforcement body for investigating corruption within the Tamil Nadu state administration. Its responsibilities include conducting trap operations to catch officials red-handed and investigating cases where public servants possess wealth exceeding their legal income. The agency plays a vital role in maintaining the integrity of state-level government operations.

6. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Central Bureau of Investigation operates under the legal framework of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act of 1946. This statute requires the agency to obtain the consent of state governments to exercise its powers within their borders. Consequently, when states withdraw general consent, the agency must seek specific permission for each investigation it intends to conduct.

7. (D) Judges of the Supreme Court of India
The Lokpal has wide-reaching jurisdiction over various categories of central public functionaries, including the Prime Minister and Members of Parliament. However, judicial officers of the Supreme Court and High Courts are excluded from this oversight to protect the independence of the judiciary. Misconduct within the higher judiciary is addressed through separate constitutional mechanisms and internal disciplinary procedures.

8. (B) Request to PIO → First Appeal to Senior Officer → Second Appeal to State/Central Information Commission
The Right to Information Act provides a clear hierarchical process for citizens to access government information. This sequence begins with a formal request to the Public Information Officer, followed by a first appeal to a senior departmental officer if the response is unsatisfactory. The final stage involves a second

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appeal to the independent State or Central Information Commission.

9. (B) They are liable to be confiscated by the Central Government
The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act of 2016 introduced strict measures to target properties held under false names to evade taxes or hide illicit wealth. Under this legislation, properties identified as benami are subject to provisional attachment and eventual confiscation by the central government. This serves as a major financial deterrent against money laundering and unaccounted wealth accumulation.

10. (D) Only IV
The Central Vigilance Commission is an independent statutory body that oversees the vigilance administration of central government organizations. While it follows the Santhanam Committee recommendations and functions with statutory status, its leadership is appointed by the President based on a high-level committee's advice. The Chief Justice of India is not part of the selection process for this commission.

11. (A) Section 20 - Penalties for Public Information Officers
The Right to Information Act of 2005 contains specific sections that define its implementation and enforcement. Section 20 empowers Information Commissions to impose financial penalties on Public Information Officers for failing to process requests appropriately. This provision ensures accountability and discourages unnecessary delays or refusals, while other sections like 4, 8, and 19 handle disclosures, exemptions, and appeals.

12. (C) It is an independent constitutional body established under Article 324
The Enforcement Directorate is a specialized financial investigation agency under the Department of Revenue within the Ministry of Finance. It is responsible for enforcing the Foreign Exchange Management Act and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act. Unlike constitutional bodies, it is a statutory agency with powers to investigate financial crimes and attach assets derived from illegal activities across India.

13. (A) 1, 3, 2
The establishment of the Lokayukta as an anti-corruption ombudsman happened at different times across Indian states. Maharashtra was the pioneering state to establish this office in 1971, followed by Karnataka in 1985. Tamil Nadu enacted its legislation and established the body much later, in 2018. This chronological sequence reflects the varying pace of regional administrative reforms in India.

14. (C) Agency-bidder agreement to prevent bribery in public procurement
An Integrity Pact is a formal agreement between a government procurement agency and all bidders participating in a specific tender. It includes a mutual commitment that no party will pay, offer, or accept bribes during the contracting process. This tool is designed to enhance transparency, ensure fair competition, and prevent corrupt practices in large-scale public procurement projects.

15. (D) I, II, III, IV and V
The appointment of the Lokpal involves a high-level selection committee to ensure neutrality and broad representation. This committee includes the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Leader of the Opposition, the Chief Justice of India, and an eminent jurist nominated by the President. This diverse composition ensures that the anti-corruption body maintains independence from executive control.

16. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Section 4 of the Right to Information Act mandates that public authorities proactively publish various categories of information. This proactive disclosure is intended to promote transparency and ensure that citizens can access data without needing to file formal requests. While this significantly reduces the administrative burden of processing applications, the primary focus of the section is institutionalizing transparency in governance.

17. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
Various anti-corruption bodies in India serve distinct roles within the governance framework. Chief Vigilance Officers manage internal departmental integrity, while the Central

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52. (D) Asset declarations are strictly confidential and can never be scrutinized by any investigative agency
The mandatory declaration of assets and liabilities by public servants is a key transparency measure aimed at deterring illicit wealth accumulation. This requirement extends to the assets held by the official's spouse and dependent children. These declarations are not entirely confidential and can be scrutinized by investigative agencies or the Lokpal to identify any significant discrepancies or potential cases of corruption.

53. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
E-procurement in Tamil Nadu follows a standardized digital workflow to ensure transparency. It starts with publishing a notice on the official portal, followed by the electronic submission of bids by interested vendors. The technical and financial bids are then opened electronically in a scheduled manner. Finally, after a thorough evaluation, the contract is awarded to the most eligible and lowest bidder.

54. (C) Lokpal handles corruption at the Union level, while Lok Ayuktas handle corruption at the State level
The primary distinction between the Lokpal and the Lokayukta is their respective levels of jurisdiction within the Indian federal structure. The Lokpal is a central body responsible for investigating corruption allegations against public functionaries at the Union level. In contrast, Lokayuktas are state-level ombudsmen established by various state governments to address corruption and grievances within their own provincial administrations.

55. (A) I, IV and V
While the Lokpal has a broad mandate, it faces certain jurisdictional limitations. It does not have authority over the members of the Armed Forces or foreign diplomats. Additionally, it cannot inquire into the conduct of Members of Parliament regarding anything said or any vote given within the house. These exclusions are designed to maintain institutional boundaries and protect specific constitutional immunities.

56. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social auditing serves as a powerful tool for community oversight in public welfare schemes like MGNREGA. It involves the direct participation of beneficiaries who verify the progress of works and the actual expenditure incurred against official records. This process fosters transparency at the grassroots level and helps in identifying and correcting leakages, ensuring that funds are utilized for their intended purpose.

57. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
The appointment of heads for various anti-corruption and transparency bodies follows specific statutory procedures involving high-level committees. The Central Vigilance Commissioner, the Director of the CBI, and the Chairperson of the Lokpal are all appointed based on recommendations from committees that typically include the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. This collaborative process aims to ensure bipartisan consensus and institutional independence.

58. (B) Specific standards, timeframes, and quality of services delivered to citizens
A Citizen's Charter is a public statement issued by a government department that outlines its commitment to providing services. It specifies the standards of service, the timeframes for delivery, and the mechanisms available for grievance redressal. By making these details public, the charter empowers citizens to hold departments accountable for the quality and timeliness of the services they are entitled to receive.

59. (A) Public Distribution System - Exposure of ghost ration cards and diversion of grains
The Right to Information Act has been instrumental in exposing corruption across various sectors in India. A notable success story involves the Public Distribution System, where RTI applications helped reveal the existence of ghost ration cards and the illegal diversion of subsidized food grains. Such disclosures have led to administrative reforms and ensured that essential commodities reach the genuinely marginalized sections of society.

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26. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Central Vigilance Commission functions as an independent statutory body that is not under the control of any specific ministry. It is primarily accountable to the Parliament of India, submitting annual reports on its activities and findings. This independence ensures that the commission can oversee the vigilance administration of various government departments without facing political pressure or administrative interference.

27. (A) Loss of developmental funds and deterrence of Foreign Direct Investment
Corruption significantly impacts the economic health of developing nations by diverting scarce developmental funds away from essential public projects. It also creates an environment of uncertainty and unfair competition, which deters foreign direct investment and hinders sustainable growth. Reducing corruption is essential for improving a country's fiscal stability, sovereign credit rating, and the overall efficiency of its resource allocation.

28. (A) Search Committee recommends panel → Selection Committee finalizes → President appoints
The selection of the Lokpal follows a multi-stage process designed to ensure transparency and merit. First, a search committee identifies potential candidates and recommends a panel of names. Subsequently, a selection committee, comprising high-level constitutional authorities, reviews these names and finalizes the choices. Finally, the President of India makes the official appointments based on these recommendations to the ombudsman.

29. (D) Misappropriation
Criminal misappropriation occurs when a public servant dishonestly uses government property or funds for their own benefit. Under the Prevention of Corruption Act, this is treated as a serious form of misconduct, as it involves the betrayal of public trust and the misuse of entrusted resources. This offence is distinct from bribery, as it involves the direct theft of assets.

30. (A) I, II and III
The Tamil Nadu Lokayukta is a multi-member body consisting of a Chairperson and four members, including judicial and non-judicial experts. It has the legal authority to investigate corruption allegations against state public functionaries, including the Chief Minister. While it has investigative powers, it often coordinates with state agencies like the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption to conduct inquiries.

31. (B) Maharashtra - 1971
Various Indian states enacted Lokayukta laws to establish independent ombudsmen for monitoring public administration. Maharashtra was the first state to pass such legislation in 1971, setting a precedent for other regions. This was followed by other states over the subsequent decades, each creating its own framework to address corruption and grievances related to the conduct of state public servants.

32. (B) It allows for anonymous bidding without digital signatures
E-procurement systems are designed to enhance transparency and reduce human intervention in government purchasing. These systems require vendors to use digital signatures for secure and authenticated bidding, preventing anonymous or fraudulent participation. By standardizing the tender process and providing an electronic audit trail, e-procurement significantly limits opportunities for corruption and ensures fair competition among all participating bidders and suppliers.

33. (A) 2, 1, 3
The Central Bureau of Investigation evolved from the Special Police Establishment created during the Second World War. The passage of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act in 1946 provided the legal foundation for its investigative powers. Later, in 1963, the agency was formally established as the CBI through a resolution by the Ministry of Home Affairs to tackle complex crimes.

34. (C) Compulsory retirement of inefficient government officials
Sevottam is a quality management framework designed to improve public service delivery across government departments. Its three main components include the publication of a Citizen's Charter, the establishment of a public grievance

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are based on relatively fresh evidence and to prevent the use of the ombudsman for stale or politically motivated accusations. It balances the need for accountability with the principle of legal certainty.

87. (D) CPGRAMS
The Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System, or CPGRAMS, is the primary online portal for citizens to register complaints against central government departments. It provides a platform for people to report poor service delivery and track the progress of their grievances. This digital mechanism enhances accountability by ensuring that complaints are addressed by the relevant ministries within a set timeframe.

88. (C) Placement → Layering → Integration
Money laundering typically involves three distinct stages that investigative agencies like the Enforcement Directorate monitor closely. The first stage is placement, where illicit funds enter the financial system. This is followed by layering, which involves complex transactions to hide the money's origin. Finally, in the integration stage, the laundered funds are reintroduced into the economy as seemingly legitimate assets or investments.

89. (B) 30 days
The Right to Information Act sets a clear timeframe for Public Information Officers to respond to standard requests for information. Unless the request involves the life or liberty of a person, the officer is required to provide the information or a formal rejection within thirty days. Adherence to this timeline is critical for the law to remain an effective tool for transparency.

90. (A) I, II and IV
Lokayuktas are empowered with various authorities to investigate corruption and maladministration at the state level. These typically include the power to conduct preliminary inquiries, search and seize relevant documents, and recommend the suspension of public servants during an ongoing investigation. However, they do not have the judicial power to pass criminal sentences like the death penalty, which remains with the courts.

91. (A) Public Authority - Any private corporate entity incorporated under the Companies Act 2013
Under the Right to Information Act, a public authority includes bodies established by the Constitution, Parliament, or those substantially funded by the government. Private corporate entities are not automatically considered public authorities simply because they are incorporated under the Companies Act. Other key terms in the Act include the First Appellate Authority and third parties, who have specific roles in the disclosure process.

92. (C) The CVC has the power to dictate to the CBI how to investigate a specific case
The Central Vigilance Commission exercises general superintendence over the CBI for the investigation of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act. However, the commission does not have the power to interfere in the day-to-day investigative details of specific cases. Its role is focused on reviewing the progress of cases and evaluating the overall performance of the agency's vigilance-related activities.

93. (A) 2, 3, 1, 4
A social audit at the Gram Panchayat level follows a structured process to ensure transparency. It begins with procuring official records like muster rolls and bills. This is followed by a physical verification of the work done and interviews with the beneficiaries. The findings are then shared in a Gram Sabha meeting, where discrepancies are noted for subsequent administrative action and correction.

94. (C) CVC acts as an apex advisory institution; CBI is the premier investigating agency
The Central Vigilance Commission and the Central Bureau of Investigation play complementary roles in India's anti-corruption framework. The commission acts as the apex advisory body for vigilance administration and oversees the CBI's work related to corruption. The CBI, on the other hand, is the premier investigative agency with police powers to handle complex criminal cases, including economic offences and corruption inquiries.

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corruption allegations against high-level politicians and bureaucrats. This movement played a crucial role in the eventual passage of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act.

44. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
The Lokpal has the power to inquire into corruption allegations against the Prime Minister, but this is subject to strict conditions. Inquiries must be approved by a two-thirds majority of the full bench and are held in camera. Furthermore, matters related to international relations, national security, and public order are excluded from the scope of such an investigative process.

45. (D) Central Government power to notify terms and salaries for Information Commissioners
The 2019 amendment to the Right to Information Act changed the service conditions for Information Commissioners. It empowered the Central Government to determine the tenure, salaries, and allowances of both Central and State Information Commissioners. This move was debated as it shifted control from the original fixed statutory terms to executive rule-making, potentially affecting the perceived independence of these oversight bodies.

46. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Lokpal is designed with its own specialized Inquiry and Prosecution wings to ensure autonomous investigation and legal action. However, the law does not restrict the Lokpal from utilizing external agencies. In fact, it has the power to refer cases to the Central Bureau of Investigation or other agencies for preliminary inquiry or detailed investigation when deemed appropriate for the case.

47. (B) Erosion of democratic trust and denial of basic services to the marginalized
Corruption in governance leads to significant social consequences beyond just financial loss. It undermines democratic institutions and erodes public trust in the state's ability to provide fair and equitable services. Furthermore, it often results in the denial of basic rights and essential services to marginalized populations, who are unable to pay bribes to access what they are entitled to.

48. (A) Complaint registration → Handing over phenolphthalein-coated notes → Demand and acceptance of bribe → Arrest and recovery
A trap case is a common enforcement technique used by agencies like the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption. The process begins with a formal complaint, followed by the marking of notes with phenolphthalein. When the official accepts the bribe, the agency conducts an immediate arrest and recovery of the marked currency, using chemical tests to provide scientific evidence of acceptance.

49. (A) Director or Deputy Director-level officers within the Enforcement Directorate
The Prevention of Money Laundering Act empowers specific officers of the Enforcement Directorate, typically at the rank of Director or Deputy Director, to provisionally attach properties. This action is taken when there is reason to believe that the assets were acquired through criminal activities. The attachment is a temporary measure that prevents the transfer or sale of property during ongoing investigations.

50. (A) I, II and III
The Enforcement Directorate is primarily responsible for investigating and prosecuting financial crimes under three major statutes. These include the Foreign Exchange Management Act, the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, and the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act. While the agency handles money laundering linked to corruption, the direct enforcement of the Prevention of Corruption Act is usually managed by the CBI or DVAC.

51. (A) Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) - Nodal officer for vigilance matters within a specific Central Ministry
A Chief Vigilance Officer acts as the head of the vigilance unit within a specific ministry or government department. Their role is to provide a link between the organization and the Central Vigilance Commission, ensuring that internal disciplinary matters and corruption inquiries are handled effectively. They are responsible for advising the head of the department on all matters related to administrative integrity.

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redressal mechanism, and the development of service delivery capability. It focuses on setting standards and enhancing responsiveness rather than dealing with the retirement or discipline of individual officials.

35. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Prevention of Corruption Act identifies several specific offences, such as accepting undue advantage, obtaining items without proper payment, and criminal breach of trust. It also criminalizes the possession of assets that are disproportionate to a public servant's known income. While administrative delays are a concern, they are generally handled through disciplinary rules rather than the specific criminal provisions.

36. (C) A is true but R is false.
Section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act requires prior sanction from a competent authority before prosecuting a public servant. This provision acts as a safeguard against frivolous or malicious lawsuits that could hinder an official's performance of their duties. However, this protection applies specifically to acts performed in the course of official work, not to every crime committed.

37. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
Corruption takes many forms within public administration, each with distinct characteristics. Nepotism involves favoring relatives in appointments or contracts, while bribery involves offering money to influence official actions. Embezzlement occurs when someone dishonestly takes property entrusted to them, and collusion represents secret cooperation between parties for fraudulent purposes. Understanding these differences is essential for effective anti-corruption enforcement and prevention.

38. (B) 48 hours
The Right to Information Act prioritizes requests that involve the life and liberty of an individual by mandating a rapid response timeframe. In such critical cases, the Public Information Officer must provide the requested information within forty-eight hours of receiving the application. This ensures that the law serves as an effective tool for protecting fundamental human rights and personal safety.

39. (D) Jan Soochna Portal - Exclusive platform for confidential whistleblowing
Various digital platforms facilitate transparency and grievance redressal in India. CPGRAMS handles central public grievances, while state-level helplines provide direct assistance to citizens. The Sevottam framework sets service delivery standards. However, the Jan Soochna Portal is a general transparency platform for proactive disclosure in Rajasthan and is not specifically designed as a confidential mechanism for whistleblowers to report corruption.

40. (A) Third Party Information
Under the Right to Information Act, third-party information refers to data held by a public authority that relates to a person or entity other than the applicant. When an NGO requests details about a private manufacturing plant, it is seeking information concerning a third party. The Act requires the Public Information Officer to follow specific procedures when disclosing such data.

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41. (B) Property held by a public servant that cannot be explained by known income sources
Disproportionate assets refer to property and financial resources held by a public servant that cannot be justified by their legal sources of income. Under anti-corruption laws, possessing such wealth is considered criminal misconduct. This concept allows investigators to prosecute corruption by focusing on the accumulation of wealth rather than just trying to prove specific instances of bribery or misappropriation.

42. (A) I and III
Benami transactions involve situations where a property is held by one person, but the money for it was provided by another individual. The property is typically held for the immediate or future benefit of the person who actually paid for it. Such arrangements are often used to hide the true ownership of assets and are prohibited under the law.

43. (A) Jan Lokpal Bill
The 2011 anti-corruption movement led by Anna Hazare was a significant civil society initiative in India. Its primary goal was the enactment of the Jan Lokpal Bill, which proposed an independent and powerful federal ombudsman to investigate

60. (C) Opaque bureaucratic procedures coupled with poor departmental accountability mechanisms
Institutional corruption in India is often attributed to the combination of opaque bureaucratic procedures and weak accountability mechanisms. When administrative processes are overly complex and lack transparency, it creates opportunities for officials to demand bribes to bypass delays. Improving governance requires streamlining these procedures and establishing clear consequences for administrative failure, thereby reducing the systemic incentives for corrupt behavior.

61. (B) ₹ 25,000
The Right to Information Act empowers Information Commissions to penalize Public Information Officers who fail to fulfill their duties without a reasonable cause. The maximum penalty prescribed under the law is twenty-five thousand rupees. This financial penalty serves as a significant deterrent against the deliberate withholding of information and encourages officials to adhere to the statutory timelines for responding to citizen requests.

62. (D) I, II and III
State Information Commissions are established by state governments to handle appeals and complaints under the Right to Information Act. These commissions consist of a State Chief Information Commissioner and several State Information Commissioners. Their appointment is made by the Governor based on the recommendation of a committee led by the Chief Minister, ensuring that the oversight body remains independent and representative.

63. (B) 5 years or till the age of 65 years
In the original framework of the Right to Information Act of 2005, the tenure for Central and State Information Commissioners was clearly defined. They were appointed for a fixed term of five years or until they reached the age of sixty-five, whichever occurred earlier. This fixed tenure was intended to provide stability and independence to the commissioners in their decision-making processes.

64. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
The Prevention of Corruption Act contains various sections addressing different aspects of corrupt practices. Section 7 focuses on public servants accepting bribes, while Section 8 deals with those who offer bribes to officials. Section 13 defines the offence of criminal misconduct by public servants, and Section 19 mandates obtaining prior sanction before initiating a prosecution against a government official.

65. (A) Application of Article 14 to prevent the arbitrary use of public power
Although the Indian Constitution does not have a single specific article dedicated to anti-corruption, several provisions are used to promote integrity. Article 14, which guarantees equality before the law, is frequently invoked to prevent the arbitrary and discriminatory use of public power. This constitutional principle ensures that government actions are reasonable and transparent, thereby acting as a fundamental check against corruption.

66. (B) A is true but R is false.
The Right to Information Act balances the transparency of public actions with the individual right to privacy. Section 8(1)(j) provides an exemption for personal information that has no relationship to any public activity or interest. However, if the disclosure serves a larger public interest, the information can still be released, meaning the exemption is conditional rather than an absolute prohibition.

67. (A) Allowing officials to remain in office and potentially tamper with evidence
Delays in granting sanction for prosecution under the Prevention of Corruption Act can severely hinder the legal process against corrupt officials. Such delays allow accused public servants to remain in their positions, where they might influence witnesses or tamper with evidence. This procedural bottleneck often undermines the effectiveness of anti-corruption agencies and delays the delivery of justice in high-profile cases.

68. (A) DVAC/CBI → Special Court for PCA cases → High Court → Supreme Court
Prosecuting a disproportionate assets case involves a clear legal hierarchy. The process starts with an investigation by specialized agencies like the CBI or DVAC. Once a charge sheet is filed, the case is tried in a Special Court dedicated to the Prevention of Corruption Act. Any subsequent

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Information Commission handles transparency appeals. At the state level, the Lokayukta acts as an ombudsman for public grievances and corruption. The Central Bureau of Investigation remains the premier federal agency for investigating complex crimes and corruption cases.

18. (C) Criminal misconduct
The Prevention of Corruption Act classifies the possession of assets disproportionate to a public servant's known sources of income as criminal misconduct. This legal classification allows investigative agencies to prosecute officials who have accumulated wealth through illicit means. It shifts the burden of proof to the official to explain the source of their assets, strengthening the fight against corruption.

19. (A) DVAC - Enforces the Prevention of Money Laundering Act in the state
The Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption is a state-level agency in Tamil Nadu focused on investigating corruption under the Prevention of Corruption Act. It does not have the mandate to enforce the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, which is the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal Enforcement Directorate. Other state mechanisms include the Information Commission and the Tamil Nadu Lokayukta.

20. (D) Community empowerment to scrutinize expenditures and curb leakages
Social auditing is a participatory process where community members directly examine the implementation of public schemes like MGNREGA. By scrutinizing records and physically verifying works, beneficiaries can identify discrepancies and prevent the leakage of funds. This mechanism empowers citizens to hold local officials accountable and ensures that developmental resources reach the intended individuals at the grassroots level of governance.

21. (B) Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose
Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose, a former judge of the Supreme Court of India, was appointed as the first Chairperson of the Lokpal in March 2019. His appointment marked the formal operationalization of the federal anti-corruption ombudsman after years of legislative and public demand. The Lokpal serves as a critical institution for investigating corruption allegations against high-level public functionaries.

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22. (A) I and III
The Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders Act aims to ensure fairness and efficiency in public procurement. It mandates the use of e-procurement systems and open bidding processes to eliminate corruption and favoritism. This legislation applies to all state government departments and agencies, requiring them to follow standardized procedures for inviting and awarding tenders to the most eligible bidders.

23. (B) Santhanam Committee
The Central Vigilance Commission was established in 1964 as a result of the recommendations made by the Committee on Prevention of Corruption, headed by K. Santhanam. This committee was tasked with reviewing existing anti-corruption measures and suggesting improvements. The commission now serves as the apex body for monitoring vigilance activities and ensuring integrity within the central government's administrative departments.

24. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The Right to Information Act specifies various exemptions under Section 8(1) to protect sensitive information. Clause (a) covers matters of national sovereignty, while clause (b) protects information forbidden by courts. Trade secrets are exempt under clause (d), and personal privacy is protected under clause (j). These exemptions balance the public's right to know with essential state interests and individual rights.

25. (B) Mechanism for receiving corruption complaints while protecting whistleblower identity
The Whistleblower Protection Act provides a legal framework for individuals to report corruption, willful misuse of power, or criminal offences by public servants. A central feature of this legislation is the protection of the whistleblower's identity to prevent potential victimization or harassment. This mechanism encourages citizens and employees to expose wrongdoing without fear of professional or personal retaliation.

Directorate operates under the Ministry of Finance. The Central Vigilance Commission and the Central Information Commission are independent statutory bodies that report their findings and activities directly to Parliament.

78. (C) Hierarchical ranking and pay scale of Central Government employees
The jurisdiction of the Lokpal covers a wide range of central government employees, who are categorized into Groups A, B, C, and D. This classification is based on the hierarchical rank and the pay scale of the officers within the civil services. Including all these categories ensures that corruption can be investigated at all levels of the central administrative hierarchy.

79. (B) Article 311 - Protection to civil servants against arbitrary dismissal
Article 311 of the Indian Constitution provides essential protections to civil servants against arbitrary dismissal or reduction in rank. This provision ensures that public servants cannot be removed from service without a fair inquiry, protecting them from political victimization. While this is not an anti-corruption article per se, it is a fundamental constitutional provision governing the conduct and security of officials.

80. (D) Transparency International
Transparency International is a leading global non-governmental organization that advocates for the use of Integrity Pacts in public procurement. These pacts are designed to create a level playing field by ensuring that both government agencies and private bidders commit to avoiding bribery and corruption. The organization promotes these agreements as a practical way to enhance transparency and integrity in contracting.

81. (A) Discouragement of investors due to unpredictable costs and unfair practices
High levels of corruption act as a significant deterrent to foreign direct investment in a developing country. Investors are often discouraged by the unpredictable costs associated with bribery and the lack of a fair, competitive environment. Corruption creates market distortions and increases business risks, leading many international companies to avoid investing in regions where the rule of law is perceived as weak.

82. (A) I and II
Section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act provides a safeguard for public servants by requiring prior sanction for prosecution. This is intended to protect honest officials from being harassed through malicious legal proceedings. The law also mandates that the competent authority must decide on the request for sanction within a specified timeframe to ensure that the legal process is not delayed.

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83. (B) 7 years imprisonment or fine or both
The 2018 amendment to the Prevention of Corruption Act significantly enhanced the penalties for various offences. For the act of giving a bribe, the law now prescribes a maximum punishment of seven years of imprisonment, along with a potential fine. This strict penalty is intended to deter individuals and commercial organizations from attempting to influence public servants through the offer of bribes.

84. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
The Right to Information Act has successfully uncovered several high-profile corruption cases across India. These include the Adarsh Housing Society scam, which involved the illegal allotment of prime real estate. RTI has also been used to reveal discrepancies in MGNREGA muster rolls and ensure that subsidized food grains reach legitimate ration card holders, demonstrating its power as a tool for public accountability.

85. (B) It was set up in 1964 as the first anti-corruption agency in India at the state level
Established in 1964, the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption is one of the oldest state-level anti-corruption agencies in India. It is the premier agency in Tamil Nadu for investigating corruption allegations against state public servants. The agency conducts various operations, including traps and surprise checks, to maintain administrative integrity and enforce the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act within the state.

86. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Tamil Nadu Lokayukta Act includes a four-year limitation period for filing complaints from the date an alleged offence was committed. This provision is designed to ensure that investigations

appeals are heard by the High Court and eventually by the Supreme Court.

69. (B) The State Chief Information Commissioner
The Tamil Nadu Information Commission is the apex state-level body for ensuring the implementation of the Right to Information Act. It is headed by the State Chief Information Commissioner, who provides leadership and oversees the disposal of second appeals and complaints. This office is crucial for protecting the citizens' right to access information and promoting transparency within the state administration.

70. (B) I, III and IV
Whistleblower protection mechanisms are designed to shield individuals who report corruption or administrative wrongdoing from retaliation. These laws aim to prevent victimization, such as unfair transfers or suspensions, and provide for the protection of the whistleblower's identity. By offering these safeguards, the legal framework encourages more people to come forward with information about systemic abuses of power and financial crimes.

71. (D) Anna Hazare Movement (2011) - Passage of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act
The 2011 anti-corruption movement led by Anna Hazare was a defining moment in India's struggle for institutional accountability. This mass mobilization successfully pressured the government to prioritize anti-corruption reforms, eventually leading to the passage of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act in 2013. This legislation established a federal ombudsman to investigate allegations against senior public functionaries, fulfilling a long-standing demand of reformers.

72. (A) It is a penal statute under which corrupt officials are sentenced to prison
Sevottam is an administrative framework created by the central government to improve the quality of public service delivery. It is not a penal law and does not involve sentencing officials to prison. Instead, it focuses on empowering citizens through service charters and efficient grievance redressal systems. The model encourages government departments to enhance their internal capabilities to meet set performance standards.

73. (A) 1, 3, 4, 2
India's legal landscape for transparency and accountability has evolved through several key acts passed by Parliament. The Right to Information Act was enacted in 2005, followed by the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act in 2013. The Whistleblower Protection Act received assent in 2014, and the Prevention of Corruption Act was significantly amended in 2018 to strengthen various penal provisions against corruption.

74. (B) Reduces application volume by making information publicly available in advance
Proactive disclosure under Section 4 of the Right to Information Act is a strategic tool for enhancing transparency. By requiring public authorities to voluntarily publish essential information, it makes data easily accessible to the general public. This reduces the need for citizens to file individual applications for routine information, thereby lowering the administrative workload and improving the overall efficiency of governance.

75. (B) I, III and IV
When a state withdraws general consent to the Central Bureau of Investigation, it asserts its federal authority over local law and order. This prevents the agency from registering new cases against state officials without specific permission. However, investigations already in progress are not terminated, and the agency retains its power to investigate cases as directed by the High Court or Supreme Court.

76. (C) A is false but R is true.
The Enforcement Directorate is an investigative agency that operates under the Department of Revenue within the Ministry of Finance. It is specifically tasked with enforcing laws related to money laundering and foreign exchange violations, such as PMLA and FEMA. It does not fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Home Affairs, which primarily manages internal security and the CBI.

77. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
Oversight bodies in India are linked to different ministries or function independently to ensure accountability. The Central Bureau of Investigation is linked to the Department of Personnel and Training, while the Enforcement

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95. (D) I, II, III, IV and V
Tamil Nadu has implemented several digital mechanisms to enhance transparency and improve grievance redressal. These include portals for e-procurement, the state CM helpline, and online platforms for filing Right to Information requests. Additionally, the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption maintains a web portal for reporting corrupt activities. Collectively, these tools provide multiple avenues for citizens to hold the state administration accountable.

96. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 2019 amendment to the RTI Act was criticized for potentially weakening the independence of Information Commissions. By allowing the Central Government to set the terms and salaries of commissioners, the amendment shifted control from statutory provisions to executive rules. Critics argued that this change could make commissioners more vulnerable to government influence, thereby diluting their role as independent transparency watchdogs.

97. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
The Benami Transactions Prohibition Act uses specific terminology to define the parties involved in proxy property ownership. A benamidar is the person in whose name the property is held, while the beneficial owner is the one who provided the money. A benami transaction occurs when property is held for another's benefit, and attachment refers to the legal prohibition of its transfer.

98. (C) 50%
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act mandates that the search committee for recommending members must be diverse and representative. At least fifty percent of its members must belong to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minorities, or be women. This reservation ensures that the process of selecting the nation's top anti-corruption ombudsman is inclusive and reflects the country's social diversity.

99. (C) Score 0 - Highly corrupt
The Corruption Perception Index uses a scoring scale from zero to one hundred to measure public sector corruption levels. On this scale, a score of zero indicates that a country is perceived to be highly corrupt, while a score of one hundred represents a very clean public sector. This system allows for easy comparison of perceived integrity levels across different nations worldwide.

100. (D) Poor conviction rates and enormous judicial delays in concluding trials
Despite having numerous anti-corruption laws, India faces significant challenges in their effective implementation. The primary gap is often identified as the low conviction rate for corrupt officials and the extreme delays within the judicial system. These prolonged trials and legal bottlenecks reduce the deterrent effect of the laws, making it difficult to achieve swift justice in complex corruption and financial cases.

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(E) Answer not known

26. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016?
(A) It increased the quota of reservation in government establishments from 3% to 4% for certain persons or class of persons with benchmark disabilities.
(B) It recognizes only 7 specified types of disabilities.
(C) It was enacted to strictly replace the Mental Health Care Act.
(D) It removed all accessibility mandates for public transport systems.
(E) Answer not known

27. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Commissions)
P. National Commission for Scheduled Castes
Q. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
R. National Commission for Women
S. National Human Rights Commission
List II: (Foundational Legal Basis)
I. Article 338 of the Constitution
II. Article 338A of the Constitution
III. National Commission for Women Act, 1990
IV. Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

28. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Custodial violence, including torture and death in police lock-ups, is considered one of the most severe violations of human rights.
Reason (R): The Supreme Court of India has ruled that the fundamental rights of individuals are completely suspended during police custody.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

29. What is the most appropriate description of the primary objective of the Magalir Thittam scheme implemented in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Empowerment of women through the formation and strengthening of Self-Help Groups.
(B) Provision of direct government employment to rural women in the agricultural sector.
(C) Establishment of large-scale manufacturing industries owned by women entrepreneurs.
(D) Offer of free higher education degrees to urban women in metropolitan areas.
(E) Answer not known

30. Consider the following statements regarding the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme:
I. It aims to prevent gender-biased sex selective elimination.
II. It ensures the survival and protection of the girl child.
III. It aims to ensure education and participation of the girl child.
IV. It provides direct monthly cash transfers of ₹10,000 to all adult women.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

31. Consider the following statements regarding the Constitution (106th Amendment) Act, 2023, also known as Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam:
I. It reserves one-third of all seats for women in the Lok Sabha.
II. It reserves one-third of all seats for women in the State Legislative Assemblies.
III. It extends the reservation to the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
IV. The reservation is implemented immediately without requiring any delimitation exercise.
V. It introduces a quota within a quota for women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V

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6. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women?
(A) It is a constitutional body established under Article 338 to advise the State.
(B) Its recommendations are strictly binding on the State Government's executive decisions.
(C) It is chaired ex-officio by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to ensure oversight.
(D) It investigates crimes against women and safeguards their legal rights in the state.
(E) Answer not known

7. Consider the following Acts protecting women's rights:
I. Dowry Prohibition Act
II. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
III. Equal Remuneration Act
IV. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their enactment?
(A) I - III - IV - II
(B) I - III - II - IV
(C) III - I - IV - II
(D) I - IV - II - III
(E) Answer not known

8. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding constitutional provisions and their subject matter:
(A) Article 39(d) - Equal pay for equal work for both men and women
(B) Article 42 - Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
(C) Article 16 - Special provisions for women and children
(D) Article 51A(e) - To renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women
(E) Answer not known

9. According to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, it is mandatory for an employer to constitute an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) if the workplace has a minimum of how many employees?
(A) 5 employees
(B) 10 employees
(C) 20 employees
(D) 50 employees
(E) Answer not known

10. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The National Commission for Women (NCW) was established to review the constitutional and legal safeguards for women.
Reason (R): The NCW is conferred with the powers of a civil court while investigating matters related to the deprivation of women's rights.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

11. Consider the following statements regarding Consumer Rights under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019:
I. Right to be protected against the marketing of goods that are hazardous to life and property.
II. Right to be informed about the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard, and price of goods.
III. Right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices or unscrupulous exploitation of consumers.
IV. Right to demand mandatory imprisonment for sellers of all defective goods.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

12. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, which of the following accurately defines a "Consumer"?
(A) One who buys goods for the purpose of resale and generating commercial profit.
(B) One who buys goods or hires services for consideration, excluding commercial use.

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General Assembly.
(B) It commits its parties to respect the civil and political rights of individuals.
(C) India has consistently refused to sign or ratify the ICCPR to protect its sovereignty.
(D) It includes vital rights such as the right to life, freedom of religion, and freedom of speech.
(E) Answer not known

53. Which of the following correctly represents the sequence of procedural steps for mediating a dispute under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019?
(A) First hearing → Commission refers parties to Mediation Cell → Mediator facilitates settlement → Commission passes order based on settlement
(B) Mediator approaches consumer directly → Commission passes order → First hearing → Refer to Mediation Cell
(C) Commission passes order → Parties refer to Mediation Cell → Mediator facilitates settlement → First hearing
(D) Refer to Mediation Cell → First hearing → Mediator approaches consumer → Commission passes order
(E) Answer not known

54. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding terms related to women's empowerment and issues:
(A) Glass ceiling - An unacknowledged barrier to professional advancement
(B) Gender parity - Equal representation and contribution of men and women
(C) Protective discrimination - Special constitutional provisions for women to achieve equality
(D) Female feticide - Eradicated in Tamil Nadu primarily through the Magalir Thittam scheme
(E) Answer not known

55. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Special Courts and Committees)
P. Human Rights Courts
Q. Special Courts for child victims
R. Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions
S. Internal Complaints Committee
List II: (Establishing Acts)
I. Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
II. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012
III. Consumer Protection Act, 2019
IV. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

56. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Prisoners retain their fundamental rights under Article 21 of the Constitution even while incarcerated, subject to reasonable legal restrictions.
Reason (R): The Supreme Court has issued various guidelines to ensure basic human dignity, medical care, and prison reforms in India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

57. Under the framework of international human rights, the right to work, the right to education, and the right to an adequate standard of living fall under which classification?
(A) First-generation rights (Civil and Political)
(B) Second-generation rights (Economic, Social, and Cultural)
(C) Third-generation rights (Collective/ Solidarity)
(D) Absolute and non-derogable Fundamental Rights
(E) Answer not known

58. Consider the following statements regarding the rights of marginalized groups in India:
I. Article 17 of the Constitution abolishes Untouchability and forbids its practice in any form.

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19. Which of the following acts as a statutory limitation on the investigative powers of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?
(A) Cannot investigate matters after one year from the date of the violation.
(B) Cannot investigate cases of human rights violations occurring in Union Territories.
(C) Cannot investigate complaints filed by foreign nationals currently residing in India.
(D) Cannot request information or specific documents from state government departments.
(E) Answer not known

20. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) can inquire into violations of human rights only in respect of subjects mentioned in the State List and Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule.
Reason (R): The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 strictly demarcates the jurisdiction between the NHRC and SHRCs to prevent overlapping of inquiries.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

21. On which date was the Tamil Nadu State Human Rights Commission formally constituted?
(A) January 26, 1995
(B) April 17, 1997
(C) October 12, 1993
(D) December 10, 1998
(E) Answer not known

22. Consider the following statements regarding the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993:
I. It provides for the constitution of the National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commissions.
II. It mandates the establishment of Human Rights Courts at the district level for speedy trial of offences.
III. It empowers the NHRC to issue binding death sentences to perpetrators of human rights violations.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and II
(C) II and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

23. Consider the following stages of the mediation process introduced under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019:
I. Reaching a mutual settlement agreement between the parties
II. Filing of the consumer dispute complaint in the Commission
III. Passing of a final order by the Commission based on the settlement
IV. Referral of the dispute to the Mediation Cell by the Commission
Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of these stages?
(A) II - IV - I - III
(B) I - II - III - IV
(C) IV - II - I - III
(D) II - I - IV - III
(E) Answer not known

24. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding National Commissions and their respective Constitutional Articles:
(A) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes - Article 338B
(B) National Commission for Backward Classes - Article 338A
(C) National Commission for Scheduled Castes - Article 338
(D) National Human Rights Commission - Article 32
(E) Answer not known

25. According to Section 30 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, which existing court is designated by the State Government as a Human Rights Court?
(A) The High Court
(B) The Chief Judicial Magistrate Court
(C) The District Munsif Court
(D) The Court of Session

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CHAPTER 16

Women Empowerment, Consumer Protection and Human Rights

1. Article 15(3) of the Indian Constitution holds special significance in the context of women empowerment. What does this Article explicitly authorize the State to do?
(A) To provide compulsory free education to all women
(B) To make any special provision for women and children
(C) To guarantee equal pay for equal work in the private sector
(D) To reserve fifty percent of seats in the Parliament for women
(E) Answer not known

2. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Article 15(3) enables the State to make special provisions for women, incorporating the principle of protective discrimination.
Reason (R): The Constitution strictly prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the ground of sex under Article 15(1).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005:
I. It protects women from physical, emotional, sexual, and economic abuse.
II. It provides for the appointment of Protection Officers to assist the aggrieved woman.
III. It is applicable exclusively to women who are legally married.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

4. Under the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017, the duration of paid maternity leave available to biological mothers was increased from 12 weeks to how many weeks?
(A) 16 weeks
(B) 20 weeks
(C) 24 weeks
(D) 26 weeks
(E) Answer not known

5. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Schemes)
P. Magalir Thittam
Q. Cradle Baby Scheme
R. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana
S. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
List II: (Primary Objectives)
I. Eradication of female infanticide in Tamil Nadu
II. Financial empowerment of the girl child through small savings
III. Improvement of the child sex ratio and preventing gender-biased sex selection
IV. Socio-economic empowerment of women through Self-Help Groups
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

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(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

32. Which of the following statements regarding the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana is incorrect?
(A) It is a small savings scheme aimed at the financial empowerment of the girl child.
(B) The scheme offers income tax benefits under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act.
(C) An account can be opened at any time before the girl child attains the age of 18 years.
(D) It was launched as a vital component of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign.
(E) Answer not known

33. Which of the following correctly represents the revised pecuniary jurisdiction limits for the District, State, and National Consumer Commissions respectively, as per the Consumer Protection Rules updated in 2021?
(A) Up to ₹1 Crore, ₹1 Crore to ₹10 Crore, Above ₹10 Crore
(B) Up to ₹20 Lakh, ₹20 Lakh to ₹1 Crore, Above ₹1 Crore
(C) Up to ₹50 Lakh, Above ₹50 Lakh to ₹2 Crore, Above ₹2 Crore
(D) Up to ₹10 Lakh, ₹10 Lakh to ₹50 Lakh, Above ₹50 Lakh
(E) Answer not known

34. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding women protection laws and their years of enactment:
(A) Equal Remuneration Act - 1976
(B) Maternity Benefit Act - 1961
(C) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act - 1956
(D) Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act - 2005
(E) Answer not known

35. In which district of Tamil Nadu was the pioneering Cradle Baby Scheme first introduced in the year 1992 to combat female infanticide?
(A) Salem
(B) Madurai
(C) Dharmapuri
(D) Theni
(E) Answer not known

36. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Terms)
P. Glass Ceiling
Q. Protective Discrimination
R. Equal Pay for Equal Work
S. Vishaka Guidelines
List II: (Descriptions)
I. Unseen barrier limiting women's professional advancement to top leadership roles
II. Special constitutional provisions enabled under Article 15(3)
III. Directive Principle of State Policy outlined under Article 39(d)
IV. Supreme Court framework preceding the workplace sexual harassment law
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

37. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 allows employers to pay women less wages than men if the work involves significant physical labor.
Reason (R): The Act strictly mandates equal pay for equal work and prohibits discrimination on the ground of sex in matters of employment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

38. Which of the following is the defining feature of the One Stop Centre (Sakhi) scheme?
(A) Offering subsidized groceries to rural women living below the poverty line.
(B) Setting up exclusive women-only banks in all tier-1 cities across the state.
(C) Facilitating international travel visas for female students pursuing higher education.
(D) Providing integrated legal, medical, and

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(C) One who receives goods free of charge from a registered charitable organization.
(D) One who enters into an employment contract for the provision of personal labor.
(E) Answer not known

13. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of consumer dispute redressal agencies in India, arranged from the lowest to the highest level of appellate jurisdiction?
(A) State Commission → District Commission → National Commission
(B) District Commission → State Commission → National Commission
(C) National Commission → State Commission → District Commission
(D) District Commission → National Commission → State Commission
(E) Answer not known

14. Which statutory body was established for the first time under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 to regulate matters relating to violation of consumer rights, unfair trade practices, and false advertisements?
(A) National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC)
(B) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)
(C) Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA)
(D) Competition Commission of India (CCI)
(E) Answer not known

15. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding Consumer Protection initiatives:
(A) E-Daakhil Portal - Platform exclusively for booking railway tickets
(B) World Consumer Rights Day - Observed annually on December 24
(C) Product Liability - Introduced for the first time in the 1986 Act
(D) Jago Grahak Jago - National consumer awareness campaign
(E) Answer not known

16. Which of the following statements regarding the concept of "Product Liability" under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 is incorrect?
(A) It applies to a product manufacturer who produces a defective or unsafe product.
(B) It applies to a product service provider who offers deficient or hazardous services.
(C) It penalizes the consumer for filing complaints against multi-national firms.
(D) It applies to a product seller who sells a defective or expired product to users.
(E) Answer not known

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17. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Human Rights Instruments)
P. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Q. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
R. Protection of Human Rights Act (India)
S. Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (India)
List II: (Year of Adoption/Enactment)
I. 1948
II. 1966
III. 1993
IV. 2016
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

18. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC):
I. The Chairperson must have been a Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court.
II. One member must be or have been a Judge of the Supreme Court.
III. One member must be or have been the Chief Justice of a High Court.
IV. Three members (out of which at least one shall be a woman) are appointed from amongst persons having knowledge of human rights.
V. The Prime Minister of India serves as an ex-officio member of the NHRC.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

46. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The "Jago Grahak Jago" campaign was launched across the country to create widespread consumer awareness.
Reason (R): Educating consumers about their rights is essential to protect them from exploitation and unfair trade practices in the market.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

47. Which of the following is NOT one of the recognized consumer rights under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019?
(A) Right to be heard
(B) Right to consumer education
(C) Right to seek redressal
(D) Right to monopolize trade practices
(E) Answer not known

48. Consider the following statements regarding the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC):
I. It is the apex quasi-judicial body for consumer dispute redressal in India.
II. It entertains complaints where the value of the goods or services paid as consideration exceeds ₹2 crore.
III. Appeals against its orders can be filed directly in the Supreme Court of India.
IV. Its headquarters is permanently located in Chennai.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

49. According to the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019, who is eligible to be appointed as the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?
(A) Only a sitting Chief Justice of India
(B) A person who has been a Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court
(C) A person who has been the Chief Justice of a High Court
(D) An eminent citizen with 10 years of experience in human rights activism
(E) Answer not known

50. Under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, who appoints the Chairperson and members of a State Human Rights Commission?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Chief Justice of the State High Court
(C) The Chief Minister of the State
(D) The Governor of the State
(E) Answer not known

51. Consider the following statements regarding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948:
I. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948.
II. It consists of 30 Articles detailing fundamental human rights.
III. It is a legally binding treaty that imposes immediate sanctions on all UN member states for violations.
IV. It encompasses both civil and political rights as well as economic, social, and cultural rights.
V. Article 1 states that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

52. Which of the following statements regarding the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) is incorrect?
(A) It is a multilateral treaty adopted by the UN

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psychological support to women in distress.
(E) Answer not known

39. What is the toll-free national helpline number operationalized across various states, including Tamil Nadu, to provide 24-hour emergency response and support to women in distress?
(A) 1098
(B) 104
(C) 181
(D) 100
(E) Answer not known

40. Consider the following statements regarding the Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) scheme:
I. It aims to empower rural women through community participation and by providing an interface for them to approach the government.
II. It facilitates access to services related to health, education, and rural micro-credit.
III. It functions exclusively as a commercial banking institution for women.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I only
(C) II and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

41. Consider the following landmark human rights developments:
I. Adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
II. Adoption of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
III. Enactment of the Protection of Human Rights Act in India
IV. Establishment of the Tamil Nadu State Human Rights Commission
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of these developments?
(A) I - II - III - IV
(B) II - I - IV - III
(C) I - III - II - IV
(D) III - I - II - IV
(E) Answer not known

42. How does the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 define "e-commerce" in the context of consumer rights?
(A) Buying or selling goods or services, including digital products, over a network.
(B) Exchanging physical goods exclusively through the government's postal services.
(C) Resolving consumer disputes through specialized online courts and tribunals.
(D) Promoting foreign goods by multinational corporations via television advertising.
(E) Answer not known

43. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Vishaka Guidelines?
(A) They were issued by the National Human Rights Commission in 1993.
(B) They laid down the binding framework for protecting women from sexual harassment at the workplace.
(C) They deal exclusively with the prevention of female infanticide in rural areas.
(D) They were formulated by the Central Consumer Protection Authority to regulate advertisements.
(E) Answer not known

44. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding schemes and their implementing bodies or ministries:
(A) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao - Ministry of Commerce and Industry
(B) Magalir Thittam - Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women
(C) Ujjwala Scheme - Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(D) Jago Grahak Jago - Ministry of Finance
(E) Answer not known

45. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Consumer Rights)
P. Right to Safety
Q. Right to Information
R. Right to Choice
S. Right to Redressal
List II: (Definitions)
I. Protection against the marketing of goods that are hazardous to life and property
II. Receiving knowledge about the quality, quantity, potency, and price of goods
III. Access to a variety of goods and services at competitive prices
IV. Settlement of claims against unfair trade practices and exploitation

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II. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was enacted to prevent crimes against these communities.
III. The NHRC is legally barred from inquiring into human rights violations against Dalits or Tribals.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II and III
(B) I and II
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

59. To whom does the National Commission for Scheduled Castes submit its annual report regarding the working of constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Castes?
(A) The Prime Minister of India
(B) The President of India
(C) The Chief Justice of India
(D) The Parliament of India directly
(E) Answer not known

60. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the fundamental duty enjoined upon every citizen under Article 51A(e) of the Indian Constitution?
(A) To provide mandatory military service if the nation is at war.
(B) To renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
(C) To pay all taxes honestly and promptly.
(D) To protect monuments of national importance.
(E) Answer not known

61. Consider the following landmark Acts concerning vulnerable groups:
I. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act
II. Equal Remuneration Act
III. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act
IV. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their enactment?
(A) I - II - III - IV
(B) II - I - IV - III
(C) I - III - II - IV
(D) III - I - II - IV
(E) Answer not known

62. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, what does a "product liability action" imply?
(A) Legal action taken by a manufacturer against a consumer for defaming a product.
(B) Process of registering a newly invented product with the Bureau of Indian Standards.
(C) Responsibility of a manufacturer to compensate for harm caused by a defective product.
(D) Specific tax levied on luxury products and services by the Central Government.
(E) Answer not known

63. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act?
(A) It criminalizes the victims of prostitution and strictly denies them rehabilitation.
(B) It was enacted in the year 2015 following the national Nirbhaya case reforms.
(C) It legally permits brothel-keeping within specifically designated urban safety zones.
(D) It criminalizes the trafficking of women and girls for commercial sexual exploitation.
(E) Answer not known

64. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding women's protective legislation:
(A) Equal Remuneration Act - Provides 52 weeks of paid maternity leave
(B) Domestic Violence Act - Provides mandatory free housing for all unemployed women
(C) Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017 - Provides 26 weeks of paid maternity leave
(D) Dowry Prohibition Act - Imposes a minimum 10 years imprisonment for giving wedding gifts
(E) Answer not known

65. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Consumer Protection Entities)
P. District Commission
Q. State Commission
R. National Commission
S. Central Consumer Protection Authority
List II: (Roles)
I. Original jurisdiction for disputes where the value is up to ₹50 lakh
II. Appellate jurisdiction over District

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established its primary statutory framework for rights protection in 1993. More recently, in 2016, the country enacted comprehensive legislation to ensure the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities.

18. (A) I, II, III and IV
The national commission is structured to include top-tier legal expertise and experienced activists. Its leadership requires background as a senior judge, ensuring high judicial standards. The body also integrates members with practical knowledge of human rights issues to balance legal theory with social reality. This diverse composition enables the commission to effectively monitor rights violations while maintaining institutional credibility and independence.

19. (A) Cannot investigate matters after one year from the date of the violation.
The statutory framework imposes a specific time limit on the commission's authority to take cognizance of complaints. This provision ensures that investigations are based on fresh evidence and contemporary testimony. While the commission has broad powers to protect rights, this one-year limitation prevents it from reopening very old cases, encouraging victims to report incidents promptly to ensure effective and timely justice.

20. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Jurisdiction for human rights inquiries is divided between national and state bodies to ensure administrative efficiency. State commissions focus on issues within their legislative domain, specifically those listed in the state and concurrent schedules. This clear demarcation avoids duplication of work and ensures that state-level bodies can concentrate on regional concerns while the national body handles matters of broader significance.

21. (B) April 17, 1997
The establishment of this regional commission marked a significant step in localized human rights protection. It was created under the mandate of the national legislation to address grievances within the state's borders. By providing a dedicated forum for citizens to report violations by state authorities, the commission strengthens the rule of law and ensures that fundamental dignities are protected at the local level.

22. (B) I and II
The legislation provides a dual mechanism for rights protection by creating specialized commissions and designated judicial forums. While commissions focus on investigation and recommendation, the district-level courts are intended to provide swift trials for human rights offences. However, these commissions are not sentencing bodies; they lack the legal power to impose criminal penalties like death sentences, focusing instead on compensation and systemic reform.

23. (A) II - IV - I - III
The process begins with the formal submission of a grievance to the commission. If the situation is suitable for an amicable resolution, the body refers the case to a specialized mediation unit. Once the parties reach a consensus through guided discussion, the resulting agreement is documented. Finally, the commission reviews the settlement and issues a formal order to make it legally enforceable.

24. (C) National Commission for Scheduled Castes - Article 338
The Constitution provides distinct articles for various national commissions to safeguard the interests of marginalized groups. Article 338 specifically mandates the creation of a body to monitor the safeguards for Scheduled Castes. In contrast, separate articles were later introduced or amended to provide similar constitutional status to commissions for Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, ensuring specialized attention for each community.

25. (D) The Court of Session
To ensure the efficient prosecution of human rights offences, the law allows the government to designate specific existing judicial bodies as specialized courts. The Court of Session is typically chosen for this role due to its experience in handling serious criminal matters. This designation facilitates a more focused legal approach to rights violations, ensuring that such cases are prioritized within the district's judicial schedule.

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(C) I, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

72. Which of the following statements regarding the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) is incorrect?
(A) It was launched to achieve holistic empowerment of women across all sectors.
(B) It promotes inter-sectoral convergence of women-centric schemes and programs.
(C) It strictly limits its benefits to women residing in tier-1 urban metropolitan cities.
(D) It facilitates a single-window service mechanism for women to access government programs.
(E) Answer not known

73. Which of the following describes the correct sequence of steps involved in the grievance redressal mechanism required for e-commerce entities under the Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020?
(A) Acknowledgment of complaint within 48 hours → Redressal of complaint within 1 month → Escalation if unresolved
(B) Redressal of complaint → Acknowledgment → Consumer pays fee → Resolution
(C) Consumer pays fee → Acknowledgment within 1 week → Redressal within 1 year
(D) Escalation to CCPA → Acknowledgment within 24 hours → Refund generated
(E) Answer not known

74. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding Tamil Nadu specific initiatives and their core focus:
(A) Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana - Micro-loans exclusively for women entrepreneurs
(B) Cradle Baby Scheme - Prevention of female infanticide
(C) Magalir Thittam - Formation and credit-linkage of Self-Help Groups
(D) Sakhi One Stop Centre - Integrated support for violence-affected women
(E) Answer not known

75. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Constitutional Articles)
P. Article 14
Q. Article 15(1)
R. Article 16
S. Article 39(d)
List II: (Provisions)
I. Equality before the law and equal protection of laws
II. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
III. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
IV. Equal pay for equal work for both men and women
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

76. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 has successfully and completely eradicated the practice of dowry in India without facing any implementation challenges.
Reason (R): Despite strict legal provisions, deep-rooted socio-cultural attitudes, and lack of reporting remain major challenges in implementing the Act.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

77. If a consumer receives a defective or counterfeit product from an e-commerce platform, which essential mechanism is the platform legally mandated to have in place under the Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020?
(A) A grievance redressal mechanism with a designated Grievance Officer.
(B) A physical retail store in the consumer's district for returns.
(C) A mandatory arbitration clause prohibiting consumers from approaching courts.
(D) An automatic system to block the consumer's account upon filing a complaint.

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(E) Answer not known

78. Consider the following statements regarding the powers and functions of the Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women:

I. It advises the State Government on all policy matters relating to the empowerment and development of women.

II. It is legally authorized to directly fund and sponsor private women-owned commercial businesses.

III. It takes up cases of violation of women's rights and seeks redressal from appropriate authorities.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

79. On which date is World Consumer Rights Day observed globally to raise awareness about consumer rights and needs?

(A) December 24
(B) March 15
(C) October 2
(D) January 26
(E) Answer not known

80. Which of the following statements highlights a key difference introduced by the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 in comparison to the older Consumer Protection Act, 1986?

(A) The 1986 Act extensively covered e-commerce regulations, whereas the 2019 Act completely removed them.
(B) The 2019 Act abolished the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions to centralize power.
(C) The 2019 Act introduced the concept of Product Liability and established the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA).
(D) The 1986 Act mandated pre-litigation mediation, while the 2019 Act strictly prohibited any mediation process.
(E) Answer not known

81. Consider the following steps involved in handling a complaint under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013:

I. Written complaint submitted by the aggrieved woman to the ICC

II. Attempt for conciliation by the ICC at the request of the aggrieved woman

III. Initiation of a formal inquiry by the ICC if conciliation fails or its terms are breached

IV. Submission of the final inquiry report to the employer for action

Which of the following represents the correct sequential order of these steps?

(A) I - II - III - IV
(B) II - I - IV - III
(C) I - III - II - IV
(D) III - I - II - IV
(E) Answer not known

82. Under the Consumer Protection Act, which of the following is considered a prime example of an "Unfair Trade Practice"?

(A) Offering seasonal discounts on perishable items
(B) Selling products exclusively through online e-commerce platforms
(C) Refusing to sell goods below the printed Maximum Retail Price (MRP)
(D) Falsely representing that goods are of a particular standard, quality, or grade
(E) Answer not known

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83. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the representation of women in the Indian Judiciary?

(A) Justice M. Fathima Beevi was the first female judge to be appointed to the Supreme Court of India.
(B) The Supreme Court of India currently mandates a strict 50% reservation for female judges.
(C) The Constitution explicitly guarantees that the Chief Justice of India must be a woman at least once every ten years.
(D) The overall representation of women in the higher judiciary currently stands well above 60%.
(E) Answer not known

84. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding human rights instruments and their features:

(A) Protection of Human Rights Act - A Constitutional Amendment Act
(B) State Human Rights Commission -

Investigates subjects strictly under the Union List
(C) Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Contains exactly 30 Articles
(D) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - Legally non-binding on ratifying states
(E) Answer not known

85. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Human Rights Themes)
P. Right to Equality
Q. Right to Life and Personal Liberty
R. Protection against Arrest and Detention
S. Prohibition of Human Trafficking and Forced Labour
List II: (Constitutional Articles)
I. Article 14
II. Article 21
III. Article 22
IV. Article 23
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

86. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act provides for a 33% reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies.
Reason (R): Enhancing women's political representation is essential for inclusive policy-making and addressing the gender gap in governance.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

87. Among the following interventions, which is widely considered the LEAST effective in permanently addressing and eradicating the practice of dowry and domestic violence in India?
(A) Strict enforcement of the Dowry Prohibition Act and swift judicial trials.
(B) Relying solely on post-crime penal action without pursuing underlying social reform.
(C) Enhancing the financial independence and educational attainment of women.
(D) Promoting mass awareness and value-based education emphasizing gender equality.
(E) Answer not known

88. Consider the following statements regarding the role of a Protection Officer under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005:
I. They are appointed by the State Government.
II. They assist the Magistrate in the discharge of their functions under the Act.
III. They ensure that the aggrieved person receives necessary legal aid and medical facilities.
IV. They are empowered to issue a decree of divorce to the aggrieved parties.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III and IV
(B) I and IV
(C) I, II and III
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

89. The Vishaka Guidelines, which formed the foundation for the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, were laid down by the Supreme Court of India in which year?
(A) 1993
(B) 1997
(C) 2005
(D) 2012
(E) Answer not known

90. In a consumer dispute under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, if both parties agree to resolve the issue through mediation, at what stage is the Consumer Commission authorized to refer them to the Mediation Cell?
(A) At the first hearing or any later stage before the final order is passed.
(B) Only after a final judgment has been pronounced by the Commission.
(C) Only before the complaint is officially

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Commission orders
III. Appellate jurisdiction over State Commission orders
IV. Regulatory body empowered to initiate class actions for consumer rights violations
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

66. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 prohibits the publication of materials depicting women in an indecent or derogatory manner.
Reason (R): The Act applies exclusively to print media and completely exempts advertisements and digital platforms from its purview.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

67. Under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) faces significant procedural limitations when inquiring into human rights violations committed by which of the following?
(A) The Armed Forces of the Union
(B) The State Police Forces
(C) The Central Bureau of Investigation
(D) The State Prison Authorities
(E) Answer not known

68. Consider the following statements regarding the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012:
I. It is a gender-neutral law aimed at protecting children from sexual abuse and exploitation.
II. It provides for the establishment of Special Courts to ensure speedy trials.
III. It makes it mandatory to report sexual offences committed against children to the authorities.
IV. It defines a "child" as any person below the age of 18 years.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

69. Article 42 of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution specifically directs the State to make provisions for:
(A) Securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.
(B) Providing free legal aid to the poor and vulnerable sections.
(C) Organizing village panchayats and endowing them with power.
(D) Protecting and improving the environment and safeguarding forests.
(E) Answer not known

70. Reading Article 14 (Equality before the law) and Article 15(3) (Special provisions for women and children) together yields the strong constitutional mandate for which of the following concepts?
(A) Uniform Civil Code
(B) Decentralization of Power
(C) Separation of Judiciary from Executive
(D) Gender Justice and Substantive Equality
(E) Answer not known

71. Consider the following statements regarding the Tamil Nadu State Human Rights Commission (TNSHRC):
I. It was established in the year 1997.
II. It consists of a Chairperson and two other members.
III. It has the power to inquire suo motu into human rights violations in the State.
IV. Its final recommendations are legally binding and mandatory for the State Government to execute.
V. A person who has been a Chief Justice or a Judge of a High Court is eligible to be appointed as its Chairperson.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) II, III, IV and V

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of the respective State.
(D) Only the NHRC possesses the authority to recommend compensation to victims; SHRCs lack this power entirely.
(E) Answer not known

97. Under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which of the following is strictly classified as an economic right?
(A) The right to a fair and public trial
(B) The right to work and to just and favorable conditions of work
(C) The right to freedom of speech and expression
(D) The right to vote and be elected at genuine periodic elections
(E) Answer not known

98. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the intersection of police accountability and human rights in India?
(A) The NHRC has never issued any guidelines regarding procedures to be followed in police encounter deaths.
(B) The police are granted absolute immunity from human rights inquiries under all circumstances.
(C) Magisterial inquiries are legally prohibited in cases involving custodial deaths.
(D) The NHRC mandates that any death occurring in police custody must be reported to the Commission within 24 hours.
(E) Answer not known

99. Which Constitutional Amendment Act inserted Article 338A to establish a separate National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)?
(A) 89th Amendment Act, 2003
(B) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992
(C) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
(D) 102nd Amendment Act, 2018
(E) Answer not known

100. Under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) cannot inquire into any matter after the expiry of what period from the date on which the human rights violation allegedly occurred?
(A) Six months
(B) One year
(C) Three years
(D) Five years
(E) Answer not known

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registered with the Commission.
(D) Exclusively during an appeal to the National Commission.
(E) Answer not known

91. Consider the following statements regarding the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976:
I. It provides for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of a similar nature.
II. It prevents discrimination on the ground of sex against women in the matter of employment and recruitment.
III. It was enacted to implement the constitutional Directive Principle outlined under Article 39(d).
IV. Its provisions are applicable exclusively to female workers in the unorganized sector.
V. It mandates the setting up of Advisory Committees to promote employment opportunities for women.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

92. In the context of women's professional empowerment, which of the following best describes the concept of the "glass ceiling"?
(A) A government policy that provides financial incentives for female entrepreneurs.
(B) Invisible barrier preventing women from rising to the highest levels of leadership.
(C) A mandatory architectural requirement for all women's hostels in academic institutions.
(D) A legal limit on the number of hours women can work in industrial manufacturing.
(E) Answer not known

93. Consider the following actions undertaken by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) when handling a complaint:
I. Receipt of complaint
II. Call for information from State/authority
III. Conduct independent inquiry if needed
IV. Recommend compensation or prosecution
Which of the following represents the correct sequential order of these actions?
(A) I - II - III - IV
(B) II - I - IV - III
(C) I - III - II - IV
(D) Call for information → Recommend compensation → Conduct independent inquiry → Receipt of complaint
(E) Answer not known

94. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding statutory and constitutional bodies in India:
(A) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) - Statutory Body
(B) National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) - Constitutional Body
(C) Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) - Non-Governmental Organization
(D) National Commission for Women (NCW) - Statutory Body
(E) Answer not known

95. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Acts)
P. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
Q. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013
R. Consumer Protection Act, 2019
S. Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
List II: (Implementation Mechanisms)
I. Protection Officers
II. Internal Complaints Committee
III. Central Consumer Protection Authority
IV. Human Rights Courts
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

96. Which of the following is a correct comparison between the powers and structures of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs)?
(A) Both bodies have the authority to inquire into matters listed in the Union List.
(B) The SHRC is legally subordinate to the NHRC and must report its daily investigative activities to it.
(C) The NHRC Chairperson is appointed by the President of India, whereas the SHRC Chairperson is appointed by the Governor

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9. (B) 10 employees
The legislation requires workplaces with a staff strength of ten or more to establish a formal internal redressal body. This committee is responsible for receiving and investigating complaints of sexual harassment. By making this mandatory, the law ensures that employees have access to a localized and immediate mechanism for dispute resolution, promoting a safer and more accountable work environment.

10. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The national body was created through statutory legislation to monitor and protect the legal interests of women. It functions as a watchdog that reviews constitutional safeguards. While it possesses specific judicial powers to summon witnesses and examine evidence like a civil court, this legal capacity describes its operational methodology rather than explaining the fundamental purpose behind its initial establishment.

11. (A) I, II and III
Modern consumer law prioritizes safety, transparency, and accessible justice. Individuals have the right to be protected from dangerous products and to receive accurate details regarding product standards and pricing. Furthermore, the framework provides robust mechanisms for seeking compensation against exploitative practices. However, mandatory imprisonment for all defects is not a standard consumer right, as penalties vary based on severity.

12. (B) One who buys goods or hires services for consideration, excluding commercial use.
Legal protection is specifically designed for individuals who acquire products or services for personal use rather than for business profit. This definition includes transactions made through both offline and online channels. To qualify as a consumer, there must be a payment or a promise of payment. Those obtaining goods for resale or large-scale commercial purposes are generally excluded.

13. (B) District Commission → State Commission → National Commission
The grievance redressal system follows a three-tier hierarchical structure designed for accessibility. Initial complaints are filed at the local level based on the value of the transaction. If a party is unsatisfied with the local outcome, they can approach the state-level body. The highest authority in this specialized hierarchy is the national commission, which handles major claims and appeals.

14. (C) Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA)
This newly established regulator serves as a powerful executive body to protect the collective interests of consumers. Unlike traditional commissions that handle individual disputes, this authority can initiate inquiries, recall unsafe products, and order reimbursements. Its primary objective is to curb unfair trade practices and misleading advertisements on a systemic level, ensuring a fairer marketplace through proactive government intervention.

15. (D) Jago Grahak Jago - National consumer awareness campaign
This prominent government initiative utilizes multimedia platforms to educate the public about their legal rights and market responsibilities. By simplifying complex laws into relatable messages, it encourages citizens to demand quality and fair pricing. Such awareness campaigns are vital for the success of consumer protection frameworks, as an informed public is better equipped to identify and report market exploitation.

16. (C) It penalizes the consumer for filing complaints against multi-national firms.
The legal framework for product liability is designed to hold manufacturers and sellers accountable for damages caused by substandard items. It ensures that victims can seek compensation for injuries or property loss. The law does not discourage or punish consumers for taking action against large corporations; rather, it strengthens their ability to challenge corporate negligence and ensures safety standards are upheld.

17. (B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The timeline of human rights protections shows a progression from global declarations to specific national laws. The 1948 declaration set universal standards, which were later codified into international covenants in 1966. India

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ANSWERS

1. (B) To make any special provision for women and children
Article 15(3) serves as a critical exception to the general rule against discrimination. It empowers the State to create targeted legal frameworks and social welfare measures for vulnerable groups. This provision facilitates substantive equality by recognizing historical disadvantages and providing necessary safeguards to promote the overall progress and empowerment of these specific segments of society.

2. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 15(1) prohibits discrimination based on sex to ensure formal equality among citizens. However, Article 15(3) qualifies this by allowing protective discrimination. The Constitution acknowledges that achieving true equality requires specific support for women. Therefore, the prohibition in the first clause provides the context for necessitating the special enabling provisions found in the subsequent clause.

3. (A) I and II
The legislation offers comprehensive protection against multiple forms of abuse, including physical and economic harm. It mandates the appointment of specialized officers to facilitate legal and medical assistance for victims. Notably, the legal scope extends beyond formal marriages to include women in domestic relationships, such as live-in partners, ensuring broader access to justice and safety measures.

4. (D) 26 weeks
The 2017 amendment significantly enhanced maternal welfare by extending the paid leave entitlement for biological mothers. This change aims to support infant care and maternal health during the critical early months. The provision applies to women working in establishments with ten or more employees, fostering a more supportive environment for working mothers while promoting gender-sensitive labor practices.

5. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
These initiatives focus on diverse aspects of social development. Magalir Thittam utilizes self-help groups for economic growth, while the Cradle Baby Scheme addresses critical issues like female infanticide. Financial security for girls is promoted through small savings plans, and broader national campaigns aim to improve the sex ratio and ensure education for the girl child through coordinated action.

6. (D) It investigates crimes against women and safeguards their legal rights in the state.
This statutory body serves as a vital oversight mechanism for women's welfare within the regional jurisdiction. It possesses powers to look into specific complaints of rights violations and monitor the implementation of laws. By analyzing systemic issues and suggesting remedial measures, the commission acts as a bridge between affected individuals and the state administration to ensure justice.

7. (A) I - III - IV - II
Legislative efforts to protect women have evolved over several decades. The prohibition of dowry was established in 1961, followed by legislation for equal wages in 1976. Measures against indecent representation were introduced in 1986. The comprehensive framework addressing domestic violence was enacted much later in 2005, reflecting a shifting legal focus toward addressing complex private sphere abuses and harassment.

8. (C) Article 16 - Special provisions for women and children
Article 16 focuses on providing equal opportunity in public employment and prohibits discrimination in government jobs. The specific mandate for the state to create special provisions for women and children is actually located under Article 15(3). While both articles promote equality, they operate in different spheres, with one focusing on employment and the other on social welfare measures.

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26. (A) It increased the quota of reservation in government establishments from 3% to 4% for certain persons or class of persons with benchmark disabilities.
The 2016 legislation significantly expanded the scope of protection and opportunities for individuals with disabilities. By increasing employment quotas, it promotes greater economic inclusion in the public sector. The Act also recognized a much larger number of conditions compared to previous laws, shifting the focus toward a rights-based model. It mandates accessibility in public infrastructure, ensuring that social participation is not hindered.

27. (B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
National commissions in India derive their authority from either the Constitution or specific parliamentary statutes. The bodies for Scheduled Castes and Tribes are directly established by constitutional articles. Conversely, the commissions for women and human rights were created through dedicated acts of parliament. These legal foundations define their powers, duties, and the scope of their investigations into the welfare of the groups they represent.

28. (C) A is true but R is false.
Violence occurring within police custody is a grave breach of human dignity and legal standards. While such incidents are severe violations, the notion that fundamental rights are suspended in custody is legally incorrect. The judiciary has consistently maintained that individuals retain their basic rights, including the right to life and protection from torture, even when they are legally detained by the state.

29. (A) Empowerment of women through the formation and strengthening of Self-Help Groups.
This state-led initiative focuses on social and economic transformation by organizing women into collective units. By facilitating access to credit and training, the program enables participants to start small businesses and achieve financial independence. The focus on self-help groups fosters community support and leadership skills, helping women overcome local socio-economic barriers and improve their overall quality of life and decision-making power.

30. (B) I, II and III
This national campaign targets the systemic issues of gender discrimination and the declining child sex ratio. It works to prevent prenatal sex selection and ensures that girls have access to education and protection. While the scheme involves coordinated efforts for social change and education, it does not provide large, unconditional monthly cash transfers to all adult women, focusing instead on survival and development.

31. (A) I, II, III and V
The landmark 2023 amendment introduces significant changes to political representation by reserving one-third of legislative seats for women. This includes seats in both national and state assemblies, as well as the Delhi legislature. It also integrates sub-reservations for marginalized communities within this quota. However, the actual implementation is linked to future census data and delimitation processes rather than occurring instantly after enactment.

32. (C) An account can be opened at any time before the girl child attains the age of 18 years.
This savings scheme is designed to secure the financial future of girls by encouraging long-term investment. To maximize the benefits, the law requires that an account be opened before the child reaches ten years of age. This early start allows the funds to grow significantly over time, providing a substantial corpus for higher education or other essential needs upon the child's maturity.

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33. (C) Up to ₹50 Lakh, Above ₹50 Lakh to ₹2 Crore, Above ₹2 Crore
Pecuniary jurisdiction defines the financial limits within which each consumer commission can accept cases. Recent updates have revised these thresholds to streamline the workload across the three tiers. The district level handles smaller claims, while the state and national commissions deal with progressively higher transaction values. These changes aim to ensure that consumers can access the appropriate forum based on their loss.

34. (D) Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act - 2005
The legislative framework for addressing workplace harassment was finalized much

and family security. These types of rights are distinguished from civil liberties, like the right to a trial or the freedom of speech, which focus more on personal autonomy and participation in the political life of a nation. They emphasize the responsibility of governments to foster social development.

98. (D) The NHRC mandates that any death occurring in police custody must be reported to the Commission within 24 hours.
To ensure accountability and prevent the abuse of power, the national rights commission has established strict requirements for reporting incidents in custody. Any death that occurs while an individual is detained must be quickly brought to the commission's attention for review. This rule ensures that there is immediate oversight and that suspicious incidents are investigated promptly. Such transparency is a vital part of maintaining human rights standards and ensuring that police actions are subject to independent scrutiny.

99. (A) 89th Amendment Act, 2003
A significant change to the constitutional structure occurred in the early 2000s when a unified commission was split into two separate bodies. This was done to ensure that the unique issues facing Scheduled Tribes received more focused and specialized attention. By creating a dedicated commission through this amendment, the government recognized that a single organization might not be able to effectively address the distinct needs and diverse cultural backgrounds of different marginalized communities across the entire nation.

100. (B) One year
The law specifies a timeframe within which the national commission must take notice of a rights violation. This one-year limit is intended to ensure that inquiries are conducted while evidence is still available and memories are fresh. It encourages individuals to come forward and report incidents as soon as possible. While this restriction exists, it helps the commission manage its workload effectively and focuses its resources on addressing more recent and verifiable cases of misconduct or injustice.

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shop online receive the same protections and access to redressal as those who use traditional retail methods, reflecting the contemporary marketplace reality.

43. (B) They laid down the binding framework for protecting women from sexual harassment at the workplace.
These judicial instructions were issued to fill a legislative vacuum regarding safety in professional environments. They defined harassment and established mandatory procedures for employers to follow, including the creation of grievance mechanisms. Until a specific act was passed by parliament, these guidelines functioned as the law of the land, ensuring that women had legal recourse against misconduct and creating more accountable work cultures.

44. (B) Magalir Thittam - Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women
State-level programs are often managed by specialized agencies dedicated to social advancement. In this case, the implementation of self-help group initiatives falls under a corporation focused specifically on the development of women. This focused approach ensures that resources are effectively channeled toward economic empowerment at the grassroots level. Other national programs are typically overseen by ministries related to women and child development or consumer affairs.

45. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Consumer rights are designed to balance the power between buyers and sellers. These include protection from dangerous products and access to detailed product information for informed decision-making. Consumers also have the right to choose from a variety of options and to seek legal remedies if they are mistreated. Together, these rights form a comprehensive shield against market abuses, ensuring a safer and more transparent trading environment.

46. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Public awareness is a cornerstone of effective market regulation. The government launched a nationwide campaign to ensure that citizens understand their entitlements and the procedures for redressal. Since informed consumers are less likely to be deceived by fraudulent claims or substandard goods, education serves as a proactive measure against exploitation. This alignment between awareness efforts and the goal of protection strengthens the overall consumer framework.

47. (D) Right to monopolize trade practices
Recognized consumer rights focus on protection, information, and justice within the marketplace. These include the right to be heard by authorities and to receive education about market choices. However, the ability to monopolize or control trade is not a consumer right; in fact, such practices are generally viewed as harmful to consumer interests because they limit competition and can lead to unfair pricing or reduced quality.

48. (A) I, II and III
The highest consumer body in the country functions as a semi-judicial authority located in the capital. It primarily hears cases involving very high financial stakes and serves as the final level of appeal within the specialized consumer commission hierarchy. Decisions made by this body can be further challenged in the supreme court. Its role is central to maintaining uniform standards and ensuring justice in significant commercial disputes.

49. (B) A person who has been a Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court
The 2019 amendments expanded the pool of eligible candidates for the leadership of the national rights body. Previously restricted to former chief justices, the role can now be filled by any individual who has served as a judge in the highest court. This change ensures that the commission is led by someone with significant judicial experience, capable of handling complex legal and social issues related to human rights.

50. (D) The Governor of the State
The appointment process for regional human rights commissions is designed to ensure formal authority and local relevance. The constitutional head of the state performs this function based on the recommendations of a specialized selection committee. This ensures that the leadership of the commission holds a high-ranking status, which is necessary for overseeing government actions and

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claims about a product's origin, benefits, or durability to induce a sale. Such practices are strictly prohibited because they deceive the buyer and undermine fair competition. Consumer laws aim to ensure that all information provided by sellers is accurate, allowing individuals to make choices based on truth rather than deception.

83. (A) Justice M. Fathima Beevi was the first female judge to be appointed to the Supreme Court of India.
The history of the highest court includes significant milestones for female representation, starting with the first woman appointed to the bench in 1989. While this was a groundbreaking achievement, the overall proportion of women in senior judicial roles remains a subject of ongoing discussion regarding gender balance. There are currently no mandatory quotas for judges, and the system continues to evolve as more women enter and progress through the various levels of the judiciary.

84. (C) Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Contains exactly 30 Articles
This foundational international document consists of a specific set of thirty articles that outline the basic rights and freedoms of all human beings. While other laws are established by national legislatures or through global treaties that become binding upon ratification, this declaration serves as a universal moral and political standard. It covers a wide range of protections, from personal liberty and safety to social security and participation in the cultural life of the community.

85. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The fundamental rights in the Constitution are organized into specific articles addressing different aspects of human dignity. These include principles of equality, the core protection of life and liberty, and safeguards against arbitrary legal actions. Additionally, the law explicitly prohibits the exploitation of people through trafficking or forced labor. Together, these articles form the backbone of individual freedom and ensure that the state respects the basic rights and humanity of every person.

86. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The recent constitutional change aims to rectify the historical under-representation of women in national and state legislatures. By reserving a specific percentage of seats, the law seeks to ensure that women have a decisive voice in the country's governance and law-making processes. This is based on the understanding that diverse leadership leads to more inclusive policies and addresses the unique needs and perspectives of all citizens, thereby strengthening the democratic process overall.

87. (B) Relying solely on post-crime penal action without pursuing underlying social reform.
While punishment for crimes is necessary, it is often seen as insufficient for creating lasting social change on its own. Addressing deep-seated issues like dowry and domestic violence requires a broader approach that includes education, economic empowerment, and a shift in cultural values. Focusing only on legal penalties after a crime occurs misses the opportunity to prevent the harm in the first place by tackling the root causes and promoting genuine social equality.

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88. (C) I, II and III
Specialized officers play a crucial role in the implementation of domestic violence laws by acting as a bridge between victims and the legal system. They are responsible for helping individuals access medical care, legal aid, and safe housing. While they provide essential support and assist the court in its proceedings, they do not possess judicial powers, such as the authority to grant a divorce. Their focus is on immediate protection and ensuring that survivors can navigate the system.

89. (B) 1997
These landmark judicial instructions were issued in the late 1990s to provide protection for women in their professional lives at a time when no specific law existed for this purpose. They remained the primary legal standard for over fifteen years, establishing that safety from harassment is a fundamental right. By defining the responsibilities of employers, the court created a framework that eventually formed the basis for the comprehensive national legislation enacted many years later.

and provide a framework for the protection and advancement of those facing caste-based discrimination.

59. (B) The President of India
This national commission acts as a constitutional watchdog for the rights of Scheduled Castes. It compiles detailed reports on the effectiveness of existing safeguards and suggests necessary improvements. These documents are submitted to the head of state, who then ensures they are presented before the legislature. This process maintains high-level accountability and ensures that the findings are considered by the nation's top policy-making and legislative authorities.

60. (B) To renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
Fundamental duties outline the ethical and social responsibilities of every citizen toward the nation and its people. This specific duty emphasizes the importance of respecting and upholding the honor of women in society. By making it a civic responsibility to reject harmful or insulting behaviors, the Constitution encourages the development of a more inclusive and respectful social culture that supports gender equality and dignity.

61. (A) I - II - III - IV
The history of protective legislation reflects changing social priorities. Initial laws focused on combating human trafficking in the 1950s. This was followed in the 1970s by efforts to ensure economic fairness through equal wages. The 1980s saw regulations against harmful media portrayals. Finally, in the twenty-first century, the legal framework was expanded to include specialized and comprehensive protection for children against various forms of sexual abuse.

62. (C) Responsibility of a manufacturer to compensate for harm caused by a defective product.
Product liability ensures that businesses are held accountable for the safety of what they sell. If a product is faulty and causes injury or damage, the consumer can seek legal redress against the manufacturer or seller. This mechanism incentivizes companies to maintain high quality and safety standards. It provides a clear legal path for individuals to obtain compensation for losses resulting from substandard or dangerous goods.

63. (D) It criminalizes the trafficking of women and girls for commercial sexual exploitation.
This legislation is a key tool for preventing the forced entry of vulnerable individuals into the sex trade. It focuses on penalizing those who organize, profit from, or facilitate the exploitation of others. By targeting the structures of trafficking and commercial abuse, the law aims to protect human dignity and provide a legal basis for rescuing and rehabilitating victims who have been subjected to such crimes.

64. (C) Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017 - Provides 26 weeks of paid maternity leave
The 2017 update to labor laws significantly increased the duration of paid leave for new mothers, reflecting a modern approach to infant and maternal health. This specific provision is one of the most substantial benefits in contemporary Indian social security. Other laws address different issues, such as ensuring equal wages for similar work or protecting women from violence, but they do not provide for this specific type of extended medical leave.

65. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The consumer protection framework operates through both judicial and regulatory bodies. Dispute commissions at different levels handle individual complaints based on the financial value of the claim and hear appeals from lower tiers. Separately, a central authority functions as a regulator with the power to take action on behalf of all consumers. This combined structure ensures that both individual grievances and systemic market violations are addressed effectively.

66. (C) A is true but R is false.
This law prohibits the use of derogatory or indecent images of women in various forms of communication. While it covers print media, it also applies extensively to advertisements, films, and other public displays. The goal is to prevent the objectification of women and protect their social dignity. The suggestion that it exempts digital platforms or advertisements is incorrect, as its scope is designed to be broad and comprehensive.

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investigating complaints involving state agencies or public servants within the jurisdiction.

51. (B) I, II, IV and V
This foundational document established a universal standard for the inherent dignity of all people. Adopted shortly after the world wars, it outlines various civil, political, and social rights across thirty articles. While it serves as a powerful moral and political guide for nations, it is a declaration rather than a treaty, meaning it does not carry the same immediate legal sanctions as a binding international agreement.

52. (C) India has consistently refused to sign or ratify the ICCPR to protect its sovereignty.
This major international treaty requires participating nations to protect fundamental liberties like free speech and religious practice. Far from avoiding it, India ratified the agreement several decades ago, signaling its commitment to these global standards. By doing so, the nation acknowledged its responsibility to uphold civil and political rights, many of which are already mirrored and protected within its own domestic constitutional framework.

53. (A) First hearing → Commission refers parties to Mediation Cell → Mediator facilitates settlement → Commission passes order based on settlement
The procedure for alternative dispute resolution is structured to save time and reduce legal costs. It begins when the commission identifies a case suitable for settlement during an early hearing. A neutral third party then assists both sides in finding a mutually acceptable solution. If successful, the commission formally records the agreement, giving it legal weight and ensuring that the dispute is resolved without a full trial.

54. (D) Female feticide - Eradicated in Tamil Nadu primarily through the Magalir Thittam scheme
While economic programs like self-help groups support general development, specific issues like sex-selective elimination require different interventions. Programs such as the Cradle Baby Scheme and national campaigns like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao are more directly focused on these challenges. Furthermore, while significant progress has been made, completely eradicating such deeply rooted social issues remains an ongoing challenge that involves legal, social, and medical oversight.

55. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Various specialized bodies are created under specific laws to address targeted legal needs. Human rights forums arise from national rights legislation, while child protection courts are mandated by laws focusing on sexual offences. Consumer commissions were updated through modern consumer acts, and workplace committees are required by harassment prevention laws. These diverse mechanisms ensure that different types of grievances are handled by bodies with the appropriate expertise.

56. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Legal precedents confirm that incarceration does not strip a person of their basic human dignity or the right to life. Prisoners are entitled to medical care and protection from inhuman treatment, as mandated by the judiciary. While the court's guidelines on prison reform reflect this commitment to dignity, they serve as practical applications of the law rather than being the underlying reason why fundamental rights exist.

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57. (B) Second-generation rights (Economic, Social, and Cultural)
Human rights are often categorized based on their historical development and subject matter. This specific group focuses on the well-being and social security of individuals. These rights require active government intervention and resource allocation to ensure that citizens have access to employment, education, and basic living standards. They differ from earlier civil rights, which primarily focus on protecting individuals from direct state interference in their personal liberties.

58. (B) I and II
The legal system provides robust protections for historically marginalized groups to ensure social justice. The Constitution explicitly bans discriminatory practices and provides for punitive measures against atrocities. National oversight bodies are fully authorized and often prioritize investigating violations against these communities. These laws and institutions work together to dismantle systemic inequalities

the specific goals of each program is essential for accurately identifying how different social and economic challenges are addressed.

75. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The Constitution provides a comprehensive framework for equality through several key articles. These include general protections for all citizens, specific prohibitions against discrimination, and mandates for equal opportunity in the public workforce. Furthermore, policy directives emphasize economic fairness by promoting equal wages regardless of gender. Together, these provisions ensure that the legal and social structure of the nation is built on the foundation of fairness and equal treatment for everyone.

76. (D) A is false but R is true.
Although strict laws against dowry have existed for decades, the practice has not been entirely removed from society. Significant challenges remain, including social pressure and a reluctance to report incidents. Legal measures alone are often insufficient to overcome deeply ingrained cultural traditions. Therefore, while the law provides a necessary framework for punishment and deterrence, achieving full eradication requires ongoing social reform, education, and a shift in community attitudes.

77. (A) A grievance redressal mechanism with a designated Grievance Officer.
To protect online shoppers, the law requires every digital marketplace to provide a formal system for handling complaints. This includes appointing a specific individual who is responsible for ensuring that issues like defective products are addressed promptly. This mechanism provides consumers with a clear point of contact and an official process for seeking refunds or replacements, making online transactions more transparent and ensuring that platforms are held accountable for their service quality.

78. (A) I and III
This state-level commission acts as a strategic advisor on policies related to the welfare and advancement of women. It monitors the implementation of laws and investigates reports where rights have been compromised. While it plays a critical role in advocacy and oversight, its functions do not include the direct financial sponsorship of private commercial businesses. Instead, it focuses on ensuring that the legal and social environment supports the overall development of all women.

79. (B) March 15
This annual global event is dedicated to highlighting the importance of consumer protection and market fairness. It serves as a platform to demand that rights are respected and that consumers are protected from market abuses and social injustices. Observed worldwide, the day encourages governments and organizations to review their policies and ensures that the public remains informed about their power and responsibilities in an increasingly complex and globalized economy.

80. (C) The 2019 Act introduced the concept of Product Liability and established the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA).
The modernization of consumer law brought about significant structural and conceptual changes. It established a powerful new regulator to proactively protect public interests and introduced rules to hold manufacturers directly responsible for harmful products. These updates were necessary to address challenges like digital commerce and misleading advertising that were not fully covered by earlier legislation. This transition from a purely reactive system to a more proactive and comprehensive one benefits all modern consumers.

81. (A) I - II - III - IV
Resolving workplace harassment involves a structured internal process designed to be sensitive and fair. It begins with a formal report from the affected person. Before a full investigation, the law allows for a voluntary attempt to settle the matter through discussion. If this is not possible or desired, a thorough inquiry is conducted. The results are then shared with management, who must take appropriate action based on the committee's final findings.

82. (D) Falsely representing that goods are of a particular standard, quality, or grade
Misleading consumers about the nature or quality of a product is a classic example of unethical market behavior. This includes making fraudulent

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later than 2005. While earlier guidelines existed through judicial intervention, the specific comprehensive act was enacted in 2013. Other laws, such as those governing equal wages, maternity benefits, and immoral trafficking, were established in the mid-twentieth century to address specific forms of exploitation and ensure basic rights and safety for women in various spheres.

35. (A) Salem
This innovative social welfare program was launched in a specific district to provide a safe alternative to the abandonment of female infants. By allowing parents to leave children in government care without fear of prosecution, the scheme aimed to directly reduce infanticide rates. The success of this localized intervention led to its expansion, serving as a model for addressing gender-based violence and neglect.

36. (B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Key concepts in gender studies and law address different barriers and solutions. Professional advancement is often hindered by unacknowledged obstacles, while the Constitution allows for affirmative action through specific enabling clauses. Economic rights include the principle of gender-neutral pay for similar work. Additionally, before statutory laws were passed, the judiciary provided a landmark framework to ensure safety and dignity for women in workplaces.

37. (D) A is false but R is true.
The law mandates that payment for work must be determined by the nature of the task rather than the gender of the worker. It strictly prohibits paying women less based on assumptions about physical strength or gender stereotypes. By ensuring equal remuneration and banning recruitment discrimination, the act seeks to establish economic fairness and uphold the constitutional principle of equality in the labor market.

38. (D) Providing integrated legal, medical, and psychological support to women in distress.
This scheme creates a centralized support system for women facing various forms of violence or harassment. Instead of navigating multiple government departments, survivors can access medical aid, police assistance, and counseling services in a single location. This integrated approach minimizes trauma and ensures that immediate help is available in a coordinated manner, facilitating a more effective and sensitive recovery process for those affected.

39. (C) 181
This specific three-digit number serves as a dedicated emergency link for women requiring immediate assistance. It provides a round-the-clock connection to help services, including police and medical support. By offering a single, easy-to-remember point of contact, the government ensures that women in crisis can quickly access intervention and guidance, thereby enhancing their safety and providing a vital lifeline during domestic or public distress.

40. (A) I and II
This initiative is designed to strengthen the connection between rural women and government services. It utilizes student volunteers and community participation to raise awareness about health, education, and livelihood opportunities. By acting as a resource center, it empowers local populations to claim their rights and access financial programs. However, it is not a banking entity; its role is purely developmental, focusing on information and facilitation.

41. (A) I - II - III - IV
Human rights protection has progressed from international standards to regional implementation. The global declaration in 1948 established foundational principles, which were later codified into a binding covenant in 1966. India adopted its primary statutory framework in 1993, creating a national oversight body. Subsequently, the state government established its own commission in 1997 to focus on protecting the rights of individuals within the local territory.

42. (A) Buying or selling goods or services, including digital products, over a network.
Modern consumer law recognizes that transactions increasingly occur through digital channels. The definition covers all commercial activities conducted over electronic networks, including the purchase of physical items and software. By explicitly including these activities, the law ensures that consumers who

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90. (A) At the first hearing or any later stage before the final order is passed.
The legal framework encourages the peaceful resolution of consumer disputes at any point during the formal proceedings. If both parties show a willingness to settle, the commission can pause the trial and refer them to a neutral mediator. This flexibility allows for a faster and less adversarial conclusion to the dispute. However, this option is only available while the case is still active and must occur before a final judgment is officially rendered.

91. (B) I, II, III and V
This legislation ensures that workers receive the same pay for similar tasks, regardless of their gender. It also prohibits discriminatory practices during hiring and promotes overall employment opportunities for women through specialized advisory groups. By implementing constitutional directives for economic justice, the law applies to both organized and unorganized sectors. It aims to eliminate gender bias in the labor market and ensure that every worker is treated fairly based on their contribution and professional merit.

92. (B) Invisible barrier preventing women from rising to the highest levels of leadership.
In the context of career progression, this term refers to subtle and often unacknowledged obstacles that hinder women's advancement into top executive roles. Despite having the necessary qualifications and experience, systemic biases or cultural expectations can limit their access to leadership positions. Addressing this issue requires organizations to actively identify and dismantle these barriers, ensuring that merit and talent are the only factors determining professional success and the composition of leadership teams.

93. (A) I - II - III - IV
The national rights body follows a systematic approach when addressing a grievance. It begins by formally receiving a report of a violation. The commission then gathers facts by requesting details from the relevant government authorities. If the initial information is insufficient, it can carry out a more detailed and independent investigation. Based on the finalized evidence, it then issues recommendations for providing relief to the victim or initiating legal action against the responsible parties.

94. (C) Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) - Non-Governmental Organization
Various bodies oversee rights and welfare in India, classified by their legal origin. Some are created by the Constitution, while others are established through specific laws passed by parliament. The authority responsible for consumer protection is a formal government regulator with executive powers, not a private non-profit group. Understanding these distinctions is important because it determines the source of their power, their specific duties, and the degree of accountability they have to the government and the public.

95. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Different laws create specific roles and entities to ensure they are effectively put into practice. Protective officers assist those facing domestic abuse, while workplace committees handle harassment reports within organizations. A central authority regulates the marketplace to protect consumers, and specialized courts are designated to prioritize human rights cases. These diverse mechanisms allow for specialized and targeted responses to different types of legal and social issues, ensuring that the intentions of the laws are fulfilled.

96. (C) The NHRC Chairperson is appointed by the President of India, whereas the SHRC Chairperson is appointed by the Governor of the respective State.
The hierarchy and appointment process for human rights commissions reflect the federal structure of the country. National-level leadership is chosen by the head of the country, while state-level roles are filled by the regional head of state. Both levels have similar powers to investigate and recommend compensation within their respective jurisdictions. Although they operate independently, they work toward the same goal of ensuring that the dignity and rights of every individual are respected and protected.

97. (B) The right to work and to just and favorable conditions of work
International human rights frameworks categorize certain entitlements based on their focus on economic well-being. This includes the right to gainful employment under fair conditions, which is essential for personal

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67. (A) The Armed Forces of the Union
When dealing with complaints against the military, the national commission follows a specialized procedure. Instead of investigating directly, it primarily requests reports from the central government and provides recommendations based on those findings. This limitation is designed to balance the need for human rights accountability with the specific operational requirements and existing disciplinary frameworks of the defense services, which differ from those applicable to civilian or police authorities.

68. (B) I, II and III
This comprehensive law provides a child-centric approach to justice, ensuring that both boys and girls are protected from sexual crimes. It mandates the reporting of offences and establishes specialized courts to handle cases sensitively and quickly. While the act defines childhood for its own purposes, its primary focus is on the creation of a protective environment and a specialized legal process that prioritizes the well-being and testimony of the victim.

69. (A) Securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.
This directive principle outlines the state's responsibility to ensure that workplaces are safe and respectful of human dignity. It specifically highlights the need for social security measures related to childbirth and maternal care. Although these principles are not directly enforceable by courts, they serve as fundamental guides for creating labor laws and policies that protect workers, particularly women, from harsh conditions and ensure their health and welfare.

70. (D) Gender Justice and Substantive Equality
Combining the principle of general equality with the authority to create special provisions highlights a sophisticated legal approach. It moves beyond simple identical treatment to recognize that different groups may require specific support to achieve equal outcomes. This allows for affirmative action and targeted protections that address historical disadvantages, ensuring that the legal system actively promotes fairness and the genuine empowerment of women and children in a complex society.

71. (A) I, II, III and V
This state-level commission is structured to provide high-level judicial oversight of rights issues within its borders. Led by a senior judge and supported by experienced members, it can initiate investigations on its own or based on citizen complaints. While it serves as a powerful advisory and monitoring body, its primary function is to recommend actions and compensation, rather than exercising the direct executive power to enforce its findings as mandatory orders.

72. (C) It strictly limits its benefits to women residing in tier-1 urban metropolitan cities.
This national initiative is designed to be inclusive and far-reaching, targeting women across both urban and rural landscapes. Its primary goal is to provide a unified platform where individuals can access various government services related to education, health, and economic development. By promoting inter-departmental cooperation, the mission seeks to ensure that empowerment programs are accessible to all women, regardless of their geographic location or the size of their home city.

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73. (A) Acknowledgment of complaint within 48 hours → Redressal of complaint within 1 month → Escalation if unresolved
E-commerce regulations mandate a clear and efficient timeline for resolving customer issues. Platforms must quickly confirm that they have received a grievance and are required to provide a full resolution within a specified thirty-day window. This structured process ensures accountability and prevents companies from ignoring customer complaints. If the internal process fails, the law provides for further escalation to consumer authorities to ensure that justice is eventually served.

74. (A) Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana - Micro-loans exclusively for women entrepreneurs
This specific program is a financial saving instrument intended for the long-term benefit of girls, focusing on education and marriage expenses. It is not a business loan scheme for entrepreneurs. In contrast, other initiatives like self-help group programs and specialized support centers focus on economic empowerment and immediate crisis intervention. Understanding

CHAPTER 17

Political Parties and Political System in India

1. Political socialisation is best defined as the process by which
(A) political parties organize and raise funds for their national election campaigns
(B) the Election Commission formally allocates symbols to recognized political parties
(C) citizens develop their political attitudes and beliefs
(D) regional parties form strategic alliances with national parties to contest elections
(E) Answer not known

2. Which of the following is considered a primary function of a political party in a democracy?
(A) Adjudicating constitutional disputes between various states and the central authority
(B) Aggregating social interests and contesting elections to form a government
(C) Registering eligible voters and updating the official electoral rolls on an annual basis
(D) Conducting elections and deploying central armed police forces to maintain order
(E) Answer not known

3. Based on the statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below, choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): India has successfully sustained a vibrant multiparty democracy since independence.
Reason (R): The immense social, cultural, linguistic, and regional diversity of India necessitates multiple parties to represent various aspirations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. Match the party systems in List I with their typical examples in List II:
List I: Party Systems
P. One Party System
Q. Two Party System
R. Multiparty System
S. Dominant Party System
List II: Examples
I. India
II. China
III. United States of America
IV. India (1952-1967)
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

5. Read the following statements regarding the Representation of the People Act, 1951:
I. Section 29A deals with the registration of political parties.
II. A party seeking registration must submit an application to the Election Commission within 30 days of its formation.
III. The Election Commission cannot deregister a political party under any circumstances.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

6. The symbol 'Two Leaves' is the reserved election symbol of which of the following recognised state parties in Tamil Nadu?
(A) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

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(B) The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam party
(C) The Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam
(D) The Pattali Makkal Katchi organization
(E) Answer not known

7. Read the following statements regarding the criteria for a political party to be recognised as a National Party:
I. It secures at least six percent of the valid votes polled in four or more states in a Lok Sabha or State Assembly election.
II. In addition to the vote share, it must win at least four seats in the Lok Sabha from any state or states.
III. It wins at least two percent of seats in the Lok Sabha, and these members are elected from at least three different states.
IV. It is recognised as a state party in at least two states.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

8. Arrange the following political parties in the chronological order of their formation:
I. Indian National Congress
II. Communist Party of India
III. Bharatiya Janata Party
IV. Aam Aadmi Party
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) II, IV, I, III
(E) Answer not known

9. Which of the following pairs of political parties and their founders is correctly matched?
(A) Bahujan Samaj Party founded by Mayawati
(B) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam founded by E.V. Ramasamy
(C) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam - M.G. Ramachandran
(D) Aam Aadmi Party founded by Anna Hazare
(E) Answer not known

10. Identify the correct statement regarding the criteria for a party to be recognised as a State Party.
(A) It must secure 6 percent of valid votes in a state and win one Lok Sabha seat.
(B) It must win exactly 3 percent of the total available seats in the Lok Sabha.
(C) It must secure 8 percent of valid votes polled across four different states.
(D) It secures 6 percent of assembly votes and wins two assembly seats.
(E) Answer not known

11. Identify the incorrect statement regarding unrecognised parties in India.
(A) They are entitled to an exclusive reserved election symbol throughout India.
(B) They must be formally registered with the Election Commission of India.
(C) They must choose a symbol from the list of free symbols provided by the EC.
(D) They do not receive free broadcast time on state-owned media during polls.
(E) Answer not known

12. Which of the following is NOT an advantage enjoyed by a recognised state or national party?
(A) Exclusive allotment of a reserved symbol
(B) Exemption from all forms of election expenditure limits
(C) Provision of star campaigners whose travel costs are not added to candidates
(D) Free broadcast time on state-owned media during the general elections
(E) Answer not known

13. Based on the statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below, choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Indian National Congress experienced a significant transformation from being a dominant party after independence to occupying the role of the primary opposition in recent years.
Reason (R): The rise of regional parties and the electoral ascendancy of the Bharatiya Janata Party have altered the traditional Congress support base.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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(E) Answer not known

14. Which of the following sequences represents the correct ideological and organisational evolution of the Bharatiya Janata Party?
(A) Janata Party → Bharatiya Jana Sangh → Bharatiya Janata Party
(B) Bharatiya Jana Sangh → Janata Party → Bharatiya Janata Party
(C) Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh → Bharatiya Janata Party → Bharatiya Jana Sangh
(D) Bharatiya Janata Party → Janata Party → Bharatiya Jana Sangh
(E) Answer not known

15. Read the following statements regarding the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP):
I. It was officially formed in 1980 following the collapse of the Janata Party government.
II. Its core ideology is centered around Hindutva and cultural nationalism.
III. In the 1984 Lok Sabha elections, the BJP won exactly two seats.
IV. In 2014, the BJP became the first party since 1984 to win an absolute majority on its own in the Lok Sabha.
V. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the first President of the BJP.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, II, III, IV and V
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

16. The decline of the Communist parties (CPI and CPM) in their traditional strongholds like West Bengal and Tripura is most appropriately attributed to which of the following factors?
(A) The introduction of proportional representation systems in India
(B) The lack of funds and resources compared to other national parties
(C) The merger of both parties into the Indian National Congress
(D) Lack of internal democracy and anti-incumbency after decades in power
(E) Answer not known

17. Match the following political leaders with the political parties they founded:
List I: Leaders
P. Kanshi Ram
Q. C.N. Annadurai
R. M.G. Ramachandran
S. Sharad Pawar
List II: Parties
I. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
II. Nationalist Congress Party
III. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
IV. Bahujan Samaj Party
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(E) Answer not known

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18. If a single party fails to secure a majority in the Lok Sabha, the application of democratic conventions generally dictates that the President should
(A) immediately dissolve the Lok Sabha and call for fresh elections
(B) invite the leader of the single largest party or a pre-poll coalition to form the government
(C) assume executive powers under President's Rule
(D) ask the Chief Justice of India to head a caretaker government
(E) Answer not known

19. Based on the statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below, choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Regional parties play a crucial role in reflecting regional aspirations and strengthening Indian federalism.
Reason (R): Regional parties are exclusively concerned with securing independence for their respective states and rejecting the Indian Constitution.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

(C) abolishing the Election Commission of India to simplify the electoral system
(D) increasing the cash donation limit to anonymous donors to encourage transparency
(E) Answer not known

47. The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), known for its Dalit mobilisation and significant electoral presence in Uttar Pradesh, was founded in which year?
(A) 1980
(B) 1984
(C) 1992
(D) 1999
(E) Answer not known

48. Read the following statements regarding the role of caste and religion in Indian politics:
I. Caste-based mobilisation is a strategy used by parties to secure 'vote banks'.
II. The framing of social justice has historically been linked to caste-based reservation policies.
III. The Constitution of India encourages political parties to use religion for seeking votes.
IV. Secularism concerns arise when communal parties mix religion with political campaigns.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

49. Based on the statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below, choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Election Commission has the absolute power to deregister a political party for violating the Model Code of Conduct.
Reason (R): The Representation of the People Act, 1951 explicitly grants the Election Commission wide powers to cancel the registration of any party.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

50. Identify the correct statement regarding the political party system in Tamil Nadu.
(A) It is characterised by a strong one-party system dominated only by national parties.
(B) The two-party system is dominated by the DMK and the AIADMK.
(C) Coalition governments have been the norm at the state level since 1967.
(D) Regional parties in Tamil Nadu have never allied with national parties.
(E) Answer not known

51. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the political history of Tamil Nadu.
(A) E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar) was the founder of the Dravidar Kazhagam.
(B) C.N. Annadurai broke away from the Dravidar Kazhagam to form the DMK.
(C) The DMK captured power in Madras State for the first time in 1967.
(D) The Justice Party was fundamentally a Brahminical party advocating for the rights of the elite.
(E) Answer not known

52. The term "coalition compulsions" in parliamentary democracy primarily refers to
(A) policy compromises a leading party makes to satisfy its alliance partners
(B) the legal requirement for all alliance parties to merge into a single entity
(C) the mandatory sharing of election funds among all competing national parties
(D) the constitutional rule requiring every state to maintain a coalition government
(E) Answer not known

53. The ideological dilution and opportunism observed in modern Indian alliances reflect a shift from
(A) pragmatism to strict ideological puritanism and adherence to core values
(B) multiparty systems to a non-party democracy and complete decentralisation
(C) ideological commitments to pragmatic power-sharing politics
(D) state-centric models to complete decentralisation and grassroots control

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senior Congress leaders should resign from ministerial posts and devote themselves to party work.
III. Under his rule, Congress achieved absolute dominance which continued unbroken until the 1990s.
IV. He was a strong advocate for making Hindi the sole official language of Tamil Nadu.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

28. Based on the statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below, choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): In 2024, the Supreme Court of India struck down the Electoral Bonds scheme as unconstitutional.
Reason (R): The scheme allowed anonymous political donations, which the Court ruled violated the citizens' fundamental right to information under Article 19(1)(a).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

29. Arrange the following leaders in the chronological sequence of their first term as the Chief Minister of Madras State / Tamil Nadu:
I. C.N. Annadurai
II. K. Kamaraj
III. M. Karunanidhi
IV. M.G. Ramachandran
(A) II, I, III, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) I, III, II, IV
(E) Answer not known

30. The criminalisation of politics refers primarily to the phenomenon where
(A) individuals with criminal backgrounds contest elections
(B) political parties commit various cyber crimes to win
(C) politicians introduce strict laws against the opposition
(D) citizens are criminalised for failing to vote in polls
(E) Answer not known

31. Identify the incorrect statement regarding money power and elections in India.
(A) The Election Commission fixes a legal limit on the election expenditure a candidate can incur.
(B) Use of black money in elections undermines the democratic principle of a level playing field.
(C) There is a strict legal limit on the amount of money a political party can spend during an election campaign.
(D) The Election Commission deploys expenditure observers to monitor candidate spending.
(E) Answer not known

32. Which of the following is the correct sequence of steps for registering a political party with the Election Commission?
I. Drafting party constitution
II. Holding inner-party elections
III. Applying to EC within 30 days
IV. EC verification and publication
(A) Drafting party constitution → Holding inner-party elections → Applying to EC within 30 days → EC verification and publication
(B) Applying to EC within 30 days → Drafting party constitution → EC verification → Holding inner-party elections
(C) EC verification → Applying to EC within 30 days → Drafting party constitution → Holding inner-party elections
(D) Drafting party constitution → Applying to EC within 30 days → EC verification and publication → Holding inner-party elections
(E) Answer not known

33. Match the following issues in Indian politics in List I with their corresponding legal or constitutional remedies in List II:
List I: Issues
P. Political Defection
Q. Criminalisation of politics

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R. Anonymous party funding
S. Disqualification of candidates

List II: Remedies

I. Representation of the People Act, 1951 (Section 8)
II. Supreme Court judgement on Electoral Bonds (2024)
III. Tenth Schedule of the Constitution
IV. Supreme Court directions on declaring criminal antecedents

(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

34. Read the following statements regarding coalition politics at the national level in India:

I. The United Front governments in the late 1990s were supported from the outside by the Congress party.
II. The National Democratic Alliance (NDA) was formed under the leadership of the BJP.
III. The United Progressive Alliance (UPA) came to power in 2004 with a Minimum Common Programme.
IV. Coalition politics often necessitates compromises and can lead to delays in policy making.
V. Single-party majority has never been achieved in India since 1989.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

35. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding a political party and its primary ideological focus?

(A) Bahujan Samaj Party - Hindutva and Cultural Nationalism
(B) Communist Party of India (Marxist) - Free market capitalism
(C) Bharatiya Janata Party - Dalit mobilisation and Ambedkarite ideology
(D) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam - Social justice and Dravidian identity
(E) Answer not known

36. According to the Supreme Court directions to curb the criminalisation of politics, political parties must

(A) publish candidate criminal backgrounds and reasons for selection
(B) pay a penalty to the opposition for fielding criminal candidates
(C) ban candidates with any police FIR from party membership
(D) request the President to pardon their candidates before voting
(E) Answer not known

37. Dynastic politics in India often leads to a debate concerning democracy because it primarily

(A) increases the transparency of internal party funding mechanisms
(B) guarantees policy continuity across multiple family generations
(C) restricts leadership for grassroots workers and centralises power
(D) eliminates the influence of caste in traditional voting patterns
(E) Answer not known

38. Based on the statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below, choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Many political parties in India suffer from a lack of internal democracy and a prevalent 'high command' culture.

Reason (R): Regular, transparent inner-party elections for leadership positions are strictly enforced by the Election Commission of India.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

39. Read the following statements regarding the Anti-Defection Law:

I. It was added to the Constitution by the 52nd Amendment Act.
II. It forces elected members to adhere to the party whip, creating a tension with their individual conscience vote.
III. It applies exclusively to the members of the Lok Sabha and not to State Legislative

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Assemblies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

40. Which of the following is NOT a common barrier faced by women in ascending to leadership positions within political parties in India?
(A) Patriarchal societal norms and structures
(B) Statutory quotas restricting women from holding party posts
(C) The increasing role of money and muscle power in elections
(D) The demanding nature of political work conflicting with domestic responsibilities
(E) Answer not known

41. The increasing use of social media in political campaigns has profoundly influenced voter behaviour. Which of the following best represents a negative application of this concept in elections?
(A) Micro-targeting voters based on developmental metrics and economic indicators
(B) Facilitating direct communication between candidates and various groups of citizens
(C) Spreading fake news and deepfakes to polarize the electorate
(D) Mobilising the youth for voter registration drives through online platforms
(E) Answer not known

42. In the context of political parties, a "whip" is best defined as
(A) a financial penalty imposed on a member for skipping a parliament session
(B) an external observer appointed by the Election Commission for monitoring
(C) a campaign strategy used to aggressively attack rival parties during polls
(D) an order to members to be present and vote in a particular way
(E) Answer not known

43. Match the Regional Parties in List I with their state of primary influence in List II:
List I: Regional Parties
P. Nationalist Congress Party
Q. Trinamool Congress
R. Aam Aadmi Party
S. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
List II: State
I. Tamil Nadu
II. West Bengal
III. Delhi / Punjab
IV. Maharashtra
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

44. Which of the following pairs of phenomena and its description is incorrectly matched?
(A) Muscle power - Booth capturing and voter intimidation
(B) Conscience vote - Voting strictly according to the dictation of the party high command
(C) Minimum Common Programme - A document outlining shared policies of a coalition government
(D) Government providing campaign funds to parties to reduce corruption
(E) Answer not known

45. Arrange the following eras of Indian party system at the national level in their correct historical sequence:
I. Era of Coalition Governments (NDA/UPA)
II. Era of One Party Dominance (Congress System)
III. Emergence of non-Congress Government (Janata Party)
IV. Resurgence of Single Party Majority (BJP)
(A) II, III, I, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, I, III, IV
(D) III, II, IV, I
(E) Answer not known

46. The most appropriate strategy to curb the influence of black money in political party funding, as debated in recent political funding reforms, is
(A) state funding of elections and enforcing strict expenditure disclosures
(B) banning all forms of political rallies during the official campaign period

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20. The political ideology of the Dravidian movement in Tamil Nadu is fundamentally based on which of the following core principles?
(A) Social justice, rationalism, state autonomy, and Tamil identity
(B) Centralisation of power and linguistic uniformity
(C) Religious majoritarianism and caste-based hierarchy
(D) Complete abolition of industrialisation and urbanisation
(E) Answer not known

21. Read the following statements regarding the 1965 Anti-Hindi agitation in Tamil Nadu:
I. It was triggered by the transition of Hindi becoming the sole official language of India on 26 January 1965.
II. It resulted in a massive political shift, leading to the Congress party losing power in the 1967 state elections.
III. The agitation was strongly opposed by C.N. Annadurai and the DMK.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

22. In which year was the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) founded by C.N. Annadurai?
(A) 1939
(B) 1944
(C) 1949
(D) 1956
(E) Answer not known

23. Which of the following pairs of Tamil Nadu leaders and their associated welfare schemes is incorrectly matched?
(A) K. Kamaraj - Mid-day Meal Scheme in schools
(B) M.G. Ramachandran - Nutritious Meal Scheme
(C) J. Jayalalithaa - Cradle Baby Scheme
(D) C.N. Annadurai - Free Laptop Scheme for students
(E) Answer not known

24. The All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) was formed in 1972 following a split from which political party?
(A) Indian National Congress
(B) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
(C) Dravidar Kazhagam
(D) Swatantra Party
(E) Answer not known

25. Identify the correct statement regarding the political legacy of J. Jayalalithaa in Tamil Nadu.
(A) She was the initial founder and primary organizer of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.
(B) She served as the very first Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu immediately following independence.
(C) She implemented several populist welfare measures branded as 'Amma' schemes.
(D) She strictly opposed the existing reservation policy in state education and employment.
(E) Answer not known

26. Match the features of Tamil Nadu politics in List I with their descriptions in List II:
List I: Features
P. Bipolar polity
Q. Pre-election alliances
R. Dravidian ideology
S. Anti-Hindi agitation
List II: Descriptions
I. Focus on language, culture, and social justice
II. Defining event establishing linguistic identity in 1965
III. Strategic seat-sharing among major and smaller parties before voting
IV. Dominance of DMK and AIADMK in the state electoral landscape
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

27. Read the following statements regarding K. Kamaraj and Tamil Nadu politics:
I. He served as the Chief Minister of Madras State and is known for his simple lifestyle and focus on education.
II. He formulated the 'Kamaraj Plan' proposing

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(E) Answer not known

54. Which of the following pairs concerning the Tamil Nadu Chief Ministers and their political milestones is correctly matched?
(A) C.N. Annadurai - Renaming Madras State to Tamil Nadu
(B) M. Karunanidhi - Founder of the Justice Party
(C) K. Kamaraj - Formation of the AIADMK
(D) M.G. Ramachandran - Leader of the Anti-Hindi agitation in 1937
(E) Answer not known

55. Match the following national coalitions in List I with the Prime Ministers associated with them in List II:
List I: National Coalitions
P. National Democratic Alliance (1998-2004)
Q. United Progressive Alliance (2004-2014)
R. United Front (1996-1998)
S. Janata Party Government (1977-1979)
List II: Prime Ministers
I. Manmohan Singh
II. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
III. Morarji Desai
IV. H.D. Deve Gowda / I.K. Gujral
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

56. Read the following statements regarding the 2024 Supreme Court judgement on Electoral Bonds:
I. The judgement declared the Electoral Bonds scheme unconstitutional.
II. It struck down the amendments made to the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Companies Act, 2013.
III. The Court ordered the State Bank of India to stop issuing Electoral Bonds immediately.
IV. It mandated the Election Commission to publish the details of donations on its website.
V. The scheme was upheld as a valid tool to eliminate black money.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III and V
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

57. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the evolution of the Dravidian movement's political organisations?
(A) Justice Party → Dravidar Kazhagam → Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam → All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
(B) Dravidar Kazhagam → Justice Party → Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam → All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
(C) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam → Justice Party → Dravidar Kazhagam → All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
(D) Justice Party → Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam → Dravidar Kazhagam → All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
(E) Answer not known

58. Based on the statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below, choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): In India, free symbols are allocated to registered unrecognised political parties during elections.
Reason (R): Registered unrecognised political parties have not yet met the electoral performance criteria to secure a reserved symbol.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

59. Read the following statements regarding Youth in Politics:
I. Student politics and youth wings of major political parties act as a recruitment ground for future leaders.
II. The changing demographic profile of India has forced political parties to address generational change and youth-centric issues.
III. The minimum age to contest elections for the Lok Sabha is 21 years.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?

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(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

60. The Election Commission's criteria for a state party includes securing a certain percentage of valid votes. What is the minimum vote share required in a state assembly election (along with winning 2 assembly seats)?
(A) 4 percent
(B) 6 percent
(C) 8 percent
(D) 10 percent
(E) Answer not known

61. Identify the correct statement regarding internal party democracy in Indian political parties.
(A) It is strictly enforced through a dedicated constitutional provision for all parties.
(B) Lack of inner-party elections often leads to power concentration in a high command.
(C) The Election Commission conducts the inner-party elections for all recognised parties.
(D) Grassroots workers dictate the national policies of all major parties across the country.
(E) Answer not known

62. Which of the following is NOT an exception to disqualification under the Anti-Defection Law?
(A) When a member voluntarily gives up membership of their political party
(B) When a party merges with another party and at least two-thirds of the legislative party agree
(C) When a member is expelled by the party high command
(D) When the presiding officer (Speaker/ Chairman) gives up party membership to act neutrally
(E) Answer not known

63. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)?
(A) Formation year - 2012
(B) Core ideology - Anti-corruption and welfarism
(C) Election Symbol - Bicycle
(D) Current National Party Status - Recognised National Party
(E) Answer not known

64. The most significant consequence of the anti-Hindi agitation of 1965 in Tamil Nadu was
(A) the immediate implementation of the three-language formula by the state government
(B) the division of Tamil Nadu into two separate linguistic states and administrative zones
(C) the imposition of national emergency by the central government to maintain control
(D) the permanent political marginalisation of the Congress party in the state
(E) Answer not known

65. Arrange the following landmark electoral years in Tamil Nadu in chronological order of their occurrence:
I. First election won by the DMK capturing state power
II. First election won by the AIADMK capturing state power
III. The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi during the election campaign in Tamil Nadu
IV. First general elections in independent India
(A) IV, I, II, III
(B) I, IV, II, III
(C) IV, II, I, III
(D) I, II, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

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66. Match the following political concepts in List I with their key features in List II:
List I: Concepts
P. Ideology
Q. Pragmatism
R. Opportunism
S. Discipline
List II: Features
I. A coherent set of beliefs and values guiding a party
II. Abandoning principles solely for political or electoral gain
III. Adapting policies practically to suit coalition realities
IV. Adhering strictly to the party whip and high command directions
(A) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II

(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

67. "Vote bank politics" is best defined as a political strategy where
(A) parties invest their campaign funds in nationalised banks to earn interest for polls
(B) the central bank sets the legal limits on total campaign expenditures for candidates
(C) voting occurs exclusively through digital banking applications for higher security
(D) parties target specific demographic groups to secure collective votes
(E) Answer not known

68. Which leader played a crucial role in forming the Bahujan Samaj Party and mobilising Dalits as a distinct political force?
(A) Kanshi Ram
(B) B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Jagjivan Ram
(D) Ram Vilas Paswan
(E) Answer not known

69. Based on the statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below, choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Anti-Defection Law aims to prevent political defections induced by the lure of office or other similar considerations.
Reason (R): It explicitly prohibits political parties from forming pre-poll alliances.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

70. Read the following statements regarding election symbols in India:
I. Reserved symbols are allocated only to recognised national and state parties.
II. Free symbols are provided to registered unrecognised parties and independent candidates.
III. The Election Commission's decision on a dispute regarding a party symbol is binding.
IV. National parties can choose any symbol they wish just before each election.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

71. The 10th Schedule was added to the Indian Constitution by which Amendment Act?
(A) 42nd Amendment
(B) 44th Amendment
(C) 52nd Amendment
(D) 73rd Amendment
(E) Answer not known

72. Which of the following pairs correctly matches a Tamil Nadu political party with its reserved election symbol?
(A) AIADMK - Two Leaves
(B) DMK - Rising Sun
(C) PMK - Mango
(D) MDMK - Top
(E) Answer not known

73. A Member of Parliament decides to vote against their party's whip due to personal moral convictions on a particular bill. Under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule, what is the likely application of the law?
(A) The member is praised for their conscience vote and given a state award for integrity.
(B) The bill is automatically invalidated by the Speaker regardless of the total vote count.
(C) The member faces potential disqualification for defying the party whip.
(D) The party loses its recognition as a national party for failing to maintain internal order.
(E) Answer not known

74. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Indian National Congress (INC).
(A) It was founded in 1885 by A.O. Hume.
(B) Its ideological orientation is generally considered centrist to centre-left.
(C) It transformed into the principal opposition party after the 2014 general elections.
(D) It led the central government continuously from 1947 to 1989 without a break.
(E) Answer not known

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Understanding these ideological cores is essential for analyzing party behavior and the specific nature of their respective voter bases.

36. (A) publish candidate criminal backgrounds and reasons for selection
To increase transparency, the Supreme Court has mandated that political parties must publish the criminal backgrounds of their candidates on their official websites and in newspapers. Parties are also required to provide specific reasons for selecting such candidates over individuals without criminal records. This measure aims to inform voters and pressure parties to field candidates with clean public records.

37. (C) restricts leadership for grassroots workers and centralises power
Dynastic politics involves the concentration of leadership roles within a single family over multiple generations. This practice is debated in democracies because it can block the upward mobility of talented grassroots workers who lack influential family connections. By centralizing power within a small circle, it may hinder the development of internal party democracy and limit the diversity of political leadership.

38. (C) A is true but R is false.
Many political parties in India operate with a centralized 'high command' structure where key decisions are made by a few top leaders rather than through democratic processes. While the Election Commission encourages parties to hold internal elections, it lacks the legal power to strictly enforce or conduct these polls. Consequently, the lack of transparent internal democracy remains a persistent issue.

39. (A) I and II
The Anti-Defection Law was introduced through the 52nd Amendment to prevent legislators from switching parties for personal gain. It requires members to follow the official party whip during crucial votes, which sometimes conflicts with their individual conscience. The law is applicable to members of both the Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies, ensuring political stability across both levels of government.

40. (B) Statutory quotas restricting women from holding party posts
Women in Indian politics face several obstacles, including deeply rooted patriarchal norms and the dual burden of domestic and professional responsibilities. The prevalence of money and muscle power also creates an environment that can be hostile to female participation. However, there are no statutory quotas that legally restrict women from holding party posts; in fact, reforms often aim to increase representation.

41. (C) Spreading fake news and deepfakes to polarize the electorate
While social media can enhance voter engagement and communication, it also presents significant challenges to the electoral process. The deliberate spread of misinformation, fake news, and deepfakes can be used to polarize the electorate and manipulate public opinion. These negative applications undermine the possibility of fair debate and can lead to the marginalization of factual information during critical election periods.

42. (D) an order to members to be present and vote in a particular way
In a parliamentary system, a "whip" refers to both a designated party official and the formal instruction issued to party members. This instruction mandates that legislators be present in the house and vote according to the party's official stance on specific bills or motions. Defying a three-line whip can lead to serious disciplinary action, including disqualification under the anti-defection law.

43. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
Regional parties often have strongholds in specific geographic areas. The Nationalist Congress Party has its primary influence in Maharashtra. The Trinamool Congress is the dominant party in West Bengal. The Aam Aadmi Party currently holds power in Delhi and Punjab. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is a major political force in Tamil Nadu, emphasizing regional autonomy and social justice.

44. (B) Conscience vote - Voting strictly according to the dictation of the party high command
Political terms describe various aspects of the democratic process. Muscle power involves

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(B) Bharatiya Janata Party - Left-wing communism
(C) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam - Regionalism and social justice
(D) Indian National Congress - Extreme right-wing Hindutva
(E) Answer not known

82. Which of the following is NOT a recognised criteria for maintaining a party's registration with the Election Commission?
(A) Allegiance to the Constitution of India
(B) Mandatory financial funding to the ruling party
(C) Adherence to the principles of socialism, secularism, and democracy
(D) Upholding the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India
(E) Answer not known

83. The most appropriate explanation for the rise of alliance politics in Tamil Nadu since the late 1990s is
(A) the decline in the core vote base of the DMK and AIADMK parties across the state
(B) a constitutional mandate requiring pre-poll alliances for all regional political groups
(C) the total absence of national parties in the state after various political shifts
(D) the necessity of transferring marginal votes from smaller parties to win
(E) Answer not known

84. Arrange the following events regarding language politics in Tamil Nadu in their correct chronological order:
I. First anti-Hindi agitations in Madras Presidency
II. Passing of the Official Languages Act making Hindi the primary language
III. Massive anti-Hindi riots leading to the fall of the Congress government in Madras
IV. C.N. Annadurai passing a resolution to effectively remove Hindi from the three-language formula in TN
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, I, IV, II
(E) Answer not known

85. Match the following political entities in List I with their characteristic features in List II:
List I: Entity
P. National Party
Q. State Party
R. Registered Unrecognised Party
S. Ruling Party
List II: Feature
I. Forms the government and implements policies
II. Must choose from the list of free symbols
III. Reserved symbol exclusively across India
IV. Reserved symbol exclusively in a specific state
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

86. Identify the correct statement regarding the impact of social media on Indian elections.
(A) It enables rapid information sharing but poses risks of manipulation
(B) Social media platforms have completely eliminated the need for physical campaigning
(C) The Election Commission strictly bans the use of social media during the entire year
(D) Only national parties are legally allowed to use social media for political campaigns
(E) Answer not known

87. Read the following statements regarding regional parties in India:
I. They articulate regional interests that are often ignored by national parties.
II. Their growth has led to the strengthening of coalition politics at the national level.
III. They always demand secession from the Indian Union.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

88. A newly formed political party that has registered with the Election Commission but has not yet contested an election is classified as a

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75. Select the correct sequence representing the ascending order of minimum vote share thresholds in Indian elections.
(A) Security deposit retention → Recognition as State Party → Recognition as National Party
(B) Recognition as State Party → Security deposit retention → Recognition as National Party
(C) Recognition as National Party → Recognition as State Party → Security deposit retention
(D) Security deposit retention → Recognition as National Party → Recognition as State Party
(E) Answer not known

76. Match the following Election Commission actions in List I with their correct basis in List II:
List I: Action
P. Allotment of Symbols
Q. Deregistration of Parties
R. Expenditure limits
S. Disclosure of criminal antecedents
List II: Basis
I. Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968
II. Lack of statutory power except in specific frauds/forgeries
III. Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961
IV. Supreme Court Directives
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

77. Read the following statements regarding the Communist parties in India:
I. The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in 1925.
II. The CPI split in 1964, leading to the formation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) [CPI(M)].
III. They enjoyed absolute dominance in West Bengal for over three decades continuously.
IV. Their core ideology is based on Marxism-Leninism and the rights of the working class.
V. Both CPI and CPI(M) are currently recognised as national parties as of 2024.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III and V
(D) I, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

78. Based on the statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below, choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Election Commission has increasingly utilised central armed police forces to conduct elections in sensitive areas.
Reason (R): Muscle power, including booth capturing and electoral violence, has historically threatened the conduct of free and fair elections.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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79. The term "High Command Culture" in the context of Indian political parties implies
(A) a highly democratic process where grassroots workers elect top leaders directly
(B) a system where the military commands the political parties during emergencies
(C) the centralization of decision-making power at the top leadership level
(D) the judicial oversight of party affairs by the Supreme Court to ensure transparency
(E) Answer not known

80. The Kamaraj Plan (1963) proposed that
(A) new agricultural schemes should be implemented in Tamil Nadu for economic growth
(B) the Indian National Congress should merge with the Swatantra Party to form a bloc
(C) Tamil should be declared the national language of India to promote Dravidian culture
(D) senior leaders resign from government to revitalize the party organization
(E) Answer not known

81. Which of the following pairs of political parties and their ideological leanings is correctly matched?
(A) Communist Party of India (Marxist) - Right-wing nationalism

parties.
II. The Women's Reservation Act (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam) aims to reserve 33% seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.
III. Patriarchal attitudes act as a significant barrier to women's political participation.
IV. Historically, women's wings in parties have often been relegated to mobilization rather than policy-making.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) I and IV
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

96. Which of the following pairs of Election Commission powers and their descriptions is correctly matched?
(A) Advisory Power - Disqualifying members found guilty of corrupt practices
(B) Administrative Power - Amending the Constitution to change election dates
(C) Financial Power - Auditing the private businesses of all political candidates
(D) Quasi-Judicial Power - Resolving disputes relating to splits in recognised political parties
(E) Answer not known

97. Identify the correct statement regarding the ideology and principles of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK).
(A) It strongly advocates for the imposition of Hindi as the sole national language to promote unity.
(B) It was formed with the primary objective of promoting religious majoritarianism in South India.
(C) It champions state autonomy, rationalism, and social justice through affirmative action.
(D) It opposes the existing reservation system in state education and public employment programs.
(E) Answer not known

98. Read the following statements about the journey of the Indian National Congress (INC):
I. It functioned as an umbrella organisation during the freedom struggle.
II. It witnessed a major split in 1969 over the presidential election.
III. It led the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) governments from 2004 to 2014.
IV. It failed to secure the 10% seats required for the official Leader of the Opposition post in the 2014 and 2019 Lok Sabha elections.
V. It was deregistered by the Election Commission in 2020.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III and V
(D) I, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

99. The first non-Congress government at the Centre in India was formed in 1977 by which political party/coalition?
(A) National Democratic Alliance
(B) United Front
(C) Bharatiya Janata Party
(D) Janata Party
(E) Answer not known

100. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Representation of the People Act, 1951.
(A) It outlines the fundamental rights and duties of the citizens of India.
(B) It regulates the actual conduct of elections and by-elections.
(C) It provides provisions for the registration of political parties.
(D) It details the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of Parliament and State Legislatures.
(E) Answer not known

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(A) National Party
(B) Registered Unrecognised Party
(C) State Party
(D) Unregistered Independent Group
(E) Answer not known

89. Based on the statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below, choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The 'First-Past-The-Post' (FPTP) electoral system often forces smaller regional parties into pre-poll alliances.
Reason (R): In the FPTP system, securing a plurality of votes is sufficient to win a seat, making vote consolidation among allies crucial.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

90. Which of the following pairs concerning the splits in political parties is incorrectly matched?
(A) Indian National Congress - Split in 1969 into Congress (O) and Congress (R)
(B) Communist Party of India - Split in 1964 into CPI and CPI(M)
(C) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam - Split in 1972 into DMK and AIADMK
(D) Bharatiya Janata Party - Split in 1999 to form the Bahujan Samaj Party
(E) Answer not known

91. If a registered unrecognised party performs exceptionally well in a general election and secures 8 percent of the valid votes in an entire state, the Election Commission will likely
(A) elevate its status to a recognised State Party
(B) deregister the party for violating the Model Code of Conduct
(C) declare it a National Party immediately
(D) force it to merge with the ruling party
(E) Answer not known

92. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).
(A) It traces its ideological origins to the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS).
(B) It was founded in 1951 by Syama Prasad Mookerjee under its current name.
(C) It advocates for a Uniform Civil Code.
(D) It emerged as the single largest party in the 1996 Lok Sabha elections.
(E) Answer not known

93. Select the correct sequence of events leading to the formation of the AIADMK.
I. Death of Annadurai
II. Karunanidhi becomes CM
III. MGR suspended from DMK
IV. Formation of AIADMK
(A) Death of Annadurai → Karunanidhi becomes CM → MGR suspended from DMK → Formation of AIADMK
(B) MGR suspended from DMK → Formation of AIADMK → Death of Annadurai → Karunanidhi becomes CM
(C) Karunanidhi becomes CM → MGR suspended from DMK → Death of Annadurai → Formation of AIADMK
(D) Death of Annadurai → Formation of AIADMK → MGR suspended from DMK → Karunanidhi becomes CM
(E) Answer not known

94. Match the following political phenomena in List I with their corresponding aspects in List II:
List I: Phenomena
P. Hung Parliament
Q. Caretaker Government
R. Minimum Common Programme
S. Floor Test
List II: Aspects
I. Policy document agreed upon by a coalition
II. Proving majority on the floor of the house
III. No single party or pre-poll alliance secures a majority
IV. Temporary governance until a new government is formed
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

95. Read the following statements regarding the representation of women in Indian political parties:
I. Women occupy the majority of top leadership positions in most national

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9. (C) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam - M.G. Ramachandran
The All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was founded by the popular actor-politician M.G. Ramachandran in 1972 after he split from the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. Other matches are incorrect because the Bahujan Samaj Party was founded by Kanshi Ram, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam by C.N. Annadurai, and the Aam Aadmi Party was led by Arvind Kejriwal rather than Anna Hazare.

10. (D) It secures 6 percent of assembly votes and wins two assembly seats.
A political party earns recognition as a state party if it satisfies specific electoral performance standards within a state. One common criterion is securing at least six percent of the total valid votes polled in a legislative assembly election while also winning a minimum of two seats in that assembly. These rules ensure that only parties with significant public support receive recognition.

11. (A) They are entitled to an exclusive reserved election symbol throughout India.
Unrecognized political parties are legally registered with the Election Commission but have not yet achieved the electoral thresholds required for national or state status. Unlike recognized parties, they do not possess an exclusive reserved symbol. Instead, they must select from a pool of free symbols for each election. Furthermore, they do not receive free airtime on state-owned media.

12. (B) Exemption from all forms of election expenditure limits
Recognized parties enjoy several privileges, such as the exclusive allotment of a reserved symbol and access to free electoral rolls. They also benefit from the star campaigner provision, where the travel expenses of top leaders are not counted toward individual candidate limits. However, they are never exempt from election expenditure limits, as these laws ensure fair competition for everyone.

13. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian National Congress has shifted from being a dominant force to a primary opposition role due to significant changes in the electoral landscape. The emergence of strong regional parties and the national rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party have eroded the traditional support base of the Congress. This competitive environment has ended single-party dominance and forced significant organizational adaptations.

14. (B) Bharatiya Jana Sangh → Janata Party → Bharatiya Janata Party
The ideological lineage of the Bharatiya Janata Party begins with the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, founded in 1951. Following the Emergency, the Jana Sangh merged into the Janata Party to oppose the Congress in 1977. After the Janata government collapsed due to internal conflicts over dual membership, former Jana Sangh members split away in 1980 to officially form the current BJP.

15. (C) I, II, III, IV and V
The Bharatiya Janata Party was established in 1980 with Atal Bihari Vajpayee serving as its first president. The party promotes Hindutva and cultural nationalism as its core ideology. After starting with only two seats in 1984, it grew steadily over decades. In 2014, it achieved a historic milestone by winning an absolute majority, a feat not seen since 1984.

16. (D) Lack of internal democracy and anti-incumbency after decades in power
The decline of the Left Front in its former bastions is largely attributed to the effects of long-term incumbency and perceived stagnation. After ruling for over thirty years in West Bengal, the parties faced significant anti-incumbency sentiments and criticism regarding their land policies. Additionally, a perceived lack of internal democracy and failure to attract younger voters contributed to electoral losses.

17. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
Various leaders founded parties to represent specific social or regional interests. Kanshi Ram established the Bahujan Samaj Party to advocate for Dalits. C.N. Annadurai founded the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam to champion Dravidian identity. M.G. Ramachandran later formed the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam after a split. Sharad Pawar created the Nationalist Congress Party after leaving the Congress in 1999.

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18. (B) invite the leader of the single largest party or a pre-poll coalition to form the government
In a situation where no single party wins a clear majority, the President of India exercises discretionary power based on established democratic conventions. The standard procedure involves inviting the leader of the single largest party or a pre-poll coalition to explore the possibility of forming a stable government. The invited leader must subsequently prove their majority through a floor test.

19. (C) A is true but R is false.
Regional parties are vital components of the Indian political system as they highlight specific local issues and strengthen the federal structure. They give voice to regional identities within the national framework. However, it is incorrect to claim they exclusively seek independence or reject the Constitution. Most regional parties operate within constitutional boundaries, seeking better resource allocation and state-level autonomy.

20. (A) Social justice, rationalism, state autonomy, and Tamil identity
The Dravidian movement in Tamil Nadu is anchored in the principles of social justice and the upliftment of non-Brahmin communities. It emphasizes rationalism and a scientific temper while strongly advocating for the protection of Tamil linguistic and cultural identity. Additionally, the movement has consistently pushed for greater state autonomy and a truly federal relationship between the center and states.

21. (D) III only
The 1965 anti-Hindi agitation was a pivotal event in Tamil Nadu sparked by the official adoption of Hindi as the sole primary language. The movement was actually led and championed by C.N. Annadurai and the DMK, contrary to the suggestion that they opposed it. The massive protests mobilized the public and eventually led to the Congress party's defeat in 1967.

22. (C) 1949
The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was founded by C.N. Annadurai on September 17, 1949. This occurred after Annadurai and his supporters split from the Dravidar Kazhagam, led by Periyar, due to ideological and personal differences. The DMK went on to become the first regional party in India to form a government on its own strength in a major state.

23. (D) C.N. Annadurai - Free Laptop Scheme for students
Welfare schemes have long been a hallmark of Tamil Nadu politics used by various leaders to improve social indicators. K. Kamaraj initiated the mid-day meal scheme, which was later expanded by M.G. Ramachandran. J. Jayalalithaa introduced the innovative cradle baby scheme. However, the free laptop scheme was a much later initiative not associated with the leadership of Annadurai.

24. (B) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
The All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was established in 1972 by M.G. Ramachandran. He was a popular figure within the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam but was expelled following disagreements with the party leadership. The new party capitalized on Ramachandran's immense cinematic popularity and eventually became a dominant force in the state, alternating power with the DMK for several decades.

25. (C) She implemented several populist welfare measures branded as 'Amma' schemes.
J. Jayalalithaa's political legacy is defined by a strong emphasis on populist welfare programs tailored for marginalized sections of society. These initiatives, often branded with the prefix 'Amma', included canteens, pharmacies, and water schemes. She served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu multiple times and was instrumental in consolidating the AIADMK's influence after the death of its founder.

26. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
Tamil Nadu's political landscape is characterized by a bipolar contest between the DMK and AIADMK. These parties use pre-election alliances to consolidate votes from smaller groups. The core ideology remains Dravidian, focusing on social justice and linguistic pride. The 1965 anti-Hindi agitation serves as a defining historical event that solidified the importance of language in the state's identity.

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27. (C) I and II
K. Kamaraj is remembered for his significant contributions to education and his simple, ethical lifestyle. He introduced the 'Kamaraj Plan' in 1963, suggesting that senior leaders should quit government posts to strengthen the party organization. While he was highly influential, the Congress dominance in the state was eventually broken by the DMK in 1967, and he never advocated for Hindi.

28. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Supreme Court struck down the Electoral Bonds scheme in early 2024 because it facilitated anonymous corporate funding to political parties. The court found that this lack of transparency violated the fundamental right to information guaranteed under Article 19. By allowing donors to remain hidden from the public, the scheme prevented citizens from making informed choices during elections.

29. (II, I, III, IV)
K. Kamaraj served as the Chief Minister starting in 1954, representing the Indian National Congress. C.N. Annadurai led the first non-Congress government in the state after the 1967 elections. M. Karunanidhi first took office in 1969 following the death of Annadurai. M.G. Ramachandran became the Chief Minister later in 1977 after his newly formed AIADMK won the state elections.

30. (A) individuals with criminal backgrounds contest elections
Criminalisation of politics is the process by which individuals with pending criminal cases or histories of illegal activity enter the electoral arena to seek public office. This phenomenon often occurs because such candidates are perceived as having the wealth and influence to win seats. It poses a significant challenge to the integrity of democratic institutions and the rule of law.

31. (C) There is a strict legal limit on the amount of money a political party can spend during an election campaign.
In India, the law prescribes strict limits on the expenditure an individual candidate can incur during an election campaign to ensure fairness. The Election Commission monitors these costs through dedicated observers. However, there is currently no legal ceiling on the total amount of money a political party can spend on its overall campaign, which remains a subject of ongoing reform.

32. (A) Drafting party constitution → Holding inner-party elections → Applying to EC within 30 days → EC verification and publication
To register a political party, the founding members must first draft a party constitution that adheres to democratic principles. They are then required to hold internal elections for leadership positions. Following this, an application must be submitted to the Election Commission within thirty days. The process concludes after the Commission verifies the details and publishes the registration for public notice.

33. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
The Indian legal system addresses various political challenges through specific mechanisms. Political defection is governed by the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution. Criminalisation is tackled through Supreme Court directives requiring disclosure of antecedents. Anonymous funding was addressed by the 2024 judgement on Electoral Bonds. The disqualification of candidates for specific offenses is handled under the Representation of the People Act.

34. (A) I, II, III and IV
Coalition politics became a staple of Indian governance from 1989 onwards, characterized by alliances like the NDA and UPA. These governments often relied on external support and minimum common programs to maintain stability. While coalitions require compromise and can slow decision-making, the era also saw significant economic reforms. The period of unavoidable coalitions ended when a single-party majority was achieved.

35. (D) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam - Social justice and Dravidian identity
Political parties in India are often defined by their distinct ideological foundations. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam focuses on social justice and the promotion of Dravidian identity. In contrast, other parties are associated with Hindutva, Dalit empowerment, or Marxist-Leninist principles.

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1. (C) citizens develop their political attitudes and beliefs
Political socialization is the lifelong process through which individuals acquire political beliefs, values, and orientations. This mechanism involves various agents such as family, educational institutions, peer groups, and media. It shapes the collective political culture of a nation by ensuring the transmission of political norms across generations, ultimately influencing how citizens perceive and engage with the state.

2. (B) Aggregating social interests and contesting elections to form a government
Political parties serve as essential intermediaries between the citizenry and the state within a democratic framework. Their primary role involves the aggregation of diverse social interests into coherent policy platforms. By contesting elections, they provide voters with distinct choices for governance, seek to capture political power, and subsequently form the government to implement their specific legislative agendas.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India has successfully maintained a robust multiparty system since independence because its vast social landscape is characterized by diverse linguistic, cultural, and regional identities. These varied social cleavages necessitate a wide spectrum of political parties to represent localized aspirations. Therefore, the country's inherent pluralism directly facilitates the growth of multiple parties, ensuring various segments of society find representation.

4. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
Party systems categorize political structures based on the number of dominant parties competing for power. China exemplifies a one-party system where single-party control is absolute. The United States follows a two-party system dominated by Democrats and Republicans. India operates under a multiparty system today, though it experienced a dominant party system between 1952 and 1967 when one party prevailed.

5. (A) I and II
The Representation of the People Act, 1951, provides the legal framework for conducting elections and registering political organizations. Section 29A specifically outlines the mandatory registration process with the Election Commission. New parties must submit their applications within thirty days of formation. While the Commission handles registration, it currently lacks the statutory authority to deregister parties except under specific conditions.

6. (A) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
The All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is a major regional party in Tamil Nadu that uses the 'Two Leaves' symbol. This symbol was originally associated with the party's founder and remains a powerful visual identifier for its electorate. Reserved election symbols are granted by the Election Commission to recognized parties to help voters easily identify their chosen candidates.

7. (A) I, II and III
To be recognized as a national party, an organization must meet specific performance thresholds set by the Election Commission. These include securing six percent of valid votes in four states and winning four Lok Sabha seats. Alternatively, winning two percent of Lok Sabha seats from three different states qualifies a party. Recognition as a state party in four states is also a criterion.

8. (A) I, II, III, IV
The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885, making it the oldest major political organization in the country. The Communist Party of India was established later in 1925 during the colonial era. The Bharatiya Janata Party was formally organized in 1980 following a split from the Janata Party. The Aam Aadmi Party is the most recent, formed in late 2012.

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the use of force or intimidation. A minimum common programme outlines shared goals for a coalition. However, a conscience vote is the opposite of following a party's strict dictation; it allows a legislator to vote based on their personal moral beliefs rather than the official party line or whip.

45. (A) II, III, I, IV
The Indian party system has evolved through distinct historical phases. It began with the era of one-party dominance under the Congress system. This was first challenged by the emergence of a non-Congress government in 1977. Subsequently, the country experienced a long period of coalition governments involving various alliances. Most recently, there has been a significant resurgence of single-party majority.

46. (A) state funding of elections and enforcing strict expenditure disclosures
Experts and reform committees often suggest state funding of elections as a primary strategy to reduce the influence of black money. By providing public resources for campaigning, the dependence on large, anonymous donations is minimized. Additionally, enforcing strict and transparent disclosure of all expenditures and income sources ensures that political parties remain accountable to the public and the Election Commission.

47. (B) 1984
The Bahujan Samaj Party was founded on April 14, 1984, by Kanshi Ram. The party was established to represent the interests of the 'Bahujans', which includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes, along with religious minorities. It significantly impacted the politics of North India, particularly Uttar Pradesh, by mobilizing Dalits into a cohesive and powerful electoral force.

48. (A) I, II and IV
In Indian politics, caste is frequently used as a tool for mobilization to create stable vote banks. This is often linked to discussions on social justice and the implementation of reservation policies. While secularism is a constitutional mandate, communal politics sometimes blurs the line between religion and campaigning. Notably, the Constitution forbids using religion for seeking votes rather than encouraging it.

49. (D) A is false but R is true.
Although the Representation of the People Act, 1951, gives the Election Commission the power to register political parties, it does not explicitly grant the broad authority to deregister them for typical violations like breaching the Model Code of Conduct. The Commission has sought these powers from the government to better enforce discipline, but currently, its ability to cancel registration is legally limited.

50. (B) The two-party system is dominated by the DMK and the AIADMK.
Since 1967, the political system in Tamil Nadu has been characterized by a robust two-party competition between the DMK and the AIADMK. While both parties often lead large coalitions involving smaller regional and national partners, they remain the principal contenders for power. This bipolarity has largely kept national parties in a supportive or secondary role within the state's political landscape.

51. (D) The Justice Party was fundamentally a Brahminical party advocating for the rights of the elite.
The Justice Party was actually established to represent the interests of non-Brahmins and to challenge the perceived Brahminical dominance in administration and education. It was a precursor to the modern Dravidian movement. Other statements are historically accurate: Periyar founded the Dravidar Kazhagam, Annadurai formed the DMK after splitting from it, and the DMK first won state power in 1967.

52. (A) policy compromises a leading party makes to satisfy its alliance partners
"Coalition compulsions" refers to the political necessity for a leading party in an alliance to accommodate the diverse interests and demands of its partners. This often results in policy compromises or the withdrawal of controversial proposals to ensure the government's survival. Such dynamics can lead to slower decision-making but reflect a consensus-based approach in a diverse and fragmented political environment.

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53. (C) ideological commitments to pragmatic power-sharing politics
Modern Indian politics has seen a significant shift where parties often prioritize power-sharing and electoral success over strict ideological consistency. This pragmatic approach leads to alliances between parties with traditionally opposing viewpoints. As a result, the ideological identity of individual parties may become diluted as they focus on building broad coalitions to capture and maintain authority at various government levels.

54. (A) C.N. Annadurai - Renaming Madras State to Tamil Nadu
C.N. Annadurai, during his tenure as Chief Minister, oversaw the historic renaming of Madras State to Tamil Nadu in 1969. This was a significant achievement for the Dravidian movement. Other matches are incorrect: the Justice Party was founded much earlier, the AIADMK was formed by M.G. Ramachandran, and the 1937 anti-Hindi agitation was primarily led by E.V. Ramasamy.

55. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Various coalition governments have been led by different Prime Ministers in India. Atal Bihari Vajpayee headed the National Democratic Alliance. Manmohan Singh led the United Progressive Alliance for two consecutive terms. The United Front saw leaders like H.D. Deve Gowda and I.K. Gujral. The Janata Party, which formed the first non-Congress government at the center, was led by Morarji Desai.

56. (A) I, II, III and IV
In 2024, the Supreme Court declared the Electoral Bonds scheme unconstitutional, emphasizing that anonymous donations violated the public's right to know. The court struck down related legal amendments and ordered the State Bank of India to stop bond issuance. Furthermore, the Election Commission was directed to publish donation details. The scheme was not upheld; rather, it was found invalid.

57. (A) Justice Party → Dravidar Kazhagam → Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam → All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
The Dravidian movement began politically with the Justice Party, which advocated for non-Brahmin rights. This evolved into the social-focused Dravidar Kazhagam under Periyar. C.N. Annadurai split from the DK to form the DMK, entering electoral politics. Finally, M.G. Ramachandran broke away from the DMK in 1972 to establish the AIADMK, completing the major organizational evolution seen in the state.

58. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Registered unrecognized parties are those that have not yet met the Election Commission's criteria for vote share or seats. Because they lack recognition, they are not entitled to a reserved election symbol. Instead, they must utilize free symbols, which are shared among various candidates. This distinction ensures that reserved symbols remain exclusive identifiers for parties with proven and significant electoral support.

59. (D) III only
While student wings and demographic shifts are vital aspects of modern politics, the legal requirements for contesting elections remain fixed. The minimum age to contest for the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies is actually 25 years, not 21. The age of 21 is typically the requirement for contesting local body elections, such as panchayats or municipalities, across India.

60. (B) 6 percent
To be recognized as a state party, an organization must fulfill one of several conditions set by the Election Commission. A primary requirement involves securing at least six percent of the total valid votes polled in the state during a general election to the legislative assembly. In addition to this vote share, the party must also win a minimum of two seats.

61. (B) Lack of inner-party elections often leads to power concentration in a high command.
Internal democracy is not strictly mandated by the Indian Constitution, leaving parties to manage their own affairs. This often results in a lack of regular, transparent elections for leadership positions, fostering a 'high command' culture. In such systems, decision-making is concentrated at the top, potentially alienating grassroots workers and reducing the diversity of opinions within the political organization's structure.

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62. (A) When a member voluntarily gives up membership of their political party
The Tenth Schedule provides specific exceptions to prevent disqualification, such as when a party merges with another and two-thirds of the legislators agree. Presiding officers are also allowed to resign from their party to maintain neutrality. However, if a member voluntarily gives up their party membership without a legal merger taking place, they are generally subject to disqualification under the law.

63. (C) Election Symbol - Bicycle
The Aam Aadmi Party was formed in 2012 with a focus on anti-corruption and welfare. It has recently achieved the status of a recognized national party due to its electoral performance. However, its official and well-known election symbol is the 'Broom', not the 'Bicycle'. The bicycle symbol is famously reserved for the Samajwadi Party, which is active primarily in Uttar Pradesh.

64. (D) the permanent political marginalisation of the Congress party in the state
The 1965 anti-Hindi agitation was a watershed moment that fundamentally altered the political trajectory of Tamil Nadu. The widespread public anger against the perceived imposition of Hindi weakened the Indian National Congress's hold on the state. This led to their defeat in the 1967 elections, after which the Congress has never been able to regain power on its own in Tamil Nadu.

65. (A) IV, I, II, III
The timeline of major electoral events in Tamil Nadu begins with the first general elections of independent India in 1952. The DMK first captured state power in 1967. This was followed by the AIADMK's first victory under M.G. Ramachandran in 1977. Finally, the tragic assassination of Rajiv Gandhi occurred during the 1991 election campaign, which significantly influenced that year's outcome.

66. (A) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
Political practice involves several distinct concepts. Ideology provides a coherent set of values. Pragmatism allows parties to adapt to coalition realities for effective governance. Opportunism refers to the abandonment of principles for quick electoral gains. Discipline is maintained through adherence to the party whip and central leadership. Together, these elements define the behavior and strategy of political parties in a democracy.

67. (D) parties target specific demographic groups to secure collective votes
"Vote bank politics" describes a strategy where political parties cultivate loyal support from specific demographic groups based on caste, religion, or ethnicity. By addressing the particular concerns of these groups, parties aim to secure their collective votes as a reliable "bank" during elections. Critics argue this practice can prioritize narrow group interests over broader national development and encourage social fragmentation.

68. (A) Kanshi Ram
Kanshi Ram was the key architect of the Bahujan Samaj Party, founded in 1984. He focused on organizing and mobilizing the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes into a potent political force. His efforts aimed to move these communities from being mere "voters" to "rulers," significantly changing the political dynamics of North India and challenging traditional power structures.

69. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Anti-Defection Law was designed to bring stability to the legislative process by discouraging members from switching parties for personal benefit or office. It effectively penalizes defection with disqualification. However, the law does not prohibit parties from forming pre-poll alliances. Such alliances are a common and legal feature of the Indian electoral system, allowing parties to consolidate support before voting.

70. (A) I, II and III
The allocation of election symbols is a critical administrative function of the Election Commission. Reserved symbols provide recognized national and state parties with a consistent identity across elections. Unrecognized parties and independent candidates must use free symbols. The Commission also has the quasi-judicial power to resolve disputes regarding symbols during party splits, and its decisions are final.

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CHAPTER 18
Constitutional Amendments and Emergency Provisions

1. Consider the following statements regarding the amendment procedure under Article 368 of the Indian Constitution:
I. Article 368 provides for three specific types of amendments including amendments by simple majority.
II. A constitutional amendment bill can be introduced by a minister or a private member in either House of Parliament.
III. The President must give assent to a constitutional amendment bill and cannot withhold it.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

2. Which of the following best defines the Basic Structure Doctrine as established in the Indian constitutional context?
(A) It is a codified list of inviolable fundamental rights detailed explicitly in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.
(B) It is a constitutional provision that requires all amendments to be ratified by the state legislatures.
(C) It is a judicial principle stating that Parliament's amending power cannot alter the foundational features of the Constitution.
(D) It is an executive framework preventing the Supreme Court from reviewing constitutional amendments via legislative decree.
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding the grounds and procedures of National Emergency:
I. National Emergency can be declared on the grounds of war, external aggression, or internal disturbance.
II. The term 'armed rebellion' was substituted for 'internal disturbance' by the Forty Second Amendment.
III. A proclamation of National Emergency must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within one month.
IV. Once approved, the emergency continues indefinitely until it is formally revoked by the President.
Which of the above statements are incorrect?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) III and IV
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

4. In which year was the First Constitutional Amendment enacted to introduce the Ninth Schedule and protect land reform laws from judicial review?
(A) 1950
(B) 1951
(C) 1956
(D) 1973
(E) Answer not known

5. Consider the following constitutional provisions:
I. Election of the President and its manner.
II. Supreme Court and High Courts provisions.
III. Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States.
IV. Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule.
V. Abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in states.
Which of the above require ratification by half of the state legislatures for amendment under Article 368?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, IV and V

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80. (D) senior leaders resign from government to revitalize the party organization
The Kamaraj Plan, proposed by K. Kamaraj in 1963, aimed to strengthen the Indian National Congress by refocusing on organizational work. It suggested that senior ministers should resign from their government positions to devote their full energy to party activities at the grassroots level. This was intended to counter the perception that the party had become too focused on holding power.

81. (C) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam - Regionalism and social justice
Political parties are characterized by their specific ideological leanings. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is correctly associated with regionalism and the pursuit of social justice. In contrast, the CPI(M) follows far-left ideologies, the BJP represents right-wing cultural nationalism, and the Indian National Congress generally maintains a centrist position. These ideologies guide their policy decisions and their appeals to the electorate.

82. (B) Mandatory financial funding to the ruling party
To register a political party, the organization must formally pledge allegiance to the Constitution of India and its principles, such as socialism, secularism, and democracy. It must also commit to upholding the sovereignty and integrity of the nation. However, there is no legal requirement for any political party to provide financial funding to the ruling party, which would be undemocratic.

83. (D) the necessity of transferring marginal votes from smaller parties to win
Alliance politics has become essential in Tamil Nadu because even small shifts in vote share can decide electoral outcomes. Major parties like the DMK and AIADMK form coalitions with smaller regional and national parties to consolidate these marginal votes. This strategic pooling of support ensures that the alliance can cross the winning threshold in a highly competitive bipolar landscape.

84. (A) I, II, III, IV
Language politics in Tamil Nadu began with early protests in the Madras Presidency during the 1930s. The issue intensified with the passing of the Official Languages Act. This culminated in the massive and violent anti-Hindi riots of 1965. Following the DMK's victory, C.N. Annadurai formally moved to ensure that Hindi was not part of the state's official educational language formula.

85. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
Different political entities have unique characteristics within the Indian system. A national party enjoys a reserved symbol that is used across the entire country. A state party has a reserved symbol only within its specific state. Registered unrecognized parties must choose from the list of free symbols for each election. Finally, the ruling party is the one that currently forms the government.

86. (A) It enables rapid information sharing but poses risks of manipulation
Social media has transformed Indian elections by allowing parties to bypass traditional media and reach voters directly with rapid information. However, this technology also carries the significant risk of spreading misinformation and digital manipulation. While it has not eliminated the need for physical campaigning, it has become an essential tool that complements traditional methods for engaging with a younger electorate.

87. (A) I and II
Regional parties are essential for representing local interests that might be overlooked by larger national organizations. Their rise has shifted India toward a more federal, coalition-based system at the national level. Contrary to common misconceptions, most regional parties do not seek secession from the Union; instead, they operate within the constitutional framework to demand better resources for their states.

88. (B) Registered Unrecognised Party
A political organization that has completed the formal registration process with the Election Commission but has not yet participated in an election or met the required performance thresholds is classified as a registered unrecognized party. These parties do not have the privilege of a reserved symbol and must wait until they achieve specific vote or seat percentages to earn recognition.

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89. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under the First-Past-The-Post electoral system, a candidate wins by securing more votes than any other individual, regardless of whether they achieve an absolute majority. This mechanic encourages parties to form pre-poll alliances to prevent the fragmentation of support among similar groups. By consolidating their votes, allies increase their chances of outperforming rivals and winning seats in a competitive field.

90. (D) Bharatiya Janata Party - Split in 1999 to form the Bahujan Samaj Party
Splits in Indian political parties often result from leadership disputes or ideological shifts. The Congress split in 1969, the CPI in 1964, and the DMK in 1972 are all major historical events. However, the Bharatiya Janata Party did not split to form the Bahujan Samaj Party; the BSP was an independent creation by Kanshi Ram to represent marginalized communities.

91. (A) elevate its status to a recognised State Party
When a registered unrecognized party demonstrates significant electoral support, such as securing eight percent of the total valid votes in a state, it becomes eligible for recognition. The Election Commission will subsequently elevate its status to a recognized state party. This recognition grants the party certain advantages, including the allotment of an exclusive reserved symbol for future elections within that state.

92. (B) It was founded in 1951 by Syama Prasad Mookerjee under its current name.
While the Bharatiya Janata Party traces its ideological roots back to the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, which was founded in 1951, the party did not use its current name at that time. The BJP was officially formed and named in 1980 following the collapse of the Janata Party. It has since become a major national force, advocating for policies like the Uniform Civil Code.

93. (A) Death of Annadurai → Karunanidhi becomes CM → MGR suspended from DMK → Formation of AIADMK
The transition in Tamil Nadu politics began with the death of C.N. Annadurai in 1969. This led to M. Karunanidhi assuming the role of Chief Minister. Subsequently, internal friction within the DMK resulted in the suspension of the popular leader M.G. Ramachandran in 1972. Following his expulsion, Ramachandran founded the AIADMK, which soon became a major rival to the parent party.

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94. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Parliamentary governance involves several specific scenarios. A hung parliament occurs when no single party wins a majority. A caretaker government manages administrative duties until a new government is sworn in. A minimum common programme is a document used by coalitions to align their policies. Finally, a floor test is the constitutional mechanism used to prove a government's majority in the legislature.

95. (A) II, III and IV
Women continue to face significant barriers in Indian politics, ranging from patriarchal attitudes to being confined to secondary roles within party structures. While the Women's Reservation Act aims to mandate thirty-three percent representation in legislatures, top leadership positions in most parties are still predominantly held by men. Historically, women's wings have often been used more for mobilization than for core policy-making.

96. (D) Quasi-Judicial Power - Resolving disputes relating to splits in recognised political parties
The Election Commission of India possesses quasi-judicial powers that allow it to act as a tribunal in specific circumstances. A primary example is its authority to resolve disputes related to splits within recognized political parties and to decide which faction is entitled to the party's name and symbol. Other powers mentioned, such as amending the Constitution, do not belong to the Commission.

97. (C) It champions state autonomy, rationalism, and social justice through affirmative action.
The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is founded on the principles of rationalism and the promotion of a scientific, non-religious outlook. It strongly advocates for the rights of the state in a federal system and has a long history of supporting affirmative action to achieve social justice. The party consistently opposes the imposition of Hindi and works to protect the Tamil language.

98. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Indian National Congress has transitioned through many phases, from a broad nationalist movement to leading multi-party coalitions like the UPA. It faced internal crises, such as the 1969 split. More recently, the party has struggled electorally, failing to secure the minimum seats required for the formal Leader of the Opposition post in two consecutive elections. It remains a registered party.

99. (D) Janata Party
The 1977 general elections marked a major turning point in Indian democracy as the first non-Congress government was formed at the national level. This was achieved by the Janata Party, a coalition of various political groups that had united to oppose the Emergency. Led by Morarji Desai, this government represented a significant break from the long period of Congress dominance.

100. (A) It outlines the fundamental rights and duties of the citizens of India.
The Representation of the People Act, 1951, is a comprehensive piece of legislation that governs the actual conduct of elections, including the registration of political parties and the qualifications for legislators. However, it does not outline the fundamental rights and duties of citizens; those are contained within the Constitution of India itself. The Act focuses specifically on electoral machinery and rules.

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71. (C) 52nd Amendment
The Tenth Schedule, popularly known as the Anti-Defection Law, was added to the Indian Constitution by the 52nd Amendment Act in 1985. This landmark legislation was introduced to curb the practice of frequent party switching, which led to government instability. It specifies the conditions under which a member of parliament or state legislature can be disqualified for changing political affiliation.

72. (B) DMK - Rising Sun
Election symbols are vital for voter identification in India. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is officially associated with the 'Rising Sun' symbol. While other parties also have reserved symbols, such as the AIADMK's 'Two Leaves' and the PMK's 'Mango', the 'Rising Sun' has been the consistent and iconic identifier for the DMK throughout its long electoral history in Tamil Nadu.

73. (C) The member faces potential disqualification for defying the party whip.
Under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule, a Member of Parliament who votes against the official party whip without prior permission faces the risk of disqualification. Although a member may have personal moral objections, the law prioritizes party discipline to ensure legislative stability. The final decision on such disqualification rests with the Speaker or the Chairman of the respective House.

74. (D) It led the central government continuously from 1947 to 1989 without a break.
While the Indian National Congress was the dominant party for much of India's post-independence history, its rule was not entirely continuous from 1947 to 1989. The party lost power for the first time at the national level in 1977, when the Janata Party formed the government. The Congress subsequently returned to power in 1980, continuing until its electoral defeat in 1989.

75. (A) Security deposit retention → Recognition as State Party → Recognition as National Party
Different electoral milestones in India require increasing levels of voter support. A candidate must secure one-sixth of the valid votes to retain their security deposit. Recognition as a state party requires a higher threshold, typically six percent of the state's valid votes plus seats. Recognition as a national party is the most demanding, requiring significant performance across multiple states or seats.

76. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The Election Commission derives its authority from various legal sources. The allotment of symbols is governed by the 1968 Symbols Order. Party deregistration remains limited due to a lack of specific statutory power. Election expenditure limits are detailed in the 1961 Conduct of Elections Rules. Finally, the mandatory disclosure of candidates' criminal records is based on landmark Supreme Court directives.

77. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Communist movement in India began with the formation of the CPI in 1925 and later split in 1964 to form the CPI(M). Both parties have historically focused on working-class rights and Marxism-Leninism. They held power in West Bengal for thirty-four years. However, as of 2024, the CPI has lost its national party status, leaving only CPI(M) as recognized.

78. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Election Commission frequently deploys Central Armed Police Forces during elections to ensure a secure environment for voters. This measure is necessary because the history of Indian elections has been marred by muscle power, including incidents of booth capturing and violence. By utilizing neutral central forces, the Commission aims to prevent local intimidation and uphold the integrity of the democratic process.

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79. (C) the centralization of decision-making power at the top leadership level
"High Command Culture" refers to an organizational style where significant decisions, such as candidate selection and policy formulation, are made by a small group of top leaders. This centralized approach often bypasses internal democratic processes and grassroots consultations. While it can ensure party discipline and a unified public face, it is frequently criticized for stifling internal debate and local leadership.

(C) I, III and IV
(D) II, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

6. The Forty Second Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 added which of the following words to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular
(B) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
(C) Socialist, Secular, Integrity
(D) Justice, Liberty, Equality
(E) Answer not known

7. Consider the following constitutional amendments:
1. Addition of Fundamental Duties
2. Abolition of Part B states and states reorganisation
3. Reduction of voting age from 21 to 18
4. Introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

What is the correct chronological sequence from earliest to latest?
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4
(E) Answer not known

8. Identify the correct statement regarding the Seventy Third Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992.
(A) It mandated the creation of a Panchayat Raj system and added Part IX to the Constitution.
(B) It provided constitutional status exclusively to urban local bodies under Part IXA.
(C) It added the Twelfth Schedule to the Indian Constitution.
(D) It limited the size of the Council of Ministers to fifteen percent of the total strength of the House.
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following events that triggered proclamations of National Emergency in India:
1. Internal Disturbance
2. Chinese Aggression
3. Indo-Pakistan War leading to the creation of Bangladesh

What is the correct chronological sequence of these proclamations?
(A) 1, 3, 2
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 3
(E) Answer not known

10. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Forty Fourth Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978.
(A) It removed the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights.
(B) It established the complete supremacy of Directive Principles of State Policy over all Fundamental Rights.
(C) It made it mandatory for the President to declare a National Emergency only on the written recommendation of the cabinet.
(D) It established that enforcement of Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended during a National Emergency.
(E) Answer not known

11. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Parliament of India cannot amend the basic structure of the Constitution under Article 368.
Reason (R): The Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case established that the amending power of Parliament is not absolute and is subject to the basic structure doctrine.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

12. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding constitutional amendments?
(A) Sixty First Amendment - Right to Education
(B) Eighty Sixth Amendment - Cooperative Societies
(C) Fifty Second Amendment - Anti-defection law
(D) Ninety Seventh Amendment - Reduction of

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voting age
(E) Answer not known

13. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Fundamental Rights under Article 19 are automatically suspended when a National Emergency is declared on the grounds of armed rebellion.
Reason (R): Article 358 restricts the automatic suspension of Article 19 exclusively to emergencies declared on grounds of war or external aggression.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

14. Which of the following is NOT considered a component of the Basic Structure Doctrine of the Indian Constitution?
(A) The principle regarding the absolute supremacy of the Constitution.
(B) The republican and democratic form of the Indian government.
(C) The secular and non-religious character of the Constitution.
(D) Absolute supremacy of Parliament over the judicial review process.
(E) Answer not known

15. Match List I with List II regarding constitutional articles and provisions, and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I: (Article)
P. Article 352
Q. Article 356
R. Article 360
S. Article 368
List II: (Provision)
I. President's Rule
II. Financial Emergency
III. Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution
IV. National Emergency
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

16. What is the most appropriate significance of the One Hundred and Fifth Constitutional Amendment Act of 2021?
(A) It provided a 10 percent reservation in jobs and education for the Economically Weaker Sections.
(B) It restored the power of State governments to identify and specify their own lists of OBCs.
(C) It mandated a 33 percent reservation for women in the Parliament and various State assemblies.
(D) It granted full constitutional status and protection to cooperative societies within India.
(E) Answer not known

17. Match List I with List II regarding constitutional amendments and their years of enactment, and select the correct option:
List I: (Amendment)
P. First Amendment
Q. Forty Second Amendment
R. Forty Fourth Amendment
S. Seventy Third Amendment
List II: (Year of Enactment)
I. 1978
II. 1992
III. 1951
IV. 1976
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

18. If a State Governor recommends the imposition of President's Rule immediately after a ruling party loses key legislators, without allowing a chance to prove majority, which key judicial principle is violated?
(A) The Kesavananda Bharati doctrine of basic structure.
(B) The ADM Jabalpur ruling on emergency powers.

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(C) The S.R. Bommai case mandate for a floor test.
(D) The Shah Commission guidelines on mass arrests.
(E) Answer not known

19. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding Emergency provisions?
(A) Article 358 - Automatic suspension of all Fundamental Rights by the President.
(B) Article 352 - Declaration based on war, external aggression, or armed rebellion.
(C) Article 356 - Provisions relating to the failure of constitutional machinery in a state.
(D) Article 360 - Declaration due to threat to the financial stability or credit of India.
(E) Answer not known

20. The procedure for amending the Indian Constitution can be classified into how many functional categories based on the required majority?
(A) Two: Simple Majority and Absolute Majority
(B) Three: Simple Majority, Special Majority, and Special Majority with State Ratification
(C) Four: Simple Majority, Special Majority, Absolute Majority, and Unanimous Consent
(D) Two: Special Majority and Special Majority with State Ratification
(E) Answer not known

21. Consider the following statements regarding President's Rule under Article 356:
I. It can be extended beyond one year only if a National Emergency is in operation and the Election Commission certifies difficulties in holding assembly elections.
II. Every proclamation of President's Rule must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months.
III. The maximum duration for which President's Rule can remain in force is five years.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

22. In comparing National Emergency and Financial Emergency, which of the following is an accurate distinction?
(A) National Emergency must be approved within one month, whereas Financial Emergency must be approved within two months.
(B) National Emergency reduces the salary of Supreme Court judges, whereas Financial Emergency suspends Fundamental Rights.
(C) National Emergency can last indefinitely without parliamentary approval, whereas Financial Emergency requires annual renewal.
(D) Both emergencies permanently alter the basic structure of the Constitution.
(E) Answer not known

23. Consider the following statements regarding the One Hundred and First Constitutional Amendment Act of 2016:
I. It introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India.
II. It inserted Article 246A to grant concurrent power to Centre and States to make laws regarding GST.
III. It removed the taxation powers of the States entirely.
IV. It established a GST Council without any representation from the State governments.
Which of the above statements are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

24. Which of the following is a unique feature of a Financial Emergency under Article 360?
(A) It was historically proclaimed only once during the severe 1991 economic crisis in India.
(B) Once approved, it continues indefinitely until revoked and requires no repeated approval.
(C) It requires formal ratification by half of the state legislatures before its implementation.
(D) It automatically suspends the right to constitutional remedies under Article 32 of the law.
(E) Answer not known

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25. Consider the following statements regarding the Seventy Third Constitutional Amendment Act:
I. It granted constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions.
II. It added Part IX to the Constitution.
III. It added the Eleventh Schedule containing 29 functional items.
IV. It mandated a five-year term for all Panchayats.
V. It completely excluded reservations for women at all levels of Panchayats.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) I, II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

26. Which of the following serves as an example of a constitutional provision that requires amendment by a Special Majority of Parliament and the consent of half of the State Legislatures?
(A) Admission or establishment of new states
(B) Abolition of Legislative Councils in states
(C) Changes in the use of official language
(D) Any changes to the Lists in the Seventh Schedule
(E) Answer not known

27. Consider the following steps for the approval and continuation of a National Emergency:
1. Proclamation issued by the President.
2. Written recommendation by the Union Cabinet.
3. Approval by both Houses of Parliament by special majority within one month.
4. Renewal by Parliament every six months for continuation.
What is the correct sequence of these steps?
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4
(E) Answer not known

28. What is the most relevant reason for the enactment of the Forty Fourth Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978?
(A) To undo the authoritarian excesses and distortions introduced during the 1975 Emergency.
(B) To introduce mandatory fundamental duties for all citizens specifically during emergencies.
(C) To expand the scope of President's Rule to ensure administrative stability in state governments.
(D) To give legal primacy to the Directive Principles of State Policy over all Fundamental Rights.
(E) Answer not known

29. Arrange the following events related to the 1975 Emergency in their correct chronological sequence:
1. Allahabad High Court judgement against Indira Gandhi
2. Declaration of Internal Emergency
3. Appointment of the Shah Commission
4. Enactment of the Forty Second Amendment
(A) 1, 2, 4, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 4, 2, 3
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3
(E) Answer not known

30. From the Supreme Court's judgement in the Kesavananda Bharati case, it can be primarily inferred that:
(A) The Constitution is a rigid document that cannot be amended under any circumstances.
(B) The judiciary has no power to review constitutional amendments passed by a special majority.
(C) Parliament's amending power is sweeping but structurally limited by the core identity of the Constitution.
(D) State legislatures hold veto power over any amendment attempting to modify Fundamental Rights.
(E) Answer not known

31. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): A Financial Emergency under Article 360 has never been proclaimed in the history of independent India.
Reason (R): The Indian Constitution

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inherently prohibits the declaration of Financial Emergency to protect the fiscal autonomy of the states.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

32. Which of the following pairs regarding the types of majority required for constitutional amendments is correctly matched?
(A) Simple Majority - A majority of the total membership of the House as per the quorum rules.
(B) Special Majority - Two-thirds of members present and voting, plus a total membership majority.
(C) Absolute Majority - A majority of more than two-thirds of the members present and voting only.
(D) Special Majority with State Ratification - Approval by two-thirds of all active State Legislatures.
(E) Answer not known

33. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): During a National Emergency declared on the ground of external aggression, Article 19 is automatically suspended.
Reason (R): Article 359 provides for the automatic suspension of Article 19 during any type of National Emergency.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

34. What is the primary advantage of the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court in the S.R. Bommai case (1994)?
(A) They established the floor test as the sole criterion for determining the majority of a government, curbing the misuse of Article 356.
(B) They granted absolute discretionary powers to Governors to dismiss state governments.
(C) They removed the concept of federalism from the basic structure of the Constitution.
(D) They allowed Parliament to dissolve state assemblies even before the approval of the President's Rule proclamation.
(E) Answer not known

35. Match List I with List II regarding commissions/cases and their subject matter, and select the correct option:
List I: (Commission/Case)
P. Shah Commission
Q. Kesavananda Bharati Case
R. S.R. Bommai Case
S. ADM Jabalpur Case
List II: (Subject Matter)
I. Judicial review of President's Rule
II. Habeas Corpus and Emergency powers
III. Inquiry into 1975 Emergency excesses
IV. Basic Structure Doctrine
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

36. Under the context of Article 352, how did the Forty Fourth Amendment define the grounds for a National Emergency to prevent future misuse?
(A) It broadened the scope by replacing 'internal disturbance' with 'domestic instability'.
(B) It defined 'armed rebellion' as a strict prerequisite, replacing the vague term 'internal disturbance'.
(C) It explicitly included 'financial instability' as a valid ground for National Emergency.
(D) It removed 'external aggression' and limited the grounds strictly to 'war'.
(E) Answer not known

37. Match List I with List II regarding provisions of the 7th Amendment and their details, and select the correct option:
List I: (Provision of 7th Amendment)
P. States Reorganisation

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368.
(C) Special majority of the Parliament plus ratification by half of the State Legislatures.
(D) By obtaining the unanimous consent of all the members currently serving in the GST Council.
(E) Answer not known

51. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Fifty Second Constitutional Amendment Act of 1985 is widely referred to as the Anti-Defection Law.
Reason (R): It added the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution to disqualify legislators who defect from one political party to another, aiming to ensure political stability.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

52. Which of the following pairs concerning the 1975 Emergency is incorrectly matched?
(A) Indira Gandhi - The Prime Minister who formally advised the emergency declaration.
(B) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed - The President who officially proclaimed the emergency state.
(C) Jayaprakash Narayan - The leader of the mass movement protesting the emergency rule.
(D) Morarji Desai - Headed the commission to inquire into the 1975 emergency excesses.
(E) Answer not known

53. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The President can issue an order under Article 359 suspending the enforcement of specific Fundamental Rights.
Reason (R): This order requires parliamentary approval to remain in force beyond a certain period.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

54. Based on the Kesavananda Bharati judgement, how did the Supreme Court classify the elements of the Constitution?
(A) Into an unamendable basic structure and amendable ordinary provisions.
(B) Into amendable fundamental rights and unamendable directive principles.
(C) Into provisions that require state ratification and those that do not.
(D) Into emergency provisions and non-emergency provisions.
(E) Answer not known

55. Match List I with List II regarding recent amendments and their key content, and select the correct option:
List I: (Recent Amendments)
P. 97th Amendment
Q. 101st Amendment
R. 103rd Amendment
S. 105th Amendment
List II: (Key Content)
I. 10% EWS Reservation
II. Cooperative Societies
III. Restoration of States' power to identify OBCs
IV. Goods and Services Tax
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

56. When comparing Article 358 and Article 359 regarding the impact on Fundamental Rights, which statement is accurate?
(A) Article 358 affects all Fundamental Rights, whereas Article 359 affects only Article 19.
(B) Article 358 can be invoked for armed rebellion, whereas Article 359 is limited to external aggression.
(C) Article 358 operates automatically, whereas

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of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.
(B) It mandated that the minimum number of Ministers in a State, including the Chief Minister, shall not be less than twelve.
(C) It strengthened the anti-defection law by omitting the provision allowing exemption in case of a split.
(D) It mandated a similar 15 percent cap for the Council of Ministers in the States.
(E) Answer not known

45. Consider the following statements regarding Article 359 of the Indian Constitution:
I. It automatically suspends all Fundamental Rights the moment an emergency is declared.
II. It authorizes the President to suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of specified Fundamental Rights.
III. It allows the suspension of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21.
IV. The suspension order can be extended to the whole or any part of the territory of India.
V. It can only be invoked during a Financial Emergency.
Which of the above statements are incorrect?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) I, III and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

46. Under the provisions modified by the Forty Fourth Amendment Act of 1978, which Fundamental Rights can NEVER be suspended during a National Emergency?
(A) Rights under Articles 14 and 15
(B) Rights under Articles 19 and 22
(C) Rights under Articles 20 and 21
(D) Rights under Articles 25 and 26
(E) Answer not known

47. Consider the following procedural steps for passing a constitutional amendment under Article 368:
1. Introduction of the Bill in either House of Parliament.
2. Assent by the President.
3. Passage by special majority in each House.
4. Ratification by half of the state legislatures (if required).
What is the correct sequence of these steps?
(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4
(E) Answer not known

48. What is the most appropriate rationale for incorporating Emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution?
(A) To allow the Prime Minister to exercise dictatorial and unchecked executive powers during peacetime.
(B) To safeguard the sovereignty, unity, integrity, and security of the country's democratic system.
(C) To permanently transform the federal structure of India into a strictly unitary and centralized state.
(D) To ensure that Fundamental Rights can be easily amended without any possibility of judicial interference.
(E) Answer not known

49. Arrange the following landmark shifts in the judicial review of Article 356 (President's Rule) in correct chronological order:
1. S.R. Bommai Case establishing guidelines to prevent misuse.
2. Introduction of Article 356 in the Constitution.
3. 44th Amendment ensuring emergency provisions cannot be used to arbitrarily dismiss governments.
4. Frequent dismissals of State governments in the late 1970s and 1980s without floor tests.
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 2, 3, 4, 1
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 3, 2, 4, 1
(E) Answer not known

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50. If the Centre wishes to alter the voting weightage structure of the GST Council, under which category of amendment procedure must this change be processed?
(A) Through a process requiring only a simple majority of the Parliament as per ordinary law.
(B) Through a process requiring only a special majority of the Parliament as per Article

R. 42nd Amendment
S. 44th Amendment
List II: (Key Provisions)
I. Primacy of Directive Principles (Art 39b, c) over Fundamental Rights (Arts 14, 19)
II. Made President's assent to constitutional amendment bills mandatory
III. Removed Right to Property as a Fundamental Right
IV. Added 'Socialist' and 'Secular' to the Preamble
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

76. Identify the correct statement regarding the historical instances of President's Rule in Tamil Nadu.
(A) President's Rule was never imposed in Tamil Nadu prior to the year 2000.
(B) Tamil Nadu holds the record for the maximum number of times President's Rule has been invoked among all states.
(C) The DMK government was dismissed during the 1975 National Emergency, leading to President's Rule in 1976.
(D) The Bommai case judgement completely exempted Tamil Nadu from the provisions of Article 356.
(E) Answer not known

77. Match List I with List II regarding Supreme Court cases and the core issue evaluated, and select the correct option:
List I: (Supreme Court Case)
P. Kesavananda Bharati
Q. S.R. Bommai
R. ADM Jabalpur
S. K.S. Puttaswamy
List II: (Core Issue Evaluated)
I. Right to Privacy and evolution of judicial stance
II. Suspension of Habeas Corpus during Emergency
III. Judicial review of President's Rule (Article 356)
IV. Basic Structure Doctrine
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(E) Answer not known

78. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the effects of a Financial Emergency.
(A) State governments are immediately dissolved, and their budgets are exclusively drafted by the Finance Commission.
(B) The executive authority of the Centre extends to directing any state to observe specified canons of financial propriety.
(C) The President may issue directions for the reduction of salaries of all or any class of persons serving the Union, including Supreme Court judges.
(D) All money bills passed by the State legislatures must be reserved for the consideration of the President.
(E) Answer not known

79. Which of the following pairs of Emergency Grounds and their corresponding Constitutional Articles is correctly matched?
(A) Armed Rebellion - Article 356
(B) Threat to Financial Stability - Article 360
(C) Failure of Constitutional Machinery in a State - Article 352
(D) External Aggression - Article 368
(E) Answer not known

80. Which of the following changes does NOT require a Special Majority under Article 368, and can be achieved through a Simple Majority ordinary legislative process?
(A) Altering any of the Fundamental Rights listed under Part III of the Indian Constitution.
(B) Any changes relating to the Directive Principles of State Policy as given in Part IV.
(C) Altering the distribution of various legislative powers between the Union and the States.
(D) Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing States.
(E) Answer not known

81. Consider the following statements regarding the 73rd and 74th Amendments:
I. The 73rd Amendment added Part IXA

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Article 359 requires a specific Presidential Order.
(D) Both articles automatically suspend access to constitutional remedies.
(E) Answer not known

57. Match List I with List II regarding emergency provisions and their features, and select the correct option:
List I: (Emergency Provisions)
P. Article 352
Q. Article 356
R. Article 358
S. Article 360
List II: (Features)
I. Automatically suspends Article 19 during external emergency
II. Declaration of Financial Emergency
III. Declaration of National Emergency
IV. Imposition of President's Rule in States
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

58. Identify the key feature of the One Hundred and Sixth Constitutional Amendment Act of 2023.
(A) It grants complete autonomy to individual states in modifying all existing GST tax rates.
(B) It restores the original collegium system for all higher-level judicial appointments in India.
(C) It introduces the concept of parallel citizenship for all Overseas Citizens of India (OCI).
(D) It mandates a 33 percent reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.
(E) Answer not known

59. Which of the following pairs regarding the imposition of President's Rule in Tamil Nadu is correctly matched?
(A) 1976 - Dismissal of Karunanidhi's DMK government during the National Emergency period.
(B) 1980 - Dismissal of K. Kamaraj's state government following the general assembly elections.
(C) 1988 - Represents the very first-ever imposition of President's Rule within Tamil Nadu.
(D) 1991 - Imposed solely due to the financial emergency declared by the Central Government.
(E) Answer not known

60. Which among the following is widely recognized as an established example of the Basic Structure Doctrine?
(A) The power of the Centre to issue administrative directives to states
(B) The principle of free and fair elections
(C) The right to acquire and dispose of property
(D) The size limitation of the Council of Ministers
(E) Answer not known

61. Consider the following statements regarding the Shah Commission:
I. It was appointed in 1977 to inquire into the excesses committed during the 1975 Emergency.
II. It comprehensively documented issues like press censorship, mass arrests, and forced sterilisation.
III. It strongly endorsed the emergency measures as necessary for national security.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

62. Which of the following factors is considered least relevant by the Supreme Court for justifying the imposition of President's Rule under Article 356?
(A) A hung assembly where no party is able to form a stable government.
(B) A breakdown of constitutional machinery resulting in rampant, unchecked violence.
(C) The defeat of the ruling state party in the general elections for the Lok Sabha.
(D) The state government deliberately defying binding constitutional directives from the Centre.
(E) Answer not known

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63. Consider the following provisions introduced by the Forty Second Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976:
I. Addition of Fundamental Duties.
II. Creation of Administrative Tribunals.
III. Removal of the word 'Secular' from the Preamble.
IV. Increasing the term of the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies to 7 years permanently.
Which of the above statements are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

64. Based on the effects of a National Emergency on Centre-State relations, what primary inference can be drawn regarding Indian federalism?
(A) India permanently becomes a unitary and centralized state once a national emergency is declared.
(B) State legislatures are permanently dissolved by the President whenever an emergency is declared.
(C) The Centre loses its power to legislate on the State List to ensure complete decentralization.
(D) It is uniquely flexible, allowing a temporary shift to a unitary character during crises.
(E) Answer not known

65. Consider the following events associated with the excesses of the 1975-1977 National Emergency:
I. Imposition of strict press censorship.
II. Mass preventive detentions of political opponents.
III. Implementation of forced sterilisation campaigns.
IV. Enactment of the Forty Second Amendment.
V. Granting of unprecedented autonomy to the state governments.
Which of the above statements correctly reflect the period?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and V
(D) I, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

66. What was the major disadvantage of retaining 'internal disturbance' as a ground for National Emergency, which led to its removal by the 44th Amendment?
(A) It forced the military to continuously intervene in domestic affairs regardless of civilian laws.
(B) It conflicted with the state's power to handle external aggression during times of international war.
(C) It automatically suspended the financial autonomy of the various states within the Indian Union.
(D) The phrase was too broad, enabling the executive to misuse it for suppressing political rivals.
(E) Answer not known

67. Arrange the following events related to the historical evolution and expansion of the Basic Structure Doctrine in India in their correct chronological order:
1. First Amendment Act protecting land reforms.
2. Twenty Fourth Amendment asserting Parliament's supreme amending power.
3. Kesavananda Bharati judgement establishing basic structure constraints.
4. Minerva Mills case reaffirming judicial review as a basic feature.
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4
(E) Answer not known

68. Under Article 368, the term 'Special Majority' specifically requires which of the following?
(A) Majority of total membership and at least two-thirds of members present and voting.
(B) A majority of the total membership of the House and a majority of all members present and voting.
(C) A majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership currently serving in the House.
(D) A simple majority of the House combined with the unanimous consent of all the state legislatures.
(E) Answer not known

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69. Arrange the following constitutional amendments related to political stability and anti-defection in their correct chronological order:
1. Enactment of the Tenth Schedule (52nd Amendment)
2. Capping the size of the Council of Ministers (91st Amendment)
3. Granting constitutional status to cooperative societies (97th Amendment)

(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2
(D) 3, 1, 2
(E) Answer not known

70. Which Constitutional Amendment is remembered for inserting Article 51A, thereby introducing Fundamental Duties for citizens in the Constitution?
(A) Twenty Fourth Amendment Act, 1971
(B) Forty Fourth Amendment Act, 1978
(C) Forty Second Amendment Act, 1976
(D) Eighty Sixth Amendment Act, 2002
(E) Answer not known

71. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Seventy Fourth Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 added Part IXA and the Twelfth Schedule to the Indian Constitution.
Reason (R): This amendment aimed to strengthen and provide constitutional status to urban local bodies like Municipalities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

72. Which of the following pairs of Amendments and their outcomes is incorrectly matched?
(A) 24th Amendment - Affirmed Parliament's power to amend Fundamental Rights
(B) 61st Amendment - Lowered the voting age to 18 years
(C) 103rd Amendment - Provided reservation for Economically Weaker Sections
(D) 86th Amendment - Introduced the Goods and Services Tax
(E) Answer not known

73. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): A proclamation of National Emergency can be revoked by the President at any time without parliamentary approval.
Reason (R): The 44th Amendment introduced a safeguard requiring the President to revoke the emergency if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution by a simple majority disapproving its continuation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

74. The Tenth Schedule, added by the 52nd Amendment, focuses on resolving which specific political issue?
(A) The equitable and fair distribution of land holdings among the landless population of India.
(B) The disqualification of members of Parliament and State Legislatures on ground of defection.
(C) The devolution of financial and administrative powers to the local Panchayat Raj Institutions.
(D) The formal recognition of additional regional languages within the Eighth Schedule of the law.
(E) Answer not known

75. Match List I with List II regarding constitutional amendments and their key provisions, and select the correct option:
List I: (Constitutional Amendments)
P. 24th Amendment
Q. 25th Amendment

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Q. Part B States
R. High Courts
S. Executive changes

List II: (Details)
I. Abolished from the Constitution
II. Facilitated establishment of a common High Court for two or more states
III. Organised states on linguistic lines
IV. Provision for appointment of common Governor

(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

38. Which Constitutional Amendment Act is recognized for expanding universal adult franchise by reducing the voting age from 21 to 18 years?
(A) Fifty Second Amendment Act, 1985
(B) Sixty First Amendment Act, 1988
(C) Seventy Third Amendment Act, 1992
(D) Eighty Sixth Amendment Act, 2002
(E) Answer not known

39. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the year of the landmark Supreme Court judgement?
(A) Minerva Mills Case - 1980
(B) Kesavananda Bharati Case - 1973
(C) ADM Jabalpur Case - 1976
(D) S.R. Bommai Case - 1994
(E) Answer not known

40. For a constitutional amendment bill that seeks to change federal provisions, what is the minimum fraction of state legislatures that must ratify the bill before it is presented to the President?
(A) One-third of the state legislatures
(B) One-half of the state legislatures
(C) Two-thirds of the state legislatures
(D) Three-fourths of the state legislatures
(E) Answer not known

41. Consider the following statements regarding the One Hundred and Third Constitutional Amendment Act of 2019:
I. It provided a maximum of 10 percent reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS).
II. It amended Articles 15 and 16 of the Constitution.
III. It applies exclusively to religious and linguistic minorities.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) III only
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

42. Identify the correct statement regarding the Eighty Sixth Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002.
(A) It made the right to free education a fundamental right for children between 6 to 14 years.
(B) It introduced a mandatory fundamental duty for the state to provide higher education for all.
(C) It abolished the Directive Principle regarding early childhood care previously under Article 45.
(D) It removed education from the Concurrent List and placed it exclusively within the Union List.
(E) Answer not known

43. Consider the following principles laid down in the S.R. Bommai case:
I. The Presidential proclamation under Article 356 is subject to judicial review.
II. The burden lies on the Centre to prove that relevant material existed to justify the imposition of President's Rule.
III. The State Assembly should not be dissolved until Parliament approves the proclamation.
IV. The Supreme Court permanently stripped Governors of all discretionary powers.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

44. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Ninety First Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003.
(A) It limited the total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, to 15 percent

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dealing with Municipalities.
II. The 74th Amendment added the Twelfth Schedule to the Constitution.
III. Both amendments fundamentally strengthened local self-governance in India.
Which of the above statements are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

82. Which of the following most appropriately describes the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976?
(A) It is known primarily for establishing the Basic Structure Doctrine in Indian law.
(B) It is called the 'Mini-Constitution' because it brought sweeping changes to many parts.
(C) It is considered the 'Anti-Defection Act' to stabilize Indian politics and parties.
(D) It is recognized entirely for decentralizing power to various Panchayat Raj institutions.
(E) Answer not known

83. Consider the following statements regarding the 106th Constitutional Amendment Act:
I. It provides a 33 percent reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies.
II. It is officially known as the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam.
III. It will come into effect after a delimitation exercise based on the first census taken after the Act's passage.
IV. It abolishes the existing reservation provisions for SC and ST women.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

84. If the Governor of a state reports that the state administration cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution due to a severe constitutional breakdown, what is the appropriate constitutional application?
(A) The President immediately suspends all Fundamental Rights under Article 359.
(B) The Parliament assumes all judicial functions of the State High Court.
(C) The President considers imposing President's Rule under Article 356.
(D) A Financial Emergency is immediately declared under Article 360.
(E) Answer not known

85. Consider the following statements regarding components of the Basic Structure Doctrine:
I. Supremacy of the Constitution is a basic structure.
II. Federal character of the Constitution is a basic structure.
III. The absolute supremacy of Parliament is a basic structure.
IV. The Right to Property is currently a basic structure.
V. The unfettered amending power of Article 368 is a basic structure.
Which of the above statements are incorrect?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) III, IV and V
(C) I, II, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

86. Based on the categorization of constitutional amendments, an amendment attempting to change the manner of election of the President falls under which specific category?
(A) Through a process requiring only a simple majority of the Parliament as per ordinary law.
(B) Through a process requiring only a special majority of the Parliament as per Article 368.
(C) Absolute majority of Parliament combined with the unanimous consent of all Indian states.
(D) Special majority of Parliament plus ratification by half of the state legislatures.
(E) Answer not known

87. Arrange the following procedural steps for the approval and continuation of President's Rule (Article 356) in their correct sequence:
1. Proclamation issued by the President.
2. Approval by both Houses of Parliament by simple majority within two months.
3. Continuation of the rule for six months at a time.

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9. (B) 2, 3, 1
The first National Emergency was proclaimed in 1962 during the Chinese invasion. The second occurred in 1971 during the war with Pakistan that led to Bangladesh's independence. The third was declared in 1975 based on internal disturbance. This chronological order reflects India's historical challenges, shifting from external security threats to significant domestic political crises within the first few decades.

10. (B) It established the complete supremacy of Directive Principles of State Policy over all Fundamental Rights.
The Forty-Fourth Amendment aimed to restore democratic values following the 1975 emergency. It notably shifted the Right to Property to a legal right and ensured Articles 20 and 21 remain enforceable during emergencies. Crucially, it did not grant Directive Principles total supremacy over Fundamental Rights; instead, it sought to balance judicial review powers and prevent arbitrary executive actions.

11. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Supreme Court's ruling in the Kesavananda Bharati case limited the scope of Article 368. It held that while Parliament has broad powers to amend the Constitution, it cannot alter its basic structure. This doctrine acts as a safeguard against the destruction of foundational features like secularism and federalism. Therefore, the judicial interpretation directly explains the restriction on legislative power.

12. (C) Fifty Second Amendment - Anti-defection law
The Fifty-Second Amendment Act of 1985 introduced the Tenth Schedule to prevent political defections. In contrast, the Sixty-First Amendment lowered the voting age, while the Eighty-Sixth Amendment made education a fundamental right. The Ninety-Seventh Amendment dealt with cooperative societies. These specific amendments illustrate how the Constitution is periodically updated to address emerging political, social, and educational requirements of the nation.

13. (D) A is false but R is true.
Article 358 provides for the automatic suspension of Article 19 only when a National Emergency is declared due to war or external aggression. It does not apply to emergencies based on armed rebellion. This distinction was introduced by the Forty-Fourth Amendment to protect civil liberties during internal crises. Consequently, the claim of automatic suspension during an armed rebellion is incorrect.

14. (D) Absolute supremacy of Parliament over the judicial review process.
The Basic Structure Doctrine includes principles like the supremacy of the Constitution, the republican form of government, and judicial review. It explicitly rejects the idea of absolute parliamentary supremacy over the courts. By maintaining judicial review as an essential feature, the doctrine ensures that constitutional amendments are subject to scrutiny, preventing any legislative attempt to bypass the foundational legal framework.

15. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
The Indian Constitution specifies different articles for various emergencies and amendments. Article 352 governs the proclamation of a National Emergency. Article 356 pertains to the imposition of President's Rule in states. Article 360 covers Financial Emergency procedures, while Article 368 provides the power and procedure for Parliament to amend the Constitution. These articles form the core of emergency management.

16. (B) It restored the power of State governments to identify and specify their own lists of OBCs.
This amendment was enacted to clarify that State governments and Union Territories possess the authority to maintain their own lists of socially and educationally backward classes. It effectively bypassed a previous judicial interpretation that had centralized this power. By restoring this right, the amendment ensures that states can continue implementing their specific reservation policies based on regional demographic data.

17. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The First Amendment was enacted in 1951 shortly after the Constitution was adopted. The Forty-Second Amendment, known as the mini-constitution, followed in 1976. The Forty-Fourth

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explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

94. Historically, which of the following is a prominent example of the misuse of Article 356 that led to severe judicial scrutiny?
(A) The imposition of Financial Emergency in states experiencing severe droughts and crop failures.
(B) Dismissal of state governments with majorities after their parties lost Lok Sabha elections.
(C) The use of the armed forces to suppress internal disturbance without a formal state of emergency.
(D) The Centre withholding funds to states that failed to ratify proposed constitutional amendments.
(E) Answer not known

95. Match List I with List II regarding constitutional amendments and their core focus areas, and select the correct option:
List I: (Constitutional Amendment)
P. 52nd Amendment
Q. 61st Amendment
R. 86th Amendment
S. 91st Amendment
List II: (Core Focus Area)
I. Reduction of voting age
II. Anti-Defection
III. Limit on Council of Ministers size
IV. Right to Education
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

96. What acts as the most relevant institutional check against the arbitrary imposition of President's Rule under Article 356 in contemporary India?
(A) The absolute and unchecked discretionary power of the Governor in the state.
(B) The proactive intervention of the United Nations Security Council in internal affairs.
(C) The mandated judicial review and floor test as formalized by the Bommai judgement.
(D) The automatic and immediate dissolution of the Rajya Sabha during the process.
(E) Answer not known

97. Match List I with List II regarding constitutional schedules and the amendment that added them, and select the correct option:
List I: (Schedule)
P. Ninth Schedule
Q. Tenth Schedule
R. Eleventh Schedule
S. Twelfth Schedule
List II: (Amendment that Added it)
I. 52nd Amendment
II. 73rd Amendment
III. 74th Amendment
IV. 1st Amendment
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

98. What can be fundamentally inferred about the Indian constitutional design from the requirement of state ratification for amending certain federal provisions?
(A) The Constitution does not trust the Parliament with national security and defense matters.
(B) State legislatures have absolute supremacy over Parliament in all constitutional matters.
(C) The amending process is heavily biased towards making India a unitary and centralized state.
(D) The Union cannot unilaterally alter the federal structure, maintaining a balance of power.
(E) Answer not known

99. Which of the following pairs regarding National Emergencies and the Prime Minister in office during their declaration is correctly matched?
(A) 1971 Emergency - Indira Gandhi
(B) 1962 Emergency - Lal Bahadur Shastri
(C) 1975 Emergency - Morarji Desai
(D) 1999 Emergency - Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(E) Answer not known

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4. Maximum extension up to three years, subject to specific conditions beyond one year.

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1
(E) Answer not known

88. When comparing the scope of Special Majority and Simple Majority in the context of constitutional amendments, which statement is true?

(A) Simple majority is for changing Fundamental Rights, while special majority is for admitting new states.
(B) Special majority needs two-thirds present and voting, simple needs only a majority of those present.
(C) Special majority amendments are strictly outside Article 368, while simple majority amendments are in it.
(D) Both types of majorities inherently require state ratification to be valid and legally binding.
(E) Answer not known

89. Arrange the following legal shifts concerning the Right to Property in the Indian Constitution in their correct sequential order:

1. First Amendment adding the Ninth Schedule to protect agrarian reform laws.
2. Twenty Fifth Amendment granting primacy to certain Directive Principles over the right to property.
3. Forty Fourth Amendment abolishing the Right to Property as a Fundamental Right.

(A) 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2
(D) 3, 1, 2
(E) Answer not known

90. What feature was introduced by the Ninety Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011?

(A) It reduced the total size of the council of ministers to 15 percent of the House strength.
(B) It established the National Judicial Appointments Commission to handle senior appointments.
(C) It made the formation of cooperative societies a fundamental right under Article 19.
(D) It mandated a fixed tenure of five years for all civil servants working in the administration.
(E) Answer not known

91. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.

Assertion (A): The Basic Structure Doctrine evolved as a necessary judicial check against the unfettered amending power claimed by Parliament.

Reason (R): In cases prior to Kesavananda Bharati, such as the 24th Amendment, Parliament aggressively asserted its right to amend any part of the Constitution, including wiping out Fundamental Rights.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

92. Which of the following pairs of Amendments and the Constitutional Parts they added is correctly matched?

(A) 73rd Amendment - Part IXA
(B) 74th Amendment - Part IXB
(C) 42nd Amendment - Part IX
(D) 97th Amendment - Part IXB
(E) Answer not known

93. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.

Assertion (A): The GST Council established by the 101st Amendment exemplifies cooperative federalism in India.

Reason (R): It grants veto power exclusively to the Union Government to override any taxation decision made by the States.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

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ANSWERS

1. (B) II and III
Article 368 outlines two types of amendments: by special majority and by special majority with state ratification. Simple majority amendments fall outside the scope of Article 368. Constitutional amendment bills can be introduced by any member of Parliament and do not require prior presidential recommendation. Furthermore, the President must provide assent to these bills.

2. (C) It is a judicial principle stating that Parliament's amending power cannot alter the foundational features of the Constitution.
The Supreme Court established this doctrine in the Kesavananda Bharati case to limit legislative authority. It posits that while Parliament can amend parts of the Constitution under Article 368, it cannot destroy its essential character. This judicial check ensures that the core identity and foundational values of the democratic framework remain protected from arbitrary or transient political changes.

3. (A) I, II and IV
National Emergency grounds are war, external aggression, or armed rebellion. The Forty-Fourth Amendment replaced internal disturbance with armed rebellion to prevent executive misuse. Proclamations require parliamentary approval within one month by a special majority. Once approved, an emergency continues for six months and needs periodic renewal rather than lasting indefinitely until a formal revocation occurs by the President.

4. (B) 1951
Enacted in 1951, the First Constitutional Amendment was a landmark step to address judicial hurdles against land reforms. It introduced the Ninth Schedule to shield specific laws from being challenged on the grounds of violating fundamental rights. This amendment aimed to facilitate social and economic equality by protecting agrarian legislation necessary for restructuring land ownership patterns in India.

5. (A) I, II, III and IV
Amendments affecting the federal structure require ratification by half of the states. This includes provisions regarding the election of the President, the extent of executive powers, Supreme Court and High Courts, and distribution of legislative powers. However, the abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in states is handled through a simple majority process, which is not considered an amendment under Article 368.

6. (C) Socialist, Secular, Integrity
The Forty-Second Amendment Act of 1976 is often called the mini-constitution due to its extensive changes. It modified the Preamble by inserting the terms Socialist and Secular into the description of the Republic. Additionally, it changed the phrase unity of the Nation to unity and integrity of the Nation. These additions aimed to explicitly define India's core socio-political commitments.

7. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The Seventh Amendment reorganizing states occurred in 1956. Fundamental Duties were added via the Forty-Second Amendment in 1976. The Sixty-First Amendment reduced the voting age in 1988, followed by the One Hundred and First Amendment introducing the Goods and Services Tax in 2016. Understanding this sequence highlights the evolving nature of the Indian constitutional and administrative landscape over several decades.

8. (A) It mandated the creation of a Panchayat Raj system and added Part IX to the Constitution.
This landmark legislation provided constitutional status to rural local bodies across India. It introduced Part IX and the Eleventh Schedule, which details twenty-nine functional items for panchayats. The amendment established a three-tier system of local self-government, ensuring regular elections, reservation for women, and the setup of State Finance Commissions to empower grassroot democracy effectively within the country.

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100. What is a key advantage of having a rigid amendment procedure for the Basic Structure of the Constitution?

(A) It completely paralyzes the legislative process, preventing any economic or social reforms.

(B) It allows the judiciary to legislate directly on behalf of the Parliament in certain areas.

(C) It protects foundational ideals from being destroyed by transient political majorities.

(D) It enables the President to bypass both Parliament and state legislatures during emergencies.

(E) Answer not known

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Amendment was passed in 1978 to correct emergency excesses. Finally, the Seventy-Third Amendment, which constitutionalized rural local bodies, was enacted in 1992. These dates mark critical milestones in India's legislative and political evolution.

18. (C) The S.R. Bommai case mandate for a floor test.
The Supreme Court's judgement in the S.R. Bommai case established that the strength of a ministry must be tested on the floor of the House. This principle prevents Governors from making subjective assessments about a government's majority. Disregarding this requirement and recommending President's Rule without a floor test is a violation of the procedural safeguards designed to protect federalism.

19. (A) Article 358 - Automatic suspension of all Fundamental Rights by the President.
Article 358 is specifically limited to the automatic suspension of rights under Article 19 during an external emergency. It does not affect other Fundamental Rights, nor does it require a presidential order for this specific suspension. Other rights are dealt with under Article 359, which requires a separate order from the President to suspend the right to approach courts.

20. (B) Three: Simple Majority, Special Majority, and Special Majority with State Ratification
The Constitution can be amended through three distinct procedures. Simple majority applies to matters like state boundary changes. Special majority under Article 368 is required for most provisions, including Fundamental Rights. For items affecting the federal structure, such as the election of the President or the Supreme Court, a special majority combined with ratification by half the states is mandatory.

21. (A) I and II
President's Rule must be approved by Parliament within two months. It can generally last for six months, extendable up to three years. After one year, extension is only possible if a National Emergency is active or the Election Commission certifies that assembly elections cannot be held. This ensures that the suspension of a state's democratic machinery is not used indefinitely.

22. (A) National Emergency must be approved within one month, whereas Financial Emergency must be approved within two months.
Procedural timelines differ significantly between emergency types. A National Emergency proclamation requires parliamentary approval within thirty days. In contrast, a Financial Emergency allows for a two-month window for approval. While both involve centralized control, the approval urgency for National Emergency reflects the immediate nature of security threats compared to the fiscal directives involved in a Financial Emergency proclamation.

23. (B) III and IV
The One Hundred and First Amendment introduced the Goods and Services Tax, granting concurrent powers to the Centre and States. It did not remove state taxation powers entirely but shifted many to the GST framework. Crucially, it established the GST Council, which explicitly includes representatives from all State governments to ensure cooperative decision-making regarding tax rates and exemptions.

24. (B) Once approved, it continues indefinitely until revoked and requires no repeated approval.
Unlike a National Emergency, which requires parliamentary approval every six months for continuation, a Financial Emergency remains in force indefinitely once the initial approval is granted. It ends only when the President issues a subsequent proclamation to revoke it. This provision under Article 360 has never been invoked in India, despite various periods of significant economic stress or financial challenges.

25. (A) I, II, III and IV
This amendment transformed rural governance by providing constitutional status and adding Part IX and the Eleventh Schedule. It mandated a five-year term for panchayats and introduced twenty-nine functional items. Notably, it also required a minimum of one-third reservation for women at all levels, countering the claim of exclusion. These measures aimed to institutionalize democratic decentralization and local empowerment.

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26. (D) Any changes to the Lists in the Seventh Schedule
Provisions that define the federal balance between the Union and the States require a more stringent amendment process. This includes modifications to the Seventh Schedule lists, the Supreme Court's jurisdiction, and the representation of states in Parliament. Such amendments require a special majority in both Houses followed by ratification by at least half of the state legislatures to be enacted.

27. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The process begins with a written recommendation from the Union Cabinet. Following this, the President issues the proclamation. Parliament must then approve this proclamation by a special majority within one month. For the emergency to continue beyond the initial period, it must be renewed every six months. This sequence ensures multiple layers of executive and legislative oversight during national crises.

28. (A) To undo the authoritarian excesses and distortions introduced during the 1975 Emergency.
Enacted after the 1975 emergency, the Forty-Fourth Amendment sought to safeguard the Constitution against future misuse. It introduced rigorous requirements for declaring emergencies, such as written cabinet advice and the replacement of internal disturbance with armed rebellion. It also restored the power of courts to review emergency proclamations and protected key fundamental rights from suspension to prevent authoritarian overreach.

29. (A) 1, 2, 4, 3
The sequence started with the Allahabad High Court invalidating Indira Gandhi's election in early June 1975. This led to the proclamation of Internal Emergency on June 25, 1975. During this period, the Forty-Second Amendment was passed in 1976. After the emergency ended and the government changed in 1977, the Shah Commission was appointed to investigate the various administrative excesses.

30. (C) Parliament's amending power is sweeping but structurally limited by the core identity of the Constitution.
The Kesavananda Bharati judgement established that while Parliament has the power to amend any part of the Constitution, including Fundamental Rights, it cannot touch the basic structure. This means the core identity, such as democracy and secularism, is unalterable. The ruling effectively balanced legislative power with judicial oversight to ensure the Constitution's foundational values remain intact despite political changes.

31. (C) A is true but R is false.
It is a historical fact that a Financial Emergency under Article 360 has never been declared in India. However, the Constitution does not prohibit such a declaration; rather, it explicitly provides the framework for it to address severe financial instability. The Reason provided is incorrect because the provision exists precisely to allow the Centre to intervene in state fiscal matters.

32. (B) Special Majority - Two-thirds of members present and voting, plus a total membership majority.
Article 368 defines a special majority as requiring a majority of the total membership of each House and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. Simple majority usually refers to a majority of those present and voting. State ratification, when needed, requires a simple majority from half of the state legislatures, not two-thirds of them.

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33. (C) A is true but R is false.
Article 19 is automatically suspended during an external emergency under Article 358. However, Article 359 does not provide for automatic suspension. Instead, it empowers the President to issue a specific order to suspend the enforcement of designated Fundamental Rights. Therefore, the mechanism of automatic suspension is unique to Article 358 and the specific grounds of war or external aggression.

34. (A) They established the floor test as the sole criterion for determining the majority of a government, curbing the misuse of Article 356.
The S.R. Bommai case was a major victory for federalism, as it made the imposition of President's

Rule subject to judicial review. By mandating a floor test, the Supreme Court ensured that a state government's survival depends on legislative support rather than the Governor's subjective opinion. This significantly reduced the arbitrary dismissal of state governments by the Centre.

35. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The Shah Commission was tasked with investigating the 1975 emergency's administrative excesses. The Kesavananda Bharati case is famous for establishing the Basic Structure Doctrine. The S.R. Bommai case focused on the judicial review and misuse of President's Rule under Article 356. Finally, the ADM Jabalpur case dealt with the suspension of Habeas Corpus during the emergency period.

36. (B) It defined 'armed rebellion' as a strict prerequisite, replacing the vague term 'internal disturbance'.
The Forty-Fourth Amendment sought to limit the executive's power to declare an emergency for political reasons. By replacing internal disturbance with armed rebellion, the amendment ensured that mere political unrest or protests could no longer be used as a valid ground for a National Emergency. This change was a direct response to the perceived misuse of the term during 1975.

37. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
The Seventh Amendment of 1956 significantly altered the Indian administrative map. It organized states on linguistic lines and abolished the previous classification of Part A, B, and C states. Furthermore, it enabled the appointment of a common Governor for multiple states and the establishment of common High Courts, thereby streamlining the executive and judicial infrastructure across different regions.

38. (B) Sixty First Amendment Act, 1988
The Sixty-First Constitutional Amendment Act of 1988 is a significant democratic reform that lowered the voting age for Lok Sabha and Assembly elections from twenty-one to eighteen years. This change aimed to involve the youth more directly in the political process, recognizing their maturity and stake in the nation's governance. It greatly expanded the Indian electorate and modernized representative democracy.

39. (A) Minerva Mills Case - 1980
The Minerva Mills case was decided in 1980, where the Supreme Court struck down portions of the 42nd Amendment and reaffirmed that judicial review is a part of the basic structure. The Kesavananda case was 1973, ADM Jabalpur was 1976, and Bommai was 1994. Although the year listed in the option is correct, it is the designated incorrect match here.

40. (B) One-half of the state legislatures
For constitutional amendments that affect the federal character or distribution of power between the Centre and States, a special majority in Parliament is insufficient. Such bills must also be ratified by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the states. This requirement ensures that the states have a say in fundamental changes to the nation's federal architecture.

41. (C) III only
The One Hundred and Third Amendment introduced a ten percent reservation for Economically Weaker Sections by amending Articles 15 and 16. This reservation is specifically for individuals not covered under existing schemes for SCs, STs, and OBCs. The claim that it applies exclusively to religious and linguistic minorities is incorrect, as it focuses on economic criteria across the general population.

42. (A) It made the right to free education a fundamental right for children between 6 to 14 years.
Enacted in 2002, the Eighty-Sixth Amendment inserted Article 21A, making education a fundamental right for children aged six to fourteen. It also modified the Directive Principle in Article 45 and added a new Fundamental Duty for parents under Article 51A. These changes collectively aimed to ensure universal elementary education and represented a major shift in social policy.

43. (A) I, II and III
The Bommai judgement established that the President's proclamation under Article 356 is not beyond judicial review. It shifted the burden of proof to the Centre to justify the imposition and

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ruled that state assemblies should not be dissolved until parliamentary approval. However, the court did not strip Governors of all discretionary powers; it only established guidelines for their exercise.

44. (B) It mandated that the minimum number of Ministers in a State, including the Chief Minister, shall not be less than twelve.
The Ninety-First Amendment capped the size of the Council of Ministers at fifteen percent of the House's strength to prevent jumbo cabinets. It also strengthened anti-defection laws. While it set a minimum number of twelve ministers for states, the statement is part of the correct features. The question asks for an incorrect statement, often related to specific exclusions or additions.

45. (B) I, III and V
Article 359 does not automatically suspend rights; it requires a presidential order. Furthermore, the Forty-Fourth Amendment ensured that the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 can never be suspended. Finally, Article 359 is used during a National Emergency, not a Financial Emergency. Therefore, the statements regarding automatic suspension, Article 21, and financial emergencies are incorrect.

46. (C) Rights under Articles 20 and 21
Following the experience of the 1975 emergency, the Forty-Fourth Amendment Act of 1978 introduced a critical safeguard for civil liberties. It stipulated that the enforcement of Fundamental Rights under Article 20, which deals with protection in respect of conviction for offences, and Article 21, which protects life and personal liberty, cannot be suspended even during a National Emergency.

47. (A) 1, 3, 4, 2
The amendment process begins with the introduction of a bill in either House. It must then be passed by a special majority in each House. If the amendment concerns federal provisions, it proceeds to state ratification. Only after these steps is the bill presented to the President for mandatory assent, concluding the legislative process to modify the Indian Constitution.

48. (B) To safeguard the sovereignty, unity, integrity, and security of the country's democratic system.
Emergency provisions are designed to enable the state to respond effectively to exceptional situations that threaten the nation. Their primary goal is to protect the constitutional order and the security of India. While they temporarily alter the federal structure to grant the Centre more power, this is intended as a protective measure rather than a permanent shift toward authoritarianism or centralisation.

49. (B) 2, 3, 4, 1
Article 356 was part of the original Constitution. In 1978, the 44th Amendment added safeguards against its misuse. Despite this, the 1980s saw frequent dismissals of state governments. Finally, in 1994, the S.R. Bommai judgement provided the definitive judicial guidelines and the floor test requirement, establishing a robust check on the arbitrary use of this constitutional power.

50. (C) Special majority of the Parliament plus ratification by half of the State Legislatures.
The GST Council is a body that represents the interests of both the Union and the States, making it a central part of India's federal structure. Therefore, any amendment that seeks to alter its composition or voting weightage falls under the category of changes to federal provisions. This requires a special majority in Parliament and ratification by at least half of the states.

51. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Fifty-Second Amendment Act was enacted specifically to address the problem of political instability caused by legislators switching parties for personal gain. By adding the Tenth Schedule, it provided a legal framework for disqualification on grounds of defection. The reason provided directly explains why the act is commonly known as the Anti-Defection Law and its intended political purpose.

52. (D) Morarji Desai - Headed the commission to inquire into the 1975 emergency excesses.
While Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister who appointed the inquiry commission, he did not head it. The commission was actually led by J.C. Shah, a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and is thus known as the Shah Commission.

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Other figures like Indira Gandhi, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, and Jayaprakash Narayan were correctly identified in their respective roles.

53. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 359 gives the President the power to suspend the right to enforce specific fundamental rights during an emergency. To ensure democratic accountability, any such presidential order must be laid before both Houses of Parliament for approval. This requirement acts as a legislative check on executive power, explaining why the President's authority in this matter is not absolute or unchecked.

54. (A) Into an unamendable basic structure and amendable ordinary provisions.
The Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case did not list all unamendable parts but established the principle that certain core features cannot be changed. This created a dual classification where ordinary provisions can be modified by Parliament under Article 368, but the basic structure remains protected. This ensures the Constitution can evolve while keeping its foundational principles and identity secure.

55. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
The Ninety-Seventh Amendment dealt with Cooperative Societies, while the One Hundred and First introduced GST. The One Hundred and Third provided ten percent reservation for EWS, and the One Hundred and Fifth restored the states' power to identify OBCs. These amendments reflect recent legislative efforts to address economic reforms, social justice, and federal power sharing within the Indian constitutional framework.

56. (C) Article 358 operates automatically, whereas Article 359 requires a specific Presidential Order.
A key distinction between the two articles is their mode of operation. Article 358 automatically suspends the rights under Article 19 as soon as an external emergency is declared. In contrast, Article 359 does not suspend any rights on its own; it requires the President to issue a specific order naming the rights whose enforcement in court is being suspended.

57. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Article 352 is used for declaring a National Emergency, while Article 356 allows for President's Rule in states. Article 358 provides for the automatic suspension of Article 19 during external emergencies. Article 360 covers the declaration of a Financial Emergency. Together, these articles define the Centre's power to manage different types of national and regional crises in India.

58. (D) It mandates a 33 percent reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.
The One Hundred and Sixth Amendment, also known as the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, is a historic law aimed at increasing women's representation in legislative bodies. It provides for a thirty-three percent reservation of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. Its implementation is linked to the delimitation process following the next scheduled national census.

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59. (A) 1976 - Dismissal of Karunanidhi's DMK government during the National Emergency period.
In 1976, during the National Emergency, the DMK government led by M. Karunanidhi was dismissed by the Centre, leading to the imposition of President's Rule in Tamil Nadu. This event is a significant example of the use of Article 356 during a period of national political tension and is often cited in discussions regarding the historical dismissal of state governments.

60. (B) The principle of free and fair elections
The Supreme Court has identified several components of the Basic Structure Doctrine, including secularism, federalism, and judicial review. The principle of free and fair elections is also considered a fundamental part of the basic structure, as it is essential for maintaining the democratic character of the Indian Republic. This ensures that the electoral process cannot be undermined by any constitutional amendment.

61. (A) I and II
The Shah Commission was established after the emergency to investigate abuses of power. It documented many excesses, including mass arrests and press censorship. Contrary to endorsing the measures, the commission's

ground for a National Emergency under Article 352, not Article 356. The failure of constitutional machinery in a state is the ground for President's Rule under Article 356, while external aggression falls under Article 352.

80. (D) Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing States.
Changes to the boundaries, names, or the formation of new states are handled through an ordinary legislative process requiring only a simple majority in Parliament. According to the Constitution, such laws are not deemed to be amendments for the purposes of Article 368. In contrast, changing Fundamental Rights or Directive Principles requires a special majority as per the formal amendment procedure.

81. (C) I only
The Seventy-Third Amendment added Part IX dealing with Panchayats, while the Seventy-Fourth Amendment added Part IXA dealing with Municipalities. Therefore, the statement that the Seventy-Third Amendment added Part IXA is incorrect. Both amendments successfully added schedules and aimed to strengthen local self-governance, making the other statements correct in their description of these legislative reforms.

82. (B) It called the 'Mini-Constitution' because it brought sweeping changes to many parts.
The Forty-Second Amendment Act of 1976 is famously known as the Mini-Constitution due to the sheer number and scope of changes it introduced. It affected the Preamble, many articles, and several parts of the Constitution simultaneously. These changes were aimed at centralizing power and were so extensive that they practically rewrote significant portions of the nation's foundational legal document.

83. (A) I, II and III
The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam provides a thirty-three percent reservation for women in legislative bodies. This reservation also includes a sub-quota for women from SC and ST categories, rather than abolishing existing provisions. The act's implementation is contingent upon a future delimitation exercise based on the first census conducted after the law was passed in 2023.

84. (C) The President considers imposing President's Rule under Article 356.
If the Governor reports a breakdown of constitutional machinery, the appropriate response under the Indian Constitution is the imposition of President's Rule. This allows the Centre to take over the state's administration. This process is governed by Article 356 and is intended to be used only as a last resort when the state government cannot function according to constitutional norms.

85. (B) III, IV and V
The Basic Structure Doctrine explicitly rejects absolute parliamentary supremacy and does not include the Right to Property, which is now a legal right. Furthermore, while Article 368 gives Parliament the power to amend, this power itself is limited by the doctrine and is not unfettered. Therefore, the statements regarding parliamentary supremacy, the right to property, and unfettered amending power are incorrect.

86. (D) Special majority of Parliament plus ratification by half of the state legislatures.
The manner of the President's election is a critical federal provision because the President is elected by an electoral college that includes members from both Parliament and state assemblies. Any change to this process affects the states' interests. Consequently, such an amendment requires a special majority in both Houses of Parliament and must be ratified by at least half of the state legislatures.

87. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The process starts with a presidential proclamation. Parliament must approve this within two months by a simple majority. Once approved, the rule lasts for six months and can be extended periodically. However, it can only stay in force for a maximum of three years, and any extension beyond one year is subject to specific conditions regarding national emergencies or election difficulties.

88. (B) Special majority needs two-thirds present and voting, simple needs only a majority of those present.
A special majority is a more rigorous requirement used for significant constitutional changes. It demands support from two-thirds of those

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Committee, it listed ten fundamental duties for citizens. These duties were intended to remind citizens that while they enjoy rights, they also have certain obligations toward the state and the society at large.

71. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Seventy-Fourth Amendment was enacted to provide a constitutional framework for urban local bodies. By adding Part IXA and the Twelfth Schedule, it standardized the structure and functions of municipalities across India. The reason given directly explains why these specific constitutional additions were made, as they were the legal means to achieve the goal of strengthening urban self-governance.

72. (D) 86th Amendment - Introduced the Goods and Services Tax
The Eighty-Sixth Amendment is associated with the Right to Education, not the Goods and Services Tax. The GST was actually introduced by the One Hundred and First Constitutional Amendment Act of 2016. Other pairs, such as the Twenty-Fourth Amendment regarding Fundamental Rights and the Sixty-First Amendment regarding the voting age, are correctly matched with their respective outcomes.

73. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The President has the power to revoke an emergency at any time. Separately, the Forty-Fourth Amendment added a safeguard where the Lok Sabha can force a revocation by passing a resolution with a simple majority. While both statements are true, the second describes a specific parliamentary check rather than providing the legal reason for the President's general power to revoke.

74. (B) The disqualification of members of Parliament and State Legislatures on ground of defection.
The Tenth Schedule was added to address the frequent changing of political parties by elected representatives, which often led to government instability. It sets out the conditions under which a legislator can be disqualified for defecting. This anti-defection law aims to preserve the integrity of political parties and ensure that the mandate of the voters is respected.

75. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The Twenty-Fourth Amendment made the President's assent to amendment bills mandatory. The Twenty-Fifth Amendment gave primacy to specific Directive Principles. The Forty-Second Amendment added Socialist and Secular to the Preamble. The Forty-Fourth Amendment removed the Right to Property as a Fundamental Right. These amendments collectively illustrate the intense legislative activity and constitutional shifts occurring during the 1970s.

76. (C) The DMK government was dismissed during the 1975 National Emergency, leading to President's Rule in 1976.
One of the most notable instances of Article 356 in Tamil Nadu occurred in 1976. The DMK government, led by M. Karunanidhi, was dismissed by the central government during the National Emergency. This event is a key part of the state's political history and serves as an example of the use of emergency powers to dissolve state administrations.

77. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
Kesavananda Bharati is the foundation of the Basic Structure Doctrine. S.R. Bommai focused on Article 356 and the judicial review of state government dismissals. ADM Jabalpur is a controversial case regarding the suspension of Habeas Corpus during an emergency. K.S. Puttaswamy is the landmark judgement that established the Right to Privacy as a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution.

78. (A) State governments are immediately dissolved, and their budgets are exclusively drafted by the Finance Commission.
During a Financial Emergency, state governments are not dissolved. Instead, the Centre gains the authority to issue financial directives to the states. This can include requiring state money bills to be reserved for the President's consideration and directing salary reductions. The Finance Commission's role remains separate, and the state's administrative machinery continues to function under central fiscal guidelines.

79. (B) Threat to Financial Stability - Article 360
Article 360 is correctly matched with the threat to financial stability or credit as the ground for a Financial Emergency. Armed rebellion is a

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reports were highly critical of the government's actions during the period. It highlighted how administrative machinery was misused to suppress dissent and political opposition under the guise of national security.

62. (C) The defeat of the ruling state party in the general elections for the Lok Sabha.
The Supreme Court has ruled that the defeat of a state's ruling party in national elections is not a valid reason to dismiss the state government. Article 356 should only be used when there is a genuine breakdown of constitutional machinery in the state. Using national election results to justify state-level intervention is considered a misuse of federal powers by the Centre.

63. (B) III and IV
The Forty-Second Amendment added Secular to the Preamble rather than removing it. It also increased the term of the Lok Sabha and Assemblies to six years, but this change was not permanent as it was reversed by the Forty-Fourth Amendment. Therefore, the statements about removing the word secular and the permanent seven-year term increase are factually incorrect descriptions of the act.

64. (D) It is uniquely flexible, allowing a temporary shift to a unitary character during crises.
The emergency provisions of the Indian Constitution reveal a unique federal design. While the system is generally federal, it can be transformed into a unitary one during times of crisis without a formal amendment. This flexibility allows the Centre to take control and ensure national security and unity, demonstrating that the federal structure is adaptable to the nation's needs.

65. (A) I, II, III and IV
The 1975-1977 emergency period was marked by significant centralisation and the suppression of civil liberties. Key features included press censorship, mass arrests under preventive detention laws, and controversial forced sterilisation programs. The Forty-Second Amendment was also passed during this time to consolidate executive power. The claim that state governments were granted unprecedented autonomy is incorrect, as central control was actually tightened.

66. (D) The phrase was too broad, enabling the executive to misuse it for suppressing political rivals.
The term internal disturbance was criticized for being vague and lacking a precise definition. This ambiguity allowed the executive to declare a National Emergency for domestic political reasons that did not necessarily involve an actual threat to national security. By replacing it with armed rebellion, the Forty-Fourth Amendment aimed to ensure that only serious violent threats could justify such a declaration.

67. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The sequence begins with the First Amendment in 1951, which prompted initial judicial challenges. The Twenty-Fourth Amendment in 1971 was Parliament's response to earlier court rulings. This led to the landmark Kesavananda Bharati case in 1973, which established the basic structure doctrine. Finally, the Minerva Mills case in 1980 further refined and reaffirmed the doctrine, particularly the importance of judicial review.

68. (A) Majority of total membership and at least two-thirds of members present and voting.
A special majority under Article 368 requires two conditions to be met simultaneously in each House. First, the bill must be supported by more than half of the total membership of the House. Second, it must also be supported by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members who are present and voting during the session.

69. (A) 1, 2, 3
The Fifty-Second Amendment introducing the Anti-Defection Law was passed in 1985. The Ninety-First Amendment, which capped the size of the Council of Ministers, followed in 2003. The Ninety-Seventh Amendment regarding cooperative societies was enacted in 2011. This timeline shows the progressive legislative attempts to ensure political stability and improve governance structures within the Indian political system over several decades.

70. (C) Forty Second Amendment Act, 1976
The Forty-Second Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 introduced a new Part IVA and Article 51A to the Indian Constitution. Based on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh

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voting plus a majority of the total membership. A simple majority only requires more than half of the members present and voting. This distinction ensures that foundational parts of the Constitution cannot be changed as easily as ordinary legislative matters or minor administrative adjustments.

89. (B) 1, 2, 3
The First Amendment in 1951 began the process of limiting property rights to facilitate land reform. The Twenty-Fifth Amendment in 1971 further restricted these rights by giving primacy to certain Directive Principles. Finally, the Forty-Fourth Amendment in 1978 removed the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights altogether, transforming it into a constitutional legal right under Article 300A.

90. (C) It made the formation of cooperative societies a fundamental right under Article 19.
The Ninety-Seventh Amendment Act of 2011 was aimed at promoting and professionalizing cooperative societies. It introduced changes in three areas: it added the right to form cooperatives to Article 19, inserted a new Directive Principle in Article 43B, and added a new Part IXB to the Constitution. These provisions were designed to give a constitutional basis to the cooperative movement in India.

91. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Basic Structure Doctrine was a judicial response to Parliament's attempts to assert absolute power. By passing amendments like the Twenty-Fourth, Parliament sought to remove all limits on its ability to change the Constitution. The Supreme Court recognized that this could lead to the destruction of the Constitution's essence, thus establishing the doctrine in Kesavananda Bharati as a necessary constitutional check.

92. (D) Ninety Seventh Amendment - Part IXB
The Ninety-Seventh Amendment is correctly matched with Part IXB, which specifically deals with cooperative societies. The Seventy-Third Amendment added Part IX for Panchayats, and the Seventy-Fourth Amendment added Part IXA for Municipalities. These additions reflect the Constitution's expansion to provide a clear legal framework for different levels of local governance and specialized organizational forms like cooperatives.

93. (C) A is true but R is false.
The GST Council is indeed a prime example of cooperative federalism, as it brings the Centre and States together for decision-making. However, the reason provided is false because the Union Government does not have exclusive veto power. The council operates on a weighted voting system where decisions require a three-fourths majority, ensuring that neither the Centre nor the States can act entirely alone.

94. (B) Dismissal of state governments with majorities after their parties lost Lok Sabha elections.
A prominent historical misuse of Article 356 occurred when the central government dismissed several state governments simply because the ruling parties in those states lost the general elections for the Lok Sabha. This practice was criticized for undermining federalism and the mandate of state voters. The S.R. Bommai case eventually ended this practice by making such dismissals subject to judicial review and floor tests.

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95. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The Fifty-Second Amendment focused on anti-defection, while the Sixty-First reduced the voting age. The Eighty-Sixth Amendment introduced the right to education, and the Ninety-First Amendment placed a limit on the size of the council of ministers. Each of these amendments addressed specific challenges in the Indian political and social landscape, from electoral reform to government stability and fundamental rights.

96. (C) The mandated judicial review and floor test as formalized by the Bommai judgement.
In contemporary India, the S.R. Bommai judgement serves as the most effective check against the arbitrary use of Article 356. By allowing the judiciary to review the material used to justify President's Rule and requiring a floor test to prove a government's majority, the Supreme Court has significantly curtailed the Centre's ability to dismiss state governments for purely political reasons.

97. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
The Ninth Schedule was added by the First Amendment in 1951. The Tenth Schedule was introduced by the Fifty-Second Amendment in 1985. The Eleventh Schedule was brought in by the Seventy-Third Amendment in 1992, and the Twelfth Schedule by the Seventy-Fourth Amendment in the same year. These schedules expand the Constitution's scope to cover land reforms, anti-defection, and local self-governance.

98. (D) The Union cannot unilaterally alter the federal structure, maintaining a balance of power.
The requirement for state ratification in the amendment process is a key feature of India's federalism. It ensures that the central government cannot single-handedly change the constitutional rules that define the relationship between the Union and the States. This shared power over constitutional change protects the autonomy of the states and maintains the delicate balance of power intended by the Constitution's framers.

99. (A) 1971 Emergency - Indira Gandhi
The 1971 National Emergency was declared during the Indo-Pakistan war, with Indira Gandhi serving as Prime Minister. The 1962 emergency was during Jawaharlal Nehru's tenure, and the 1975 emergency also occurred under Indira Gandhi's leadership. There was no National Emergency in 1999 during the Kargil war. This historical context shows the specific leadership under which different national crises were managed using emergency provisions.

100. (C) It protects foundational ideals from being destroyed by transient political majorities.
Having a rigid procedure for amending the basic structure ensures that the core values of the Constitution, such as democracy and secularism, remain secure. It prevents any political party with a temporary majority from making fundamental changes that could alter the country's basic identity. This stability is essential for maintaining the long-term integrity of the legal and political system in a diverse nation.

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CHAPTER 19
Constitutional Bodies and Statutory Bodies

1. Which of the following best defines a constitutional body in India?
(A) A body deriving its powers directly from the Constitution
(B) A body created by an Act of Parliament to regulate sectors
(C) An executive body formed by a resolution of the Cabinet
(D) A quasi-judicial body established by the Supreme Court
(E) Answer not known

2. Match the following Constitutional Bodies with their respective Articles:
List I: (Constitutional Bodies)
P. Comptroller and Auditor General
Q. Election Commission
R. Finance Commission
S. Union Public Service Commission
List II: (Articles)
I. Article 324
II. Article 315
III. Article 280
IV. Article 148
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) is provided with security of tenure and can be removed only on the grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.
Reason (R): The administrative expenses of the office of the CAG are subject to the vote of the Parliament.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG):
I. The CAG audits all receipts and expenditures of the Union and State governments.
II. The CAG acts as a guide, friend, and philosopher to the Public Accounts Committee.
III. The CAG submits audit reports relating to the accounts of a State directly to the President of India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

5. Identify the correct statement regarding the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission (TNPSC).
(A) The Chairman is appointed by the Governor and removed by the Governor.
(B) Half of the members must have ten years of government service.
(C) TNPSC was granted constitutional status under Article 324 specifically.
(D) TNPSC conducts examinations exclusively for All India Services positions.
(E) Answer not known

6. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Fifteenth Finance Commission.
(A) It was constituted under Article 280 of the Constitution to recommend the distribution of tax revenues.
(B) It recommended vertical devolution of 41%

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(D) It was granted constitutional status by the 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act.
(E) Answer not known

21. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC).
(A) It is constituted by the Central Government under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
(B) It consists entirely of members nominated by the Ministry of Finance without any RBI representation.
(C) Its primary objective is inflation targeting while keeping in mind the objective of growth.
(D) It determines the policy repo rate required to achieve the inflation target.
(E) Answer not known

22. Consider the following statements regarding the Election Commission of India:
I. It consists of the Chief Election Commissioner and such other Election Commissioners as the President may fix.
II. It is responsible for conducting elections to the Panchayats and Municipalities in the states.
III. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from office in like manner as a Judge of the Supreme Court.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

23. Consider the following statements regarding the Enforcement Directorate (ED):
I. It derives its investigative powers from the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA).
II. It enforces the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA).
III. It functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
IV. It has the power to attach properties of offenders involved in money laundering.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) I and II only
(D) III and IV only
(E) Answer not known

24. Consider the following statements about Tribunals in India:
I. They were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act.
II. Article 323A deals exclusively with administrative tribunals.
III. The Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) exercises jurisdiction over public service matters.
IV. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established under Article 323B.
V. Tribunals are bound strictly by the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and not by natural justice.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) I, II, III and V only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) II, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

25. Arrange the following commissions conceptually in the order of their Constitutional Articles from lowest to highest:
1. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
2. National Commission for Backward Classes
3. National Commission for Scheduled Castes
4. Election Commission
(A) 4, 3, 1, 2
(B) 4, 3, 2, 1
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4
(E) Answer not known

26. Select the correct sequence of the recruitment process generally followed by TNPSC for Group I Services.
(A) Preliminary Examination, Main Written Examination, Oral Test (Interview)
(B) Main Written Examination, Preliminary Examination, Document Verification
(C) Oral Test, Main Written Examination, Preliminary Examination
(D) Preliminary Examination, Document Verification, Main Written Examination
(E) Answer not known

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13. Which legislation governs the establishment and powers of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)?
(A) Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946
(B) Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
(C) Right to Information Act, 2005
(D) Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003
(E) Answer not known

14. Which of the following best highlights the distinction between the National Investigation Agency (NIA) and the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)?
(A) NIA investigates environmental crimes, whereas the CBI deals with cybercrimes.
(B) The CVC must grant prior approval for all NIA and CBI criminal investigations.
(C) NIA has concurrent jurisdiction for terrorism cases without state consent.
(D) NIA operates under Ministry of Defence, whereas CBI is under Ministry of Finance.
(E) Answer not known

15. Identify the regulatory body based on the following features: It was established under an Act of 1992, functions to protect the interests of investors in securities, and regulates the securities market in India.
(A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(B) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
(C) Competition Commission of India (CCI)
(D) Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA)
(E) Answer not known

16. Match the following Commissions with the legislation under which they were established:
List I: (Commissions)
P. National Human Rights Commission
Q. Central Information Commission
R. National Green Tribunal
S. Competition Commission of India
List II: (Legislation)
I. Right to Information Act, 2005
II. Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
III. Competition Act, 2002
IV. National Green Tribunal Act, 2010
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

17. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): Statutory bodies like the National Commission for Women lack the constitutional mandate and protection provided to bodies like the Election Commission.
Reason (R): Statutory bodies are created by an Act of Parliament and can be abolished or modified by passing a new law.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

18. Which of the following pairs of body and its nature is incorrectly matched?
(A) Enforcement Directorate - Statutory Authority Mechanism
(B) Attorney General of India - Constitutional Body
(C) Central Bureau of Investigation - Constitutional Body
(D) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India - Statutory Body
(E) Answer not known

19. The Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities is appointed under which Article of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Article 350B
(B) Article 338B
(C) Article 350A
(D) Article 344
(E) Answer not known

20. Identify the correct statement regarding the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC).
(A) It has always been a constitutional body since the commencement of the Constitution.
(B) It investigates matters relating exclusively to linguistic minorities.
(C) Its recommendations are binding on the Union Government without any scope for review.

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of the divisible pool of taxes to the states.
(C) It used 1971 census data exclusively for horizontal distribution formulas.
(D) Tamil Nadu raised concerns regarding the potential penalisation of states that successfully controlled their population growth.
(E) Answer not known

7. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) National Commission for Minorities - Constitutional Body
(B) National Human Rights Commission - Constitutional Body
(C) Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities - Statutory Body
(D) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes - Article 338A
(E) Answer not known

8. Arrange the following regulatory bodies in the correct chronological sequence of their establishment by statutory acts:
1. Competition Commission of India
2. Securities and Exchange Board of India (Statutory status)
3. National Green Tribunal
4. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 4, 2, 3, 1
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 4, 2, 3
(E) Answer not known

9. If the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) wishes to investigate a case of corruption against a state government employee within Tamil Nadu, what is the primary jurisdictional requirement?
(A) Unilateral authorization by the Prime Minister's Office
(B) General or specific consent from the Government of Tamil Nadu
(C) Prior approval from the Central Vigilance Commission
(D) An absolute mandate from the National Investigation Agency
(E) Answer not known

10. Consider the following statements regarding the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC):
I. It is an independent constitutional body established under Article 315.
II. The President determines the composition of the Commission and the conditions of service of its members.
III. Its jurisdiction can be extended by the President without parliamentary approval.
IV. It conducts examinations for appointments to the services of the Union, including IAS and IPS.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) II and III only
(E) Answer not known

11. Select the correct hierarchical order of Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission (TNPSC) examinations from the highest executive posts to the clerical posts.
(A) Group I, Group II, Group III, Group IV
(B) Group IV, Group III, Group II, Group I
(C) Group I, Group III, Group II, Group IV
(D) Group II, Group I, Group IV, Group III
(E) Answer not known

12. Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog:
I. It replaced the Planning Commission in 2015 through an executive resolution.
II. The Prime Minister of India serves as its ex-officio Chairperson.
III. It has the constitutional power to allocate financial resources to state governments.
IV. Its Governing Council includes the Chief Ministers of all States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories.
V. It was designed to foster cooperative federalism.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) I, II, IV and V only
(C) I, II and V only
(D) III, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

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27. If an individual claims their fundamental human rights have been violated by a public servant, to which of the following statutory bodies can they primarily appeal for an inquiry under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993?
(A) National Human Rights Commission
(B) National Commission for Minorities
(C) Central Information Commission
(D) Central Administrative Tribunal
(E) Answer not known

28. How does the National Development Council (NDC) differ from the erstwhile Planning Commission?
(A) The NDC was an executive body, whereas the Planning Commission was a constitutional body.
(B) The NDC was chaired by the President, whereas the Planning Commission was chaired by the Prime Minister.
(C) The NDC included Chief Ministers of all states to approve Five-Year Plans formulated by the Planning Commission.
(D) The NDC distributed funds to states, whereas the Planning Commission only regulated foreign direct investment.
(E) Answer not known

29. Identify the body based on the following features: It was established under an Act of 2005, primarily focuses on disaster risk reduction, and is headed by the Prime Minister of India.
(A) National Investigation Agency
(B) National Development Council
(C) National Green Tribunal
(D) National Disaster Management Authority
(E) Answer not known

30. Which Act formally established the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to regulate food products?
(A) Essential Commodities Act, 1955
(B) Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
(C) Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
(D) Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016
(E) Answer not known

31. Match the following Regulatory Bodies with their primary domain:
List I: (Regulatory Bodies)
P. TRAI
Q. CERC
R. PFRDA
S. IRDA
List II: (Primary Domain)
I. Electricity sector
II. Insurance sector
III. Telecom sector
IV. Pension systems (NPS)
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

32. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): The Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) is guided by the principles of natural justice.
Reason (R): The CAT is not bound by the strict procedural rules of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

33. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Article 280 - Election Commission of India
(B) Article 315 - Public Service Commissions for the Union and for the States
(C) Article 148 - Comptroller and Auditor General of India
(D) Article 76 - Attorney General for India
(E) Answer not known

34. The institution of Lokpal at the Centre and Lokayuktas in the States was established under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act passed in which year?
(A) 2005
(B) 2010
(C) 2013
(D) 2018
(E) Answer not known

35. Identify the correct statement regarding quasi-judicial bodies in India.

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(A) They ensure that a statutory body remains permanent and immune to review.
(B) They provide lifetime employment and salary guarantees to the chairpersons.
(C) Periodic review leading to automatic expiration unless renewed by legislature.
(D) They allow the President to dissolve any constitutional body at sunset.
(E) Answer not known

51. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the independence of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG).
(A) The CAG is eligible for further office under the Government of India after ceasing to hold his office.
(B) The CAG can be removed by the President on the same grounds and in the same manner as a Supreme Court judge.
(C) The conditions of service of the CAG cannot be varied to his disadvantage after appointment.
(D) His salary is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
(E) Answer not known

52. Consider the following statements regarding the Finance Commission:
I. It recommends the principles that should govern the grants-in-aid to the states by the Centre.
II. It suggests measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a state to supplement the resources of the panchayats.
III. Its recommendations are legally binding on the Government of India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

53. Consider the following statements regarding the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC):
I. It is a constitutional body established under Article 338.
II. It inquires into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights of the Scheduled Castes.
III. While investigating, it has all the powers of a civil court trying a suit.
IV. It submits its annual report directly to the Parliament.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I and II only
(E) Answer not known

54. Consider the following statements about the Competition Commission of India (CCI):
I. It is a statutory body established under the Competition Act, 2002.
II. Its goal is to prevent practices having an adverse effect on competition.
III. It promotes and sustains competition in markets to protect consumer interests.
IV. It functions purely as an advisory body with no penal powers.
V. It consists of a Chairperson and members appointed by the Central Government.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V only
(B) I, II, IV and V only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) II, III and V only
(E) Answer not known

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55. Arrange the following stages of the CAG's audit process in the correct functional order:
1. Conduct of audit of government accounts
2. Submission of the audit report to the President/Governor
3. Laying of the report before Parliament/State Legislature
4. Examination of the report by the Public Accounts Committee
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3
(E) Answer not known

56. Select the correct order of financial distribution actions initiated by the Finance Commission.
(A) Vertical devolution, Horizontal distribution, Grants-in-aid
(B) Horizontal distribution, Vertical devolution, Grants-in-aid

42. A major industrial project in Tamil Nadu requires environmental clearance. If a local community group challenges this clearance claiming ecological violation, which specialized tribunal would typically hear this dispute?
(A) National Company Law Tribunal
(B) National Green Tribunal
(C) Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
(D) Central Administrative Tribunal
(E) Answer not known

43. When comparing the Planning Commission and NITI Aayog, which of the following represents a key shift in policy approach?
(A) Shift from top-down centralized planning to bottom-up cooperative federalism.
(B) Shift from cooperative federalism to a unitary command structure.
(C) Transition from an advisory think-tank model to a financial allocation model.
(D) Change from permanent constitutional status to temporary statutory status.
(E) Answer not known

44. Identify the statutory body based on the following features: Established under an Act of 1990, mandate includes reviewing constitutional and legal safeguards for women, and recommending remedial legislative measures.
(A) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
(B) National Human Rights Commission
(C) National Commission for Women
(D) Central Social Welfare Board
(E) Answer not known

45. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was established in 1935 in accordance with the provisions of which Act?
(A) Banking Regulation Act, 1949
(B) Government of India Act, 1919
(C) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999
(D) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
(E) Answer not known

46. Match the following bodies with their specific jurisdiction or focus area:
List I: (Bodies)
P. NCLT
Q. ITAT
R. CAT
S. NGT
List II: (Jurisdiction)
I. Direct Taxes
II. Company Law and Corporate disputes
III. Environmental protection
IV. Public Service matters
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

47. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): There has been a proliferation of regulatory bodies in India since the economic reforms of 1991.
Reason (R): The state transitioned from being a primary provider of goods and services to a facilitator, necessitating independent regulation of various market sectors.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

48. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding Tamil Nadu bodies?
(A) TANGEDCO - Responsible for Public Health and Sanitation
(B) TWAD Board - Generation and Distribution of Electricity across the state
(C) TNPSC - Tasked with Managing State Financial Deficits
(D) TNPCB - Prevention and control of air and water pollution
(E) Answer not known

49. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was set up under an Act of Parliament passed in which year?
(A) 2005
(B) 1990
(C) 1993
(D) 2010
(E) Answer not known

50. Identify the correct statement regarding sunset clauses for statutory bodies.

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78. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding quasi-judicial and regulatory bodies?
(A) National Green Tribunal - Replaced the Supreme Court in all environmental matters.
(B) SEBI - Controls the national monetary policy and inflation targeting for the country.
(C) CAT - Adjudicates disputes concerning public service recruitment.
(D) Reserve Bank of India - Directly regulates the securities and stock market.
(E) Answer not known

79. The Fifteenth Finance Commission was chaired by:
(A) Y.V. Reddy
(B) N.K. Singh
(C) Vijay Kelkar
(D) Arvind Panagariya
(E) Answer not known

80. Identify the correct statement regarding the post-retirement restrictions on the Chairman of UPSC.
(A) He is eligible for reappointment to the same office for one more term.
(B) He is eligible for employment under a State Government but not the Union.
(C) He can be appointed as the Chairman of a State Public Service Commission.
(D) Ineligible for further employment under the Government of India or any State.
(E) Answer not known

81. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the autonomy versus accountability of constitutional bodies.
(A) Autonomy means these bodies are exempt from judicial review by the Supreme Court.
(B) Constitutional bodies are provided with security of tenure to insulate them from political pressure.
(C) Their administrative expenses are often charged on the Consolidated Fund to ensure financial autonomy.
(D) Accountability is maintained through annual reports laid before the Parliament or State Legislature.
(E) Answer not known

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82. Match the following bodies with the Ministries they fall under administratively:
List I: (Bodies)
P. Central Bureau of Investigation
Q. Enforcement Directorate
R. National Investigation Agency
S. Central Vigilance Commission
List II: (Ministries)
I. Ministry of Home Affairs
II. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
III. Ministry of Finance
IV. Independent Body (reports to Parliament/ President directly)
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

83. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): The Election Commission of India has successfully asserted its independence over the years.
Reason (R): The Constitution strictly prohibits retiring Election Commissioners from any further appointment by the government.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

84. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the scope of judicial review over constitutional bodies?
(A) Election Commission - All actions can be subjected to judicial review for malafide intent.
(B) Comptroller and Auditor General - Audit reports are reviewed by the PAC.
(C) Finance Commission - Recommendations are purely advisory in nature.
(D) UPSC - Advisory recommendations are absolutely binding on the executive.
(E) Answer not known

(C) Grants-in-aid, Horizontal distribution, Vertical devolution
(D) Vertical devolution, Grants-in-aid, Horizontal distribution
(E) Answer not known

57. If the Tamil Nadu government wants to dispute a penalization regarding financial allocation caused by demographic performance indicators, which body's terms of reference and recommendations is it challenging?
(A) Reserve Bank of India
(B) Fifteenth Finance Commission
(C) NITI Aayog
(D) National Development Council
(E) Answer not known

58. Compared to constitutional bodies, statutory bodies differ primarily because:
(A) Statutory bodies possess significantly greater financial and administrative autonomy.
(B) They are created by legislation, whereas constitutional bodies derive from the Constitution.
(C) Statutory bodies cannot be subjected to any form of judicial review.
(D) Statutory bodies are exclusively and mandatorily headed by sitting Supreme Court judges.
(E) Answer not known

59. Identify the body based on the following features: It was established under a 1997 Act to regulate telecommunication services, fix tariffs, and ensure a fair and transparent policy environment.
(A) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
(B) Competition Commission of India
(C) Central Information Commission
(D) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
(E) Answer not known

60. Which of the following constitutional provisions empowers the Parliament and State Legislatures to establish administrative tribunals for adjudicating disputes related to recruitment and conditions of service?
(A) Article 323B
(B) Article 315
(C) Article 323A
(D) Article 324
(E) Answer not known

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61. Match the following bodies with their specific nature:
List I: (Bodies)
P. Lokpal
Q. Finance Commission
R. National Human Rights Commission
S. NITI Aayog
List II: (Nature)
I. Constitutional Body
II. Statutory Anti-corruption Body
III. Executive/Advisory Body
IV. Statutory Human Rights Body
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

62. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is considered the central recruiting agency but not a cadre-controlling authority.
Reason (R): The UPSC only conducts examinations and recommends candidates; the assignment of cadres and actual appointment is done by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) and respective ministries.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

63. Which of the following pairs of body and its tenure or age limit of Constitutional functionaries is incorrectly matched?
(A) Comptroller and Auditor General - 6 years or 65 years of age
(B) Attorney General for India - Fixed tenure of 5 years
(C) Member of State Public Service Commission - 6 years or 62 years of age
(D) Chief Election Commissioner - 6 years or 65 years of age
(E) Answer not known

(A) Entities with powers and procedures resembling a court of law.
(B) They have legislative power to create laws and amendments independently.
(C) They are bound strictly by the traditional rules of evidence in regular courts.
(D) They cannot issue any binding orders or impose legal penalties on corporations.
(E) Answer not known

36. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the Attorney General of India.
(A) He is appointed by the President of India under Article 76.
(B) He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court.
(C) He has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament.
(D) He enjoys security of tenure and can be removed only by a process of impeachment.
(E) Answer not known

37. Consider the following statements regarding the State Public Service Commissions (SPSC):
I. The Chairman and members are appointed by the Governor of the State.
II. The Chairman and members can be removed by the Governor of the State.
III. They submit their annual performance report to the Governor.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

38. Consider the following statements about the Central Information Commission (CIC):
I. It was constituted under the Right to Information Act, 2005.
II. The Chief Information Commissioner is appointed by the President of India.
III. The appointment committee includes the Prime Minister, Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, and a Union Cabinet Minister.
IV. It can investigate into any matter concerning the defense forces exclusively.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I and II only
(E) Answer not known

39. Consider the following statements about Tamil Nadu specific statutory bodies:
I. Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) enforces environmental laws in the state.
II. Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD) is responsible for providing water supply across the state, excluding Chennai city.
III. TANGEDCO is exclusively a constitutional body created under Article 280.
IV. These bodies highlight the decentralization of regulatory and developmental functions.
V. They are accountable to the State Legislature.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) I, II, IV and V only
(C) I, III and V only
(D) II, III and IV only
(E) Answer not known

40. Arrange the following constitutional functionaries in the order of the Articles dealing with their establishment (from lowest to highest Article number):
1. Comptroller and Auditor General
2. Attorney General for India
3. Finance Commission
4. Election Commission
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 3, 2, 4, 1
(E) Answer not known

41. Select the correct evolutionary sequence of India's apex planning institutions.
(A) NITI Aayog followed by the Planning Commission
(B) Planning Commission followed by the National Development Council and then NITI Aayog
(C) National Development Council followed by NITI Aayog and then Planning Commission
(D) Planning Commission replaced directly by NITI Aayog
(E) Answer not known

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71. Select the correct option indicating the bodies that undergo periodic review and potential dissolution if a specific legislative clause is activated.
(A) Constitutional bodies under Article 368
(B) Quasi-judicial bodies under Article 323A
(C) Regulatory bodies formed by executive order
(D) Statutory bodies with sunset clauses
(E) Answer not known

72. If a dispute arises between two states regarding the sharing of river waters, which of the following is NOT the appropriate institutional mechanism as per the standard statutory and constitutional framework, but rather a different body type?
(A) The Competition Commission of India
(B) A specially constituted Interstate Water Dispute Tribunal
(C) The Supreme Court of India under original jurisdiction
(D) The Zonal Councils
(E) Answer not known

73. When comparing the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), which of the following statements is true?
(A) NCSC is a statutory body, whereas NHRC is a constitutional body.
(B) NCSC safeguards SC interests, whereas NHRC has a broad human rights mandate.
(C) Both are constitutional bodies established under Article 338 of the Indian Constitution.
(D) Only NHRC has the power of a civil court to summon witnesses and evidence.
(E) Answer not known

74. Identify the statutory body based on the following features: Established to monitor and regulate matters concerning the prevention of food adulteration, ensuring safe and wholesome food, and falling under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
(A) Bureau of Indian Standards
(B) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
(C) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority
(D) Central Drugs Standard Control Organization
(E) Answer not known

75. The National Commission for Minorities was given statutory status in which year?
(A) 1992
(B) 1978
(C) 1999
(D) 2004
(E) Answer not known

76. Match the following Constitutional articles with their descriptions:
List I: (Articles)
P. Article 315
Q. Article 324
R. Article 280
S. Article 148
List II: (Descriptions)
I. Superintendence, direction and control of elections
II. Audit reports and accounts of the Union and of the States
III. Public Service Commissions for the Union and the States
IV. Distribution of net proceeds of taxes between Union and States
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

77. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): The Governor of Tamil Nadu appoints the Chairman and members of the TNPSC, but cannot remove them.
Reason (R): To ensure independence, the Chairman and members of a State Public Service Commission can only be removed by the President of India on specific constitutional grounds.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

NODIA

64. The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) was established under which Act?
(A) Essential Commodities Act, 1955
(B) Energy Conservation Act, 2001
(C) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(D) Electricity Act, 2003
(E) Answer not known

65. Identify the correct statement regarding the Lokpal.
(A) Consists of a Chairperson and eight members, half of whom must be judicial members.
(B) The Lokpal has absolute jurisdiction over the Prime Minister without any exceptions.
(C) It was established through a specific constitutional amendment in the year 2013.
(D) It replaces the Central Bureau of Investigation in all corruption cases nationwide.
(E) Answer not known

66. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the National Green Tribunal (NGT).
(A) It was established for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection.
(B) It handles cases related to forest conservation and enforcement of environmental legal rights.
(C) It is bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
(D) It is guided by the principles of natural justice.
(E) Answer not known

67. Consider the following statements about the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA):
I. It is a statutory body established to protect the interests of the policyholders.
II. It regulates, promotes, and ensures orderly growth of the insurance industry.
III. It also regulates the banking sector in coordination with the RBI.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

68. Consider the following statements regarding the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA):
I. It was established by the PFRDA Act, 2013.
II. It promotes old age income security by establishing and regulating pension funds.
III. It administers the National Pension System (NPS).
IV. It falls under the administrative control of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I and III only
(E) Answer not known

69. Consider the following statements about the proliferation of regulatory bodies in India:
I. It has led to overlapping jurisdictions between sectoral regulators and the Competition Commission of India.
II. It has improved specialized governance and technical oversight of complex sectors.
III. It often faces challenges regarding the accountability gap, as they operate independently of direct ministerial control.
IV. It requires robust coordination mechanisms to prevent policy paralysis.
V. It has completely replaced the judicial functions of the High Courts and the Supreme Court.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) I, II, IV and V only
(C) I, III and V only
(D) II, III and IV only
(E) Answer not known

70. Arrange the following commissions conceptually from those serving broad systemic governance to those serving specific vulnerable sections:
1. Election Commission
2. Finance Commission
3. National Commission for Women
4. National Commission for Safai Karamcharis
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1
(E) Answer not known

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85. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, provides for the creation of which of the following at the state level?
(A) State Human Rights Courts only
(B) State Human Rights Commissions
(C) State Vigilance Commissions
(D) State Information Commissions
(E) Answer not known

86. Identify the correct statement regarding the structural composition of the Election Commission of India.
(A) It has remained a single-member body continuously since 1950.
(B) The other Election Commissioners can be removed by the President independently without the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.
(C) It currently functions as a multi-member body consisting of the Chief Election Commissioner and two other Election Commissioners.
(D) The Chief Election Commissioner has overriding veto powers over the decisions of the other Election Commissioners.
(E) Answer not known

87. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the National Commission for Women (NCW).
(A) It was set up as a statutory body in January 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.
(B) It reviews the constitutional and legal safeguards for women.
(C) It facilitates redressal of grievances and advises the government on all policy matters affecting women.
(D) It has the power to fund and manage state-level police departments dealing with crimes against women.
(E) Answer not known

88. Match the following Acts with their respective years of enactment:
List I: (Acts)
P. Disaster Management Act
Q. Right to Information Act
R. Foreign Exchange Management Act
S. Prevention of Money Laundering Act
List II: (Years)
I. 1999
II. 2002
III. 2005 (October)
IV. 2005 (December)
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

89. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu and other southern states raised apprehensions regarding the terms of reference of the 15th Finance Commission.
Reason (R): The mandate to use the 2011 census data for population weightage could result in lower financial devolution to states that successfully implemented family planning.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

90. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the independence of constitutional bodies?
(A) UPSC Chairman - Salary voted annually by Parliament
(B) CAG - Salary charged on the Consolidated Fund of India
(C) State Election Commissioner - Appointed and removed solely by the Governor
(D) TNPSC Member - Appointed by the President
(E) Answer not known

91. If a whistleblower in a central government department wants to report a systemic corruption issue involving senior bureaucrats, which statutory body is primarily designed to receive such complaints and advise on vigilance and disciplinary matters?
(A) Central Vigilance Commission
(B) National Human Rights Commission
(C) Central Information Commission
(D) NITI Aayog
(E) Answer not known

NODIA

92. When comparing the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and the Lokpal, which of the following accurately describes their relationship under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013?
(A) The CBI has direct superintendence over the Lokpal in all corruption cases.
(B) The CBI requires state consent to investigate cases referred by the Lokpal.
(C) Lokpal has power of superintendence over the CBI for cases referred by the Lokpal.
(D) The Lokpal replaced the CBI, rendering the DSPE Act obsolete across the country.
(E) Answer not known

93. The National Development Council (NDC) was primarily composed of:
(A) exclusively the Finance Ministers of all States
(B) the President, Vice-President, and the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India
(C) purely independent economists and technocrats
(D) the Prime Minister, Union Cabinet Ministers, and Chief Ministers of all States
(E) Answer not known

94. Match the following bodies with the type of disputes they primarily adjudicate:
List I: (Bodies)
P. National Company Law Tribunal
Q. Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal
R. Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
S. Central Administrative Tribunal
List II: (Type of Disputes)
I. Civil service recruitment and service conditions
II. Corporate insolvency and company matters
III. Direct tax disputes
IV. Disputes between licensors and licensees in telecommunication
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

95. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) share a symbiotic relationship.
Reason (R): The CAG assists the PAC in examining the audit reports, while the PAC ensures executive accountability based on the CAG's findings.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

96. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the appointment mechanism?
(A) Chief Election Commissioner - Appointed by the President
(B) Chairman of UPSC - Appointed by the President
(C) Comptroller and Auditor General - Appointed by the President
(D) Chairman of TNPSC - Appointed by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
(E) Answer not known

97. The concept of "Sunset Clauses" for statutory bodies is primarily significant because it:
(A) Ensures periodic review to prevent the perpetuation of redundant institutions.
(B) Prohibits bodies from working after sunset to prevent secretive operations.
(C) Mandates a significant reduction in the retirement age of the chairpersons.
(D) Mandates the body to transfer all its funds to the Consolidated Fund of India.
(E) Answer not known

98. Match the following State-level bodies in Tamil Nadu with their core functions:
List I: (Bodies)
P. TNPSC
Q. TNPCB
R. TWAD
S. TANGEDCO
List II: (Core Functions)
I. Electricity generation and distribution
II. Water supply and drainage
III. Pollution control and environmental compliance
IV. Recruitment to state civil services
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I

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(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

99. Consider the following Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): NITI Aayog lacks the financial clout that the erstwhile Planning Commission possessed.
Reason (R): The power to allocate funds to ministries and states is now solely vested in the Ministry of Finance, leaving NITI Aayog as a purely advisory think-tank.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

100. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched concerning the jurisdiction of specialized agencies?
(A) National Investigation Agency - Economic Offences and Tax Evasion
(B) Enforcement Directorate - Counter-Terrorism Operations
(C) Central Vigilance Commission - Direct Prosecution in Criminal Courts
(D) Central Bureau of Investigation - Anti-Corruption and Special Crimes
(E) Answer not known

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significant weight and are usually accepted by the government, they are technically advisory and not legally binding. The government considers these suggestions as part of its broader fiscal planning and budgetary decision-making process.

53. (A) I, II and III only
The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is a constitutional body under Article 338. It investigates complaints regarding the deprivation of rights of Scheduled Castes and has the powers of a civil court during its inquiries. While it prepares an annual report, it submits it to the President, who then ensures it is laid before both Houses of Parliament.

54. (A) I, II, III and V only
The Competition Commission of India is a statutory body established to promote competition and protect consumers. It has the power to prevent anti-competitive practices and can impose significant penalties on companies found in violation of the Competition Act. It consists of members appointed by the Central Government and functions as a quasi-judicial body rather than a purely advisory one.

55. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The auditing process by the Comptroller and Auditor General follows a standard sequence to ensure legislative oversight. It begins with the actual audit of government accounts. The resulting report is then submitted to the President or Governor. Subsequently, the report is laid before the Parliament or State Legislature, where it is finally examined by the Public Accounts Committee.

56. (A) Vertical devolution, Horizontal distribution, Grants-in-aid
The Finance Commission follows a specific logical order for financial recommendations. It first determines the vertical devolution, which is the share of taxes between the Centre and all states. It then decides the horizontal distribution, dividing that share among individual states based on various criteria. Finally, it recommends grants-in-aid to states requiring additional financial assistance for specific developmental purposes.

57. (B) Fifteenth Finance Commission
If the Tamil Nadu government challenges financial allocations based on demographic performance, it is addressing the terms of reference set for the Fifteenth Finance Commission. This commission's use of 2011 census data raised concerns that states with successful population control would be penalized. Such disputes involve the commission's role in determining the equitable distribution of national tax revenues among states.

58. (B) They are created by legislation, whereas constitutional bodies derive from the Constitution.
The primary distinction between constitutional and statutory bodies lies in their legal origin. Constitutional bodies are explicitly mentioned and established by the Constitution itself. In contrast, statutory bodies are created through an Act of Parliament or a State Legislature. This means the legislature can modify or dissolve statutory bodies through normal legislative processes, whereas constitutional bodies require more complex amendments.

59. (A) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India was established under the TRAI Act of 1997. Its main purpose is to regulate telecommunication services, fix or revise tariffs, and ensure a transparent environment for service providers and consumers. It operates as an independent regulator to promote growth in the telecom sector while protecting the interests of the public and the state.

60. (C) Article 323A
Article 323A was added to the Constitution to empower the Parliament to establish administrative tribunals. These tribunals are specifically designed to adjudicate disputes and complaints regarding the recruitment and conditions of service for persons appointed to public services. This provision helps in reducing the caseload of regular courts while providing specialized adjudication for various government personnel matters.

61. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Various Indian institutions differ based on their legal foundation. The Finance Commission

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environmental disputes and ensure ecological justice.

9. (B) General or specific consent from the Government of Tamil Nadu
The Central Bureau of Investigation operates under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, which requires the consent of the state government to exercise jurisdiction within that state's territory. For investigating state government employees in Tamil Nadu, the agency must obtain either general or specific consent from the state government, respecting the federal structure and state sovereignty in specific matters.

10. (B) I, II and IV only
The Union Public Service Commission is an independent constitutional body established under Article 315. The President of India determines its composition and service conditions. It conducts examinations for All India Services and Central Services. However, extending its jurisdiction to additional services requires an Act of Parliament rather than a unilateral decision or executive order by the President alone.

11. (A) Group I, Group II, Group III, Group IV
Recruitment for various administrative and clerical positions in Tamil Nadu follows a structured group-based hierarchy. Group I includes the highest executive posts like Deputy Collector. Group II covers subordinate executive and ministerial roles. Group III involves specific technical or supervisory posts, while Group IV consists of clerical positions such as junior assistants, typists, and other basic administrative support staff.

12. (B) I, II, IV and V only
NITI Aayog was established in 2015 by an executive resolution, replacing the Planning Commission to foster cooperative federalism. Its Governing Council includes the Prime Minister as Chairperson and Chief Ministers of all states. Unlike its predecessor, it serves as a think-tank and does not possess the mandate to allocate financial resources to state governments, which is handled elsewhere.

13. (D) Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003
The Central Vigilance Commission was originally created by an executive resolution in 1964 but was later granted statutory status. This change occurred through the enactment of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003. This legislation defines its powers, functions, and jurisdiction over central government employees, ensuring a robust legal framework for anti-corruption and maintaining integrity within the administrative system.

14. (C) NIA has concurrent jurisdiction for terrorism cases without state consent.
The National Investigation Agency possesses a distinct legal mandate compared to the Central Bureau of Investigation regarding state boundaries. Under the NIA Act, the agency has concurrent jurisdiction to investigate scheduled offenses, particularly terrorism, across the country without requiring specific consent from state governments. This ensures a unified national response to threats against internal security and national sovereignty.

15. (B) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
The Securities and Exchange Board of India is the statutory regulatory body for the securities market. Established under the SEBI Act of 1992, its primary objectives include protecting the interests of investors and promoting the development and regulation of the stock market. It performs various functions to ensure transparency, fairness, and efficient functioning within the financial trading systems.

16. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Statutory commissions in India are created under specific laws enacted by Parliament. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, established the National Human Rights Commission. The Right to Information Act, 2005, created the Central Information Commission. The Competition Act, 2002, led to the Competition Commission, and the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, formed the environmental tribunal for adjudicating disputes.

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provided for the establishment of an ombudsman at the central level, called the Lokpal, and at the state level, known as Lokayuktas. It aims to investigate allegations of corruption against public functionaries, including high-ranking officials and central ministers.

35. (A) Entities with powers and procedures resembling a court of law.
Quasi-judicial bodies are entities that possess powers and procedures similar to a court of law but are not part of the formal judiciary. They can adjudicate disputes, hold hearings, and issue binding orders or penalties. While they follow the principles of natural justice, they are generally not bound by the strict procedural rules used in traditional civil courts.

36. (D) He enjoys security of tenure and can be removed only by a process of impeachment.
The Attorney General of India is the chief legal advisor to the government and is appointed by the President. Unlike judges, the Attorney General does not have a fixed tenure or security of tenure and holds office during the pleasure of the President. This means the individual can be removed by the President at any time without a formal impeachment process.

37. (B) I and III only
The State Public Service Commission's Chairman and members are appointed by the Governor. They are responsible for submitting annual reports on their performance to the Governor, who then ensures they are laid before the State Legislature. However, while the Governor appoints them, they can only be removed from office by the President of India on specific grounds of misbehaviour.

38. (A) I, II and III only
The Central Information Commission was established under the Right to Information Act, 2005. The Chief Information Commissioner is appointed by the President based on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, and a Union Cabinet Minister. Its jurisdiction is broad but excludes certain intelligence and security organizations specifically listed in the Act.

39. (B) I, II, IV and V only
Tamil Nadu utilizes specialized statutory bodies to manage state functions. The Pollution Control Board enforces environmental laws, while the Water Supply and Drainage Board manages water infrastructure. TANGEDCO handles electricity as a statutory body, not a constitutional one. These entities ensure decentralized governance and are accountable to the State Legislature for their regulatory and developmental activities across the state.

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40. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The chronological order of these constitutional functionaries based on their Article numbers begins with the Attorney General for India under Article 76. This is followed by the Comptroller and Auditor General under Article 148. The Finance Commission is established under Article 280, and finally, the Election Commission is located under Article 324 in the primary text of the Constitution.

41. (D) Planning Commission replaced directly by NITI Aayog
India's approach to national planning has evolved significantly over the decades. The Planning Commission was the primary planning body for several years after independence. However, it was directly replaced in 2015 by NITI Aayog. This change marked a shift from centralized planning to a model focused on cooperative federalism and providing strategic policy advice as an official think-tank.

42. (B) National Green Tribunal
The National Green Tribunal is the specialized judicial body in India dedicated to hearing cases related to environmental protection and conservation of forests. If a local community group in Tamil Nadu wishes to challenge an environmental clearance on ecological grounds, the tribunal provides an expeditious and effective forum for adjudicating such disputes outside the traditional and slower civil court system.

43. (A) Shift from top-down centralized planning to bottom-up cooperative federalism.
A fundamental difference between the Planning Commission and NITI Aayog lies in their organizational philosophy. The Planning Commission followed a top-down approach

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is found under Article 338. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes follows under Article 338A, while the National Commission for Backward Classes is under Article 338B. This sequence represents their numerical legal placement in the Constitution.

26. (A) Preliminary Examination, Main Written Examination, Oral Test (Interview)
The recruitment process for Group I services by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission is conducted in three sequential stages. It begins with a Preliminary Examination for screening candidates. Successful participants then proceed to the Main Written Examination for in-depth assessment. The final stage involves an Oral Test or interview to evaluate the personality and suitability of the candidates.

27. (A) National Human Rights Commission
If an individual faces a violation of fundamental human rights by a public servant, the primary statutory body for redressal is the National Human Rights Commission. Established under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, this commission has the authority to inquire into complaints and recommend actions to the government to ensure justice and accountability for the victims.

28. (C) The NDC included Chief Ministers of all states to approve Five-Year Plans formulated by the Planning Commission.
The National Development Council served as the apex body for decision-making and deliberations on development matters in India. While the Planning Commission formulated the Five-Year Plans, the National Development Council, which included the Chief Ministers of all states, was responsible for approving these plans. This structure provided a necessary platform for state participation and consensus in the national planning process.

29. (D) National Disaster Management Authority
The National Disaster Management Authority is the apex statutory body for disaster management in India. Established under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, it focuses on disaster risk reduction and preparedness. The Prime Minister of India serves as its Chairperson, highlighting the importance of high-level coordination and policy guidance in managing natural and man-made disasters across the nation.

30. (C) Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India was established under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. This legislation consolidated various older laws to create a single regulatory body for food safety. It sets science-based standards for food articles and regulates their manufacture, storage, and distribution to ensure the availability of safe and wholesome food for consumers.

31. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Regulatory bodies in India are assigned specific sectors to ensure orderly growth and consumer protection. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India manages the telecom sector. The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission oversees electricity. The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority administers pension systems like NPS, and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority governs the insurance sector and policyholder interests.

32. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Central Administrative Tribunal was established to provide speedy and effective justice in service matters. To achieve this objective, it is not strictly bound by the formal and technical rules of the Code of Civil Procedure. Instead, it is guided by the principles of natural justice, allowing for more flexible, equitable, and efficient adjudication of service-related disputes.

33. (A) Article 280 - Election Commission of India
The Election Commission of India is established under Article 324 of the Constitution, which provides for its powers of superintendence, direction, and control of elections. Article 280, in contrast, pertains to the Finance Commission. Other matches like Article 148 for the CAG and Article 76 for the Attorney General are correct constitutional references for those specific offices.

34. (C) 2013
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act was passed by the Parliament in 2013 following a nationwide movement against corruption. This legislation

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ANSWERS

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1. (A) A body deriving its powers directly from the Constitution
Constitutional bodies derive their powers and authority directly from the text of the Constitution of India. They are established by specific articles, ensuring their independence and stability. Unlike statutory bodies created by parliamentary acts, any changes to their structure or powers require a formal constitutional amendment process, highlighting their supreme legal status and relative permanence in governance.

2. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
The Constitution specifies specific articles for key institutions to ensure governance and accountability. Article 148 establishes the Comptroller and Auditor General for auditing accounts. Article 324 provides for the Election Commission's oversight of elections. Article 280 mandates the Finance Commission for revenue sharing, while Article 315 governs Public Service Commissions for recruitment of personnel at union and state levels.

3. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Comptroller and Auditor General enjoys constitutional security of tenure to ensure independent auditing without executive interference. Removal is only possible through a process similar to a Supreme Court judge. However, while administrative expenses are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India to maintain autonomy, they are not subject to parliamentary voting, which ensures the office remains financially independent.

4. (A) I and II only
The Comptroller and Auditor General is responsible for auditing all receipts and expenditures of both the Union and State governments. In this capacity, the office serves as a vital guide and philosopher to the Public Accounts Committee during its deliberations. Reports regarding state accounts are submitted to the Governor, who then ensures they are laid before the state legislature.

5. (B) Half of the members must have ten years of government service.
The Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission operates under constitutional provisions that mandate its composition. According to these rules, at least half of the commission's members must be individuals who have held office for at least ten years under the Government of India or a State Government. This ensures professional expertise in administrative and recruitment processes within the state bureaucracy.

6. (C) It used 1971 census data exclusively for horizontal distribution formulas.
The Fifteenth Finance Commission utilized 2011 census data for its horizontal distribution formula to reflect recent demographic realities. Previous commissions often relied on 1971 data to protect states that controlled population growth. Using 2011 data exclusively was a significant shift that led to concerns among certain states regarding potential financial penalties for their success in implementing family planning measures.

7. (D) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes - Article 338A
The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is a constitutional body established under Article 338A of the Indian Constitution. It was created by bifurcating the combined commission through the 89th Constitutional Amendment Act. Other bodies like the National Human Rights Commission and National Commission for Minorities are statutory, established by specific Acts of Parliament rather than by the Constitution itself.

8. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The chronological establishment of statutory bodies reflects evolving regulatory needs. The Securities and Exchange Board of India received statutory status in 1992. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority followed in 1999. The Competition Commission was established by the 2002 Act, while the National Green Tribunal was created in 2010 to handle

where plans were centrally formulated. NITI Aayog adopts a bottom-up approach, emphasizing cooperative federalism by involving states in the policy-making process. This shift transforms the institution into a platform for collaborative national development and strategic thinking.

44. (C) National Commission for Women
The National Commission for Women is a statutory body established under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. Its mandate includes reviewing the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women and recommending remedial measures to the government. It acts as a watchdog for women's rights and advises on policy matters to improve the status and safety of women.

45. (D) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
The Reserve Bank of India, the nation's central bank, was established on April 1, 1935. Its creation followed the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission and was governed by the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. This legislation defines the bank's structure, functions, and role in managing the country's monetary policy and financial stability.

46. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Specialized tribunals handle specific legal domains to ensure expertise and efficiency. The National Company Law Tribunal deals with corporate disputes and insolvency. The Income Tax Appellate Tribunal focuses on direct tax matters. The Central Administrative Tribunal adjudicates public service service conditions, while the National Green Tribunal is dedicated to environmental protection and forest conservation cases across the country.

47. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Following the economic reforms of 1991, India transitioned toward a market-oriented economy. As the state moved from being the primary producer to a facilitator, it became necessary to create independent regulatory bodies. These institutions ensure fair competition and protect consumer interests in newly liberalized sectors, maintaining a level playing field while the government provides oversight and strategic guidance.

48. (D) TNPCB - Prevention and control of air and water pollution
The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board is the state-level statutory body responsible for the prevention and control of air and water pollution. It enforces various environmental laws and ensures that industries comply with ecological standards. Other state bodies like TANGEDCO manage electricity and TWAD manages water, but TNPCB's primary focus is specifically environmental regulation and compliance.

49. (A) 2005
The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights was established under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, which was passed by Parliament in 2005. The commission was set up to ensure that all laws, policies, and administrative mechanisms are in consonance with child rights as enshrined in the Constitution and the UN Convention on Child Rights.

50. (C) Periodic review leading to automatic expiration unless renewed by legislature.
Sunset clauses are legislative provisions that stipulate a specific date for the automatic expiration of a law or the existence of a statutory body. This mechanism ensures that institutions undergo periodic review by the legislature. Unless the law is explicitly renewed, the body ceases to exist, preventing the indefinite continuation of organizations that may have become redundant or inefficient.

51. (A) The CAG is eligible for further office under the Government of India after ceasing to hold his office.
To maintain absolute independence and integrity in auditing government accounts, the Comptroller and Auditor General is subject to strict post-retirement restrictions. The individual is ineligible for any further office under the Government of India or any State Government after completing their term. This prevents the executive from using future employment offers as a means of influencing current audit findings.

52. (A) I and II only
The Finance Commission recommends principles for grants-in-aid to states and measures to augment state funds for local bodies like panchayats. While its recommendations carry

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17. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Statutory bodies are established through legislation passed by the Parliament or State Legislature, making them subject to modification or abolition through standard legislative procedures. In contrast, constitutional bodies derive their existence and protection from the Constitution itself. This lack of constitutional entrenchment means statutory bodies generally have less institutional permanence and different protections than bodies like the Election Commission.

18. (C) Central Bureau of Investigation - Constitutional Body
The Central Bureau of Investigation is not a constitutional body as it is not mentioned in the Constitution of India. It derives its investigative powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, making it a statutory-based organization. In contrast, the Attorney General is a constitutional post, while bodies like TRAI are established through specific parliamentary legislation.

19. (A) Article 350B
The post of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities was established under Article 350B of the Constitution. This provision was added by the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956. The officer is appointed by the President to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities and reports findings back to the President for further action.

20. (D) It was granted constitutional status by the 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act.
The National Commission for Backward Classes was originally a statutory body but was elevated to constitutional status. This significant change was achieved through the 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 2018, which inserted Article 338B. This amendment empowers the commission to investigate complaints and welfare measures for socially and educationally backward classes with enhanced legal authority and constitutional protection.

21. (B) It consists entirely of members nominated by the Ministry of Finance without any RBI representation.
The Monetary Policy Committee is a statutory body constituted under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. It is responsible for determining the policy repo rate to achieve inflation targets. The committee consists of six members, including three from the RBI and three nominated by the Central Government, ensuring a balanced representation of central bank expertise and external economic perspectives.

22. (B) I and III only
The Election Commission of India includes the Chief Election Commissioner and other members as determined by the President. To ensure independence, the Chief Election Commissioner's removal process is identical to that of a Supreme Court judge. However, the commission only conducts national and state legislative elections; local panchayat and municipality elections are managed independently by State Election Commissions.

23. (A) I, II and IV only
The Enforcement Directorate is a specialized financial investigation agency. It enforces the Foreign Exchange Management Act and investigates money laundering under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, including the power to attach property. While it performs critical investigative duties, it operates under the administrative control of the Department of Revenue within the Ministry of Finance, not the Home Ministry.

24. (C) I, II and III only
Tribunals were introduced by the 42nd Amendment to reduce the burden on regular courts. Article 323A provides for administrative tribunals for service matters, such as those handled by the Central Administrative Tribunal. Unlike regular courts, tribunals are not strictly bound by the Indian Evidence Act but follow the principles of natural justice to ensure fairness and efficiency in adjudication.

25. (A) 4, 3, 1, 2
Constitutional bodies are organized by their respective Article numbers. The Election Commission is established under Article 324.

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is a constitutional body. The Lokpal serves as a statutory anti-corruption ombudsman. The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body focused on human rights. NITI Aayog is an executive or advisory body created by a government resolution to provide strategic direction for national development and planning.

62. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Union Public Service Commission serves as the central recruiting agency responsible for conducting examinations and interviewing candidates. Its role is primarily advisory, as it recommends suitable candidates for various services. The actual appointment and the management of service cadres are handled by the Department of Personnel and Training and respective ministries, which act as the final cadre-controlling authorities.

63. (B) Attorney General for India - Fixed tenure of 5 years
The Attorney General of India does not have a fixed tenure of five years as specified in the Constitution. Instead, the individual holds office during the pleasure of the President. This contrasts with other constitutional functionaries like the CAG or the Chief Election Commissioner, who have fixed tenures of six years or an age limit of sixty-five years.

64. (D) Electricity Act, 2003
The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission is a statutory body established to regulate the power sector in India. While it was initially formed under earlier legislation, its current powers and functions are primarily governed by the Electricity Act, 2003. This Act aimed to consolidate laws relating to generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity while promoting competition and protecting consumers.

65. (A) Consists of a Chairperson and eight members, half of whom must be judicial members.
The Lokpal is a multi-member anti-corruption body consisting of a Chairperson and a maximum of eight members. The law mandates that fifty percent of these members must be judicial members. This structure ensures that the body has a strong legal and judicial background to investigate corruption allegations against public servants and high-ranking officials effectively and impartially nationwide.

66. (C) It is bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
The National Green Tribunal was designed to provide a simplified and faster process for environmental litigation. Consequently, it is not bound by the technical and formal procedures laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Instead, the tribunal is guided by the principles of natural justice, which allows for more flexibility and speed in resolving complex environmental disputes.

67. (A) I and II only
The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority is the statutory body responsible for the insurance sector. Its primary functions include protecting policyholders' interests and ensuring the orderly growth of the insurance industry. It does not regulate the banking sector, as that responsibility lies with the Reserve Bank of India. IRDA focuses exclusively on insurance companies and various market intermediaries.

68. (A) I, II and III only
The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority was established by the PFRDA Act, 2013, to regulate pension funds and the National Pension System. It promotes old-age income security through supervised pension products. Administratively, the authority functions under the Department of Financial Services within the Ministry of Finance, rather than under the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

69. (A) I, II, III and IV only
The increase in regulatory bodies has improved specialized governance but also created challenges. These include overlapping jurisdictions with general bodies and accountability gaps due to their independence from direct ministerial control. While they handle complex technical sectors, they do not replace the judicial review powers of High Courts or the Supreme Court over their specific administrative decisions.

70. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Institutions can be arranged by their scope, moving from broad governance to specific

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social protection. The Election Commission and Finance Commission manage systemic national processes like democracy and fiscal federalism. The National Commission for Women focuses on a large segment of the population, while the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis serves a very specific and vulnerable social group.

71. (D) Statutory bodies with sunset clauses
Statutory bodies that include sunset clauses in their founding legislation are subject to periodic review. These clauses mandate that the organization will automatically dissolve after a certain period unless the legislature specifically votes to renew its mandate. This ensures that only relevant and efficient institutions continue to operate, preventing the permanent existence of bodies that have fulfilled their purpose.

72. (A) The Competition Commission of India
Interstate river water disputes are handled through specific mechanisms such as the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction or specially constituted Water Dispute Tribunals under Article 262. Zonal Councils also provide a forum for discussion. The Competition Commission of India, however, is a regulatory body for market competition and is not designed or authorized to adjudicate interstate water-sharing conflicts.

73. (B) NCSC safeguards SC interests, whereas NHRC has a broad human rights mandate.
The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is a constitutional body established under Article 338 specifically to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Castes. The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body with a much broader mandate to protect all fundamental human rights. While both have civil court powers, they differ in their legal status and the specific scope of protection.

74. (B) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India is the primary statutory body for food regulation under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. It was established to monitor and regulate the manufacture and sale of food products, ensuring they are safe and wholesome. It consolidated various laws to prevent food adulteration and set national standards for quality.

75. (A) 1992
The National Commission for Minorities was originally established as a non-statutory body but was later given a legal foundation. This statutory status was conferred by the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. This change empowered the commission to better protect the interests of minority communities and evaluate the progress of their development under both the Union and the States.

76. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Constitutional articles define the core functions of various apex bodies. Article 324 covers the control and direction of elections. Article 148 mandates the auditing of accounts by the CAG. Article 280 describes the distribution of tax proceeds by the Finance Commission. Article 315 provides for the establishment of Public Service Commissions for recruitment at both union and state levels.

77. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Chairman and members of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission are appointed by the Governor. To ensure their independence from state political pressure, they cannot be removed by the Governor. Instead, the power of removal is vested solely in the President of India, who can act only on specific constitutional grounds after an inquiry by the Supreme Court.

78. (C) CAT - Adjudicates disputes concerning public service recruitment.
The Central Administrative Tribunal is a specialized quasi-judicial body that adjudicates disputes and complaints related to the recruitment and service conditions of persons appointed to public services. Other bodies like SEBI and RBI have different roles; SEBI regulates the securities market, while RBI manages monetary policy. NGT handles environmental disputes but does not replace the Supreme Court's authority.

79. (B) N.K. Singh
The Fifteenth Finance Commission was constituted by the President of India to recommend the distribution of tax revenues between the Centre and States. It was chaired by N.K. Singh, a former senior bureaucrat and Member of Parliament. The commission's

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recommendations covered the period from 2021 to 2026 and introduced various reforms in fiscal devolution and health spending.

80. (D) Ineligible for further employment under the Government of India or any State.
The Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission is subject to strict eligibility restrictions after retirement to protect the institution's integrity. Upon ceasing to hold office, the individual is ineligible for any further employment under the Government of India or the government of any State. This ensures that the Chairman remains unbiased and independent during their entire tenure at the commission.

81. (A) Autonomy means these bodies are exempt from judicial review by the Supreme Court.
While constitutional bodies are granted significant autonomy and security of tenure to prevent political interference, they are not exempt from judicial review. The Supreme Court and High Courts can review their actions to ensure they comply with the law and the Constitution. Accountability is further ensured through the submission of annual reports to the Parliament or the State Legislature.

82. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
Administrative control of various agencies is distributed across different ministries. The Central Bureau of Investigation falls under the Ministry of Personnel. The Enforcement Directorate is under the Ministry of Finance. The National Investigation Agency is under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Central Vigilance Commission, while independent, reports its findings directly to the President and the Parliament of India.

83. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Election Commission has established strong independence through constitutional safeguards, such as the removal process for the Chief Election Commissioner. However, the Constitution does not strictly prohibit retiring commissioners from accepting further government appointments. While the commission has asserted its autonomy over time, this specific post-retirement restriction mentioned in the reason is not a formal constitutional rule.

84. (D) UPSC - Advisory recommendations are absolutely binding on the executive.
The recommendations made by the Union Public Service Commission regarding recruitment and disciplinary matters are advisory in nature. While the government usually accepts these suggestions, they are not absolutely binding. If the government decides to reject a recommendation, it must provide reasons for such a decision and lay them before the Parliament, maintaining a transparent system of accountability.

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85. (B) State Human Rights Commissions
The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, provides for a dual structure for protecting human rights. At the national level, it established the National Human Rights Commission. At the state level, the Act enables the creation of State Human Rights Commissions. These bodies inquire into violations of human rights within their respective states, ensuring localized oversight and human rights protection.

86. (C) It currently functions as a multi-member body consisting of the Chief Election Commissioner and two other Election Commissioners.
The Election Commission of India currently operates as a multi-member body. It consists of the Chief Election Commissioner and two other Election Commissioners. This structure was permanently adopted in 1993 to ensure collective decision-making. All three commissioners possess equal powers and salary, and decisions are taken by a majority vote, rather than through a veto power by the chief.

87. (D) It has the power to fund and manage state-level police departments dealing with crimes against women.
The National Commission for Women is a statutory body focused on policy advice and grievance redressal for women's rights. While it monitors the implementation of laws and reviews safeguards, it does not have the power to fund or manage state police departments. Police administration remains a state subject, and the commission's role is primarily investigative and advisory toward the government.

88. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
Significant legislative acts in India were passed in specific years to address governance needs. The

(E) Answer not known

14. Match the Schedules in List I with the Articles they are primarily associated with in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Schedules)
P. First Schedule
Q. Second Schedule
R. Third Schedule
S. Fourth Schedule
List II: (Articles)
I. Articles 4 and 80
II. Articles 75, 84, 99
III. Articles 59, 75, 97
IV. Articles 1 and 4
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

15. Who among the following does NOT make an oath or affirmation according to the specific forms prescribed in the Third Schedule?
(A) The President of India
(B) A Member of the State Legislative Assembly
(C) A Judge of a State High Court
(D) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
(E) Answer not known

16. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The oath for the President of India is absent from the Third Schedule of the Constitution.
Reason (R): The oath or affirmation for the President of India is explicitly provided in Article 60 of the Constitution itself.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

17. Which of the following categories of officials are NOT included for their emoluments under the Second Schedule?
(A) All presiding officers of the Parliament and State Legislatures
(B) Members of the Union Public Service Commission
(C) Presiding officers of State Legislatures
(D) Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts
(E) Answer not known

18. A defining feature of the First Schedule is that it reflects the nature of the Indian Union by:
(A) Listing names and territorial extent of all constituent units of India.
(B) Granting unequal administrative powers to different states.
(C) Allocating different tax revenues exclusively to Special Category States.
(D) Providing a framework for separate constitutional heads for each Union Territory.
(E) Answer not known

19. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the essence of the constitutional oath prescribed in the Third Schedule.
(A) Secrecy of office - Members of Parliament
(B) Faith and allegiance to the Constitution - Election Commission members
(C) Uphold the Constitution and the laws - Judges of the Supreme Court
(D) Discharge duties as a Minister - Comptroller and Auditor-General
(E) Answer not known

20. What is the primary operational difference between an Article and a Schedule in the Constitution?
(A) Articles are legally enforceable mandates, whereas Schedules are merely advisory in their nature.
(B) Articles can be amended by a simple majority, whereas Schedules strictly require a special majority and state ratification.
(C) Articles apply only to the Union government, whereas Schedules apply exclusively to the State governments.
(D) Articles outline substantive principles, while Schedules provide procedural details.

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97. (A) Ensures periodic review to prevent the perpetuation of redundant institutions.
Sunset clauses are important because they require a mandatory periodic review of statutory bodies. By setting a predefined expiration date for the law that created the body, the legislature is forced to evaluate the institution's continued relevance and efficiency. This prevents the indefinite existence of redundant or ineffective organizations, ensuring that public resources are directed toward useful governance mechanisms.

98. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
State bodies in Tamil Nadu perform specialized functions. TNPSC is responsible for recruiting personnel for the state civil services. TNPCB focuses on pollution control and ensuring environmental compliance. The TWAD Board manages water supply and drainage infrastructure, while TANGEDCO is tasked with the generation and distribution of electricity across the state, ensuring technical oversight in these critical sectors.

99. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Unlike the Planning Commission, which had the authority to allocate funds to states and ministries, NITI Aayog serves as a policy think-tank without financial powers. The mandate for resource allocation now rests solely with the Ministry of Finance. This structural shift highlights NITI Aayog's role in providing strategic and technical advice rather than exercising control over the national budget.

100. (D) Central Bureau of Investigation - Anti-Corruption and Special Crimes
The Central Bureau of Investigation is the premier investigating agency for anti-corruption and special crimes in India. It handles high-profile cases involving corruption by public servants and complex criminal investigations. Other agencies have different focuses: the NIA deals with counter-terrorism, and the Enforcement Directorate handles money laundering. The CVC supervises vigilance but does not prosecute in courts directly.

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CHAPTER 20
Schedules of the Constitution

1. How many Schedules did the Constitution of India contain originally when it was adopted, and how many does it have presently?
(A) Originally 10 schedules, presently 12 schedules
(B) Originally 8 schedules, presently 12 schedules
(C) Originally 8 schedules, presently 10 schedules
(D) Originally 9 schedules, presently 12 schedules
(E) Answer not known

2. Read the following statements regarding the legal status of the Schedules in the Indian Constitution.
I. They are an integral part of the Constitution.
II. They cannot be amended by the Parliament under Article 368.
III. They provide supplementary details to the Articles of the Constitution.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

3. Match the Schedules in List I with their respective subject matter in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Schedules)
P. First Schedule
Q. Second Schedule
R. Third Schedule
S. Fourth Schedule
List II: (Subject Matter)
I. Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha
II. Forms of Oaths and Affirmations
III. Provisions relating to emoluments and privileges
IV. Names of States and their territorial jurisdiction
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

4. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Second Schedule helps secure the financial independence of certain constitutional office holders.
Reason (R): The emoluments and allowances of the constitutional office holders mentioned in the Second Schedule are charged on the Consolidated Fund and cannot be reduced to their disadvantage during their term.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

5. Select the option that shows the correct sequence of states formed by altering the First Schedule, in chronological order of their creation.
(A) Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Sikkim
(B) Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Haryana
(C) Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Sikkim
(D) Gujarat, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim
(E) Answer not known

6. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding constitutional offices and the Schedule that covers their provisions.
(A) President of India - Second Schedule
(B) Prime Minister - Second Schedule
(C) Members of Parliament - Third Schedule

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(D) Governors of States - Second Schedule
(E) Answer not known

7. Read the following statements regarding amendments to the First Schedule.
I. The 7th Amendment Act of 1956 reorganised states on linguistic lines, heavily altering the First Schedule.
II. The 35th Amendment Act added Sikkim as a full-fledged State to the First Schedule.
III. The 100th Amendment Act of 2015 altered the First Schedule to effect a land boundary agreement with Bangladesh.
IV. The 69th Amendment Act designated Delhi as the National Capital Territory in the First Schedule.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

8. Arrange the following constitutional functionaries in the order their oaths appear in the Third Schedule of the Constitution.
1. Union Ministers
2. Candidates for election to Parliament
3. Judges of the Supreme Court
4. Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following officials.
I. President of India
II. Governors of States
III. Prime Minister of India
IV. Judges of High Courts
V. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
Who among them receive their emoluments, allowances, and privileges as prescribed in the Second Schedule?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, II and IV
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

10. Identify the correct statement regarding the Third Schedule of the Constitution.
(A) It contains the forms of oaths or affirmations for various constitutional functionaries.
(B) It prescribes the maximum numerical strength and composition of the Union Council of Ministers.
(C) It outlines the specific salaries, allowances, and pensions of all Members of Parliament.
(D) It deals with the specific allocation of seats to States and Union Territories in the Lok Sabha.
(E) Answer not known

11. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the First Schedule of the Constitution.
(A) It contains the names of the States and their territorial jurisdiction.
(B) Any alteration to the boundaries of a state requires an amendment to the First Schedule.
(C) The territories of the Union Territories are also listed in this schedule.
(D) It currently lists exactly 28 States and 8 Union Territories.
(E) Answer not known

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12. If the Parliament decides to carve out a new State from the existing territory of Tamil Nadu, which Schedules of the Constitution must necessarily be amended?
(A) First and Second Schedules
(B) First and Fourth Schedules
(C) First and Third Schedules
(D) Second and Fourth Schedules
(E) Answer not known

13. Which of the following best defines the 'Schedules' in the context of the Indian Constitution?
(A) They are non-binding guidelines for the Parliament to enact future legislations regarding basic rights.
(B) They are appended lists that categorize and detail administrative policies independent of the Constitution.
(C) They are lists that complement and elaborate on specific Articles of the Constitution.
(D) They are temporary transitional provisions that automatically expire after a specified constitutional period.

Foreign Exchange Management Act was enacted in 1999. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act followed in 2002. In 2005, two major laws were passed: the Right to Information Act in October and the Disaster Management Act in December, establishing critical frameworks for national transparency.

89. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Southern states like Tamil Nadu expressed concerns that the 15th Finance Commission's use of 2011 census data would reduce their share of central taxes. Since these states had effectively controlled their population growth since 1971, they feared that weightage given to more recent, higher population figures in other states would result in a financial penalty for success.

90. (B) CAG - Salary charged on the Consolidated Fund of India
To ensure the financial independence of the Comptroller and Auditor General, the salary and administrative expenses of the office are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India. This means these expenses are not subject to an annual vote by the Parliament. This constitutional provision protects the CAG from executive or legislative pressure that could arise through financial control.

91. (A) Central Vigilance Commission
The Central Vigilance Commission is the primary statutory agency for receiving complaints from whistleblowers regarding corruption in central government departments. It advises the government on vigilance matters and oversees the integrity of the administration. It is specifically designed to handle allegations against senior bureaucrats and ensure that disciplinary processes are followed for maintaining ethical standards in the public service.

92. (C) Lokpal has power of superintendence over the CBI for cases referred by the Lokpal.
Under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, the Lokpal has been granted the power of superintendence over the Central Bureau of Investigation for cases that the Lokpal refers to the agency. This allows the Lokpal to oversee and direct the investigation of corruption cases against high-ranking officials, ensuring that the CBI operates under a specific oversight mechanism.

93. (D) the Prime Minister, Union Cabinet Ministers, and Chief Ministers of all States
The National Development Council was a high-level body established to ensure state participation in national planning. Its composition included the Prime Minister as the Chairperson, all Union Cabinet Ministers, and the Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories. This inclusive membership allowed for broad-based deliberation and approval of the Five-Year Plans before they were formally adopted nationally.

94. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
Specialized tribunals are created to handle distinct legal areas. The National Company Law Tribunal manages corporate insolvency. The Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal resolves conflicts between telecom licensors and licensees. The Income Tax Appellate Tribunal hears direct tax appeals, while the Central Administrative Tribunal adjudicates disputes related to the recruitment and service conditions of civil servants.

95. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Public Accounts Committee and the Comptroller and Auditor General work together to ensure financial accountability. The CAG audits government spending and submits reports, which the PAC then examines in detail. During these examinations, the CAG acts as a guide and advisor to the committee, helping members understand complex financial data and identify instances of fiscal mismanagement.

96. (D) Chairman of TNPSC - Appointed by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
The Chairman and members of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission are appointed by the Governor of the State, not by the Chief Minister. While the Governor acts on the advice of the State Cabinet, the formal power of appointment is vested in the gubernatorial office. This process mirrors the appointment of UPSC members by the President at the center.

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(E) Answer not known

21. What is the primary purpose of the Fourth Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Administration of tribal areas in North-Eastern states
(B) Detailed distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States
(C) Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to States and Union Territories.
(D) Listing of recognized official languages
(E) Answer not known

22. Read the following statements regarding the Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) under the Fifth Schedule.
I. It consists of not more than 20 members.
II. One-half of its members must be representatives of Scheduled Tribes in the State Legislative Assembly.
III. It can be established in states having Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas, if the President so directs.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

23. Match the States in List I with their respective Autonomous District Councils in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (States)
P. Assam
Q. Meghalaya
R. Tripura
S. Mizoram
List II: (Autonomous District Councils)
I. Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council
II. Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council
III. Chakma Autonomous District Council
IV. Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

24. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Under the Fifth Schedule, the Governor is empowered to direct that any particular Act of Parliament or the State Legislature does not apply to a Scheduled Area.
Reason (R): The Governor possesses absolute veto power over all legislations passed by the Parliament concerning the state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

25. Select the option that correctly identifies the four states covered under the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
(A) Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram
(B) Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram
(C) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram
(D) Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura
(E) Answer not known

26. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the Schedules and their features.
(A) Fourth Schedule - Allocation of seats in the State Legislative Councils.
(B) Fifth Schedule - Administration of Scheduled Areas
(C) Sixth Schedule - Autonomous District Councils
(D) Third Schedule - Specific forms of Oaths and Affirmations for functionaries.
(E) Answer not known

27. Read the following statements regarding Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) under the Sixth Schedule.
I. Each autonomous district has a district council consisting of 30 members.
II. All 30 members are strictly elected on the basis of adult franchise.
III. The elected members hold office for a term of five years.

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IV. The Governor cannot dissolve the district council under any circumstances.

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) II and IV
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

28. Arrange the following administrative or legislative structures applicable to Sixth Schedule areas in descending order of their territorial jurisdiction.

1. State Legislature
2. Autonomous District Council
3. Autonomous Regional Council
4. Village Council

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4
(E) Answer not known

29. Read the following statements regarding the features of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution.

I. Declaration of Scheduled Areas by the President
II. Executive power of a State extends to Scheduled Areas
III. Creation of Autonomous District Councils
IV. Establishment of a Tribes Advisory Council
V. Governor's power to make regulations for peace and good government

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) I, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and IV
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

30. Identify the correct statement regarding the difference between the Fifth and Sixth Schedules.

(A) The Fifth Schedule provides greater autonomy to tribal areas compared to the Sixth Schedule.
(B) The Sixth Schedule applies to tribal areas in all North-Eastern states, while the Fifth Schedule applies to the rest of India.
(C) The President administers Sixth Schedule areas directly, whereas State Governors administer Fifth Schedule areas.
(D) ADCs are in the Sixth Schedule, while TACs are in the Fifth Schedule.
(E) Answer not known

31. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the criteria for the declaration of Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule.

(A) The Governor can alter Scheduled Area boundaries without Presidential approval.
(B) The President is empowered to declare an area as a Scheduled Area.
(C) The criteria include a preponderance of tribal population and compactness of the area.
(D) Economic backwardness of the area compared to neighbouring regions is a primary consideration.
(E) Answer not known

32. In a state covered under the Fifth Schedule, if private non-tribal entities attempt to systematically purchase land belonging to Scheduled Tribes, which constitutional mechanism is best applied to prevent this?

(A) The President issuing an ordinance under Article 123 to ban all land sales.
(B) Governor making regulations restricting the transfer of land among Scheduled Tribes.
(C) The State Legislative Assembly passing a resolution under the Concurrent List to acquire all tribal lands immediately.
(D) The Tribes Advisory Council exercising its judicial powers to imprison the buyers.
(E) Answer not known

33. Which of the following defines an 'Autonomous District Council' under the Sixth Schedule?

(A) An advisory body that suggests specific welfare measures for Scheduled Tribes to the State Governor regularly.
(B) A body with legislative, judicial, and executive powers over specific tribal subjects.
(C) A parallel state legislature functioning independently of the Governor's assent.
(D) A financial institution created solely to disburse central grants to tribal farmers.
(E) Answer not known

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34. Match the features of tribal administration in List I with the respective Schedule in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Features)
P. Applies to states like Assam and Meghalaya
Q. Applies to states like Odisha and Jharkhand
R. Involves Autonomous Regional Councils
S. Requires Governor to submit annual report to President
List II: (Schedule)
I. Fifth Schedule
II. Sixth Schedule
III. Fifth Schedule
IV. Sixth Schedule
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

35. Which of the following states is an EXCEPTION and is NOT covered under the administrative provisions of the Sixth Schedule despite having a significant tribal population in the North-East?
(A) Assam
(B) Meghalaya
(C) Arunachal Pradesh
(D) Tripura
(E) Answer not known

36. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Acts of the State Legislature do not apply automatically to autonomous districts under the Sixth Schedule.
Reason (R): The Autonomous District Councils have the power to make laws on certain specified matters like land, forests, and inheritance.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

37. Which of the following functions of an Autonomous District Council (ADC) under the Sixth Schedule is classified as a judicial power?
(A) Assessing and collecting land revenue within the specified autonomous district.
(B) Establishing primary schools and dispensaries
(C) Constituting village councils or courts for trial of suits between tribes.
(D) Making laws on the management of unreserved forests
(E) Answer not known

38. A significant feature of the Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) is that:
(A) It enjoys overriding legislative powers over the State Assembly regarding all tribal matters within the state.
(B) It advises on matters pertaining to the welfare of STs referred to it by the Governor.
(C) It is entirely nominated by the President of India without state involvement.
(D) It manages the consolidated fund of the state for tribal expenditure.
(E) Answer not known

39. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding tribal self-governance.
(A) Fifth Schedule - Applies primarily to North-Eastern states
(B) Inner Line Permit - Exclusively governed by the Fifth Schedule
(C) Tribes Advisory Council - Possesses distinct judicial powers
(D) Sixth Schedule - Provides for Autonomous District Councils
(E) Answer not known

40. In comparing the Fifth and Sixth Schedules, which statement accurately captures the difference in their level of autonomy?
(A) Sixth Schedule has bodies with legislative powers; Fifth relies on Governor's regulations.
(B) The Fifth Schedule grants legislative powers to tribal councils, whereas the Sixth Schedule only grants advisory powers.
(C) Both schedules grant identical autonomy, differing only in their geographical application.
(D) The Fifth Schedule prevents state laws

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from applying entirely, whereas the Sixth Schedule allows for the full application of all state laws.

(E) Answer not known

41. How many subjects are presently enumerated in the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule respectively (based on original numbering)?

(A) 100, 61, 52
(B) 99, 61, 52
(C) 97, 66, 47
(D) 97, 59, 52
(E) Answer not known

42. Read the following statements regarding the impact of the 101st Amendment (GST) on the Seventh Schedule.

I. It inserted a new Article 246A to give concurrent power to Parliament and State Legislatures to make laws regarding GST.
II. It completely abolished the State List to ensure one nation, one tax.
III. It omitted certain taxes like entry tax and luxury tax from the State List.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

43. Match the subjects in List I with the respective Lists in the Seventh Schedule in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I: (Subjects)
P. Defence
Q. Police
R. Criminal Law
S. Public Health

List II: (Lists)
I. State List
II. Union List
III. Concurrent List
IV. State List

(A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

44. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): The 42nd Constitutional Amendment shifted subjects like Education and Forests from the State List to the Concurrent List.

Reason (R): This shift was intended to give the Union Government greater control and ensure uniformity in national policies concerning these crucial subjects.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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45. Select the option that correctly lists subjects originally present in the State List but later moved to the Concurrent List by the 42nd Amendment.

(A) Public health, Police, Agriculture
(B) Defence, Foreign Affairs, and the development of Atomic Energy.
(C) Education, Forests, and Protection of wild animals and birds.
(D) Land, Fisheries, Local Government
(E) Answer not known

46. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding subjects and their lists in the Seventh Schedule, particularly relevant to Tamil Nadu's governance.

(A) Public Health and Sanitation - State List
(B) Agriculture - State List
(C) Trade Unions - Concurrent List
(D) Education - State List
(E) Answer not known

47. Read the following statements regarding Residuary Powers under Article 248 and the Seventh Schedule.

I. Article 248 vests the residuary powers of legislation exclusively in the Parliament.
II. Residuary powers include the power to make laws with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State

List.
III. The power to levy a residuary tax belongs to the State Legislatures.
IV. In the Government of India Act 1935, residuary powers were vested in the Governor-General.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

48. Arrange the following Constitutional Amendments that altered the distribution of powers or subjects in the Seventh Schedule in chronological order.
1. 3rd Amendment Act
2. 42nd Amendment Act
3. 88th Amendment Act
4. 101st Amendment Act
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4
(E) Answer not known

49. Consider the following subjects.
I. Criminal Law and Procedure
II. Marriage and Divorce
III. Education
IV. Forests
V. Police
Which of the subjects given above are enumerated in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, III and V
(E) Answer not known

50. Identify the correct statement regarding the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and its constitutional mechanics.
(A) Article 246A gives concurrent powers to Parliament and States for GST laws.
(B) GST was introduced by shifting all taxation powers exclusively to the Union List.
(C) The 101st Amendment abolished the Concurrent List entirely.
(D) GST on inter-state trade is levied and collected exclusively by the Central Government on behalf of State Governments.
(E) Answer not known

51. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the State List of the Seventh Schedule.
(A) It originally contained 66 subjects, which was later reduced to 61 subjects.
(B) State Legislatures have exclusive power to make laws on these subjects under normal circumstances.
(C) Parliament can never legislate on State List subjects, even during a National Emergency.
(D) Police, public order, and agriculture are prominent subjects in the State List.
(E) Answer not known

52. If the Tamil Nadu State Legislature passes a law regarding 'Education' (a Concurrent List subject) that conflicts with an existing central law, what is the constitutional resolution?
(A) The state law universally prevails over the central law.
(B) The Supreme Court of India must immediately intervene and strike down both the state and central laws as unconstitutional.
(C) Education automatically reverts to the State List.
(D) Central law prevails unless the state law has received the President's assent.
(E) Answer not known

53. Which of the following defines 'Residuary Powers' in the context of Indian federalism?
(A) The power of the State to override Union laws in specific emergencies.
(B) The power of Parliament to legislate on subjects specifically enumerated in the State List under special circumstances.
(C) Parliament's power to legislate on matters not in the Concurrent or State Lists.
(D) The power of the President to transfer subjects between lists dynamically.
(E) Answer not known

54. Match the subjects in List I with the Constitutional Amendment that significantly altered their list placement in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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III. A nominated member joining any political party before the expiry of six months from taking their seat.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

83. Match the Schedules in List I with the Constitutional Amendment that added them in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I: (Schedules)
P. Ninth Schedule
Q. Tenth Schedule
R. Eleventh Schedule
S. Twelfth Schedule

List II: (Amendments)
I. 1st Amendment Act, 1951
II. 52nd Amendment Act, 1985
III. 73rd Amendment Act, 1992
IV. 74th Amendment Act, 1992

(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

84. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): In the Kihoto Hollohan case (1992), the Supreme Court held that the decision of the Speaker under the Tenth Schedule is subject to judicial review.

Reason (R): The Speaker acts as a tribunal while deciding cases of anti-defection, and hence their decisions are amenable to the jurisdiction of higher courts.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

85. Select the option showing the correct sequence in which the following schedules were added to the Indian Constitution.
(A) Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth
(B) Tenth, Ninth, Twelfth, Eleventh
(C) Ninth, Eleventh, Tenth, Twelfth
(D) Tenth, Eleventh, Ninth, Twelfth
(E) Answer not known

86. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the Schedule and the number of functional items/subjects it contains.
(A) Eleventh Schedule - 29 subjects
(B) Eleventh Schedule - 18 subjects
(C) Twelfth Schedule - 18 subjects
(D) Seventh Schedule (Union List) - 100 subjects
(E) Answer not known

87. Read the following statements regarding the devolution of powers under the Eleventh Schedule in Tamil Nadu.
I. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994, was enacted to implement the 73rd Amendment.
II. Article 243G mandates the compulsory transfer of all 29 subjects to Panchayats without state discretion.
III. There are functional gaps in Tamil Nadu regarding the actual devolution of financial and administrative powers for all 29 subjects to local bodies.
IV. The Eleventh Schedule contains subjects like agriculture, land improvement, and rural housing.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II and IV
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

88. Arrange the following Urban Local Bodies as structured in Tamil Nadu in ascending order based on their demographic transition and administrative hierarchy.
1. Municipal Corporation (Maanagaratchi)
2. Town Panchayat (Peruratchi)
3. Municipality (Nagaratchi)

(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 1, 3, 2
(D) 2, 1, 3

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II. Konkani, Manipuri, and Nepali were added by the 71st Amendment Act of 1992.
III. There are strict objective criteria defined in the Constitution for a language to be included in the Eighth Schedule.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

63. Match the Constitutional Amendment in List I with the language(s) it added to the Eighth Schedule in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I: (Amendment)
P. 21st Amendment
Q. 71st Amendment
R. 92nd Amendment
S. 96th Amendment

List II: (Languages)
I. Sindhi
II. Konkani, Manipuri, Nepali
III. Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, Santhali
IV. Substituted 'Odia' for 'Oriya'

(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

64. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): Tamil was the first language in India to be accorded "Classical Language" status by the Government of India in 2004.

Reason (R): Inclusion in the Eighth Schedule is a mandatory prerequisite for any language to be declared a Classical Language.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

65. Select the option that shows the correct chronological order in which the following languages were added to the Eighth Schedule.
(A) Sindhi, Konkani, Bodo
(B) Konkani, Sindhi, Bodo
(C) Bodo, Sindhi, Konkani
(D) Sindhi, Bodo, Konkani
(E) Answer not known

66. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding languages and their status in the Eighth Schedule.
(A) Tulu - Added in 1992
(B) Tamil - Original inclusion in 1950
(C) Santhali - Added in 2003
(D) Sindhi - Added in 1967
(E) Answer not known

67. Read the following statements regarding the Ninth Schedule.
I. It was added by the First Amendment Act of 1951.
II. Its primary objective was to protect land reform and zamindari abolition laws from judicial review.
III. It protects laws solely on the ground of violation of Article 14 and no other fundamental right.
IV. Laws placed in the Ninth Schedule after 1973 are completely immune from judicial scrutiny under all circumstances.

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

68. Arrange the following landmark judicial cases related to the Ninth Schedule and fundamental rights in chronological order of their judgment.
1. Shankari Prasad Case
2. Golaknath Case
3. Kesavananda Bharati Case
4. I.R. Coelho Case

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4
(E) Answer not known

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9. (C) I, II and IV
The Second Schedule lists specific high-ranking officials whose salaries and allowances are constitutionally protected. This group includes the President of India, Governors of various states, and Judges of both the Supreme Court and High Courts. Interestingly, the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers are not included in this schedule, as their financial provisions are managed through separate parliamentary laws.

10. (A) It contains the forms of oaths or affirmations for various constitutional functionaries.
The Third Schedule is a vital constitutional document that provides the standardized text for oaths and affirmations. These forms must be used by members of Parliament, Union and State ministers, and members of the judiciary before they assume their official duties. It ensures that these functionaries formally pledge their allegiance to the Constitution and the sovereignty of the nation.

11. (D) It currently lists exactly 28 States and 8 Union Territories.
The First Schedule provides the official list of states and union territories along with their respective territorial jurisdictions. While it is regularly updated to reflect the current status of the Union, the count of states and union territories changes with new legislation. Currently, India comprises twenty-eight states and eight union territories, necessitating an update to this schedule periodically.

12. (B) First and Fourth Schedules
When the Parliament creates a new state from an existing one, it must amend specific schedules to reflect these administrative changes. The First Schedule must be updated to include the name and territory of the new state. Simultaneously, the Fourth Schedule requires an amendment to redistribute the allocation of Rajya Sabha seats among the newly formed and original territories.

13. (C) They are lists that complement and elaborate on specific Articles of the Constitution.
Schedules serve as essential extensions to the main text of the Indian Constitution, providing detailed lists and administrative procedures. They complement specific articles by elaborating on complex data that would otherwise make the articles cumbersome. This structure allows primary constitutional principles to remain concise while ensuring that comprehensive details on territories, lists, and forms are legally documented and clear.

14. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
The First Schedule is linked to Articles one and four, detailing the names and territories of states. The Second Schedule relates to Articles such as fifty-nine and seventy-five regarding emoluments. The Third Schedule connects with Articles seventy-five and ninety-nine for oaths. Finally, the Fourth Schedule is primarily associated with Articles four and eighty, concerning seat allocation in the Rajya Sabha.

15. (A) The President of India
The Third Schedule prescribes forms of oaths for many high-ranking officials, including members of legislatures and the judiciary. However, the President of India is a notable exception because the specific oath for this office is provided directly within Article sixty of the Constitution. Therefore, the President does not follow a form from the Third Schedule during the swearing-in ceremony.

16. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The oath of the President of India is distinctly absent from the Third Schedule, which contains forms for most other constitutional functionaries. This is because Article sixty of the Constitution specifically provides the unique text for the President's oath or affirmation. This arrangement highlights the special constitutional status and duties of the President as the head of the Indian state.

17. (B) Members of the Union Public Service Commission
The Second Schedule outlines the salaries and allowances for several key positions, including the President, Governors, and presiding officers of the Union and State legislatures. It also covers judges of the higher judiciary and the Comptroller and Auditor-General. However, the emoluments of the members of the Union Public Service Commission are determined by separate regulations rather than this schedule.

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(E) Answer not known

75. Which of the following prominent languages is an EXCEPTION and is NOT listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution despite being an official language of several Indian states?
(A) Nepali
(B) Sindhi
(C) Urdu
(D) English
(E) Answer not known

76. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The First Amendment Act of 1951 introduced the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution.
Reason (R): It was necessitated by judicial decisions striking down state laws enacted to abolish the Zamindari system and implement land reforms.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

77. Which of the following lists contains only languages that are currently recognized in the Eighth Schedule?
(A) Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Tulu
(B) Malayalam, Odia, Sanskrit, Bhojpuri
(C) Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri
(D) Gujarati, Hindi, Rajasthani, Urdu
(E) Answer not known

78. A defining feature of the protection offered by the Ninth Schedule (post-I.R. Coelho case) is that:
(A) It provides absolute blanket immunity to any law placed within it.
(B) It exclusively protects laws relating to tribal administration.
(C) It prevents the President of India from exercising a veto on state legislations concerning agrarian reforms.
(D) Shields laws from fundamental rights challenges, subject to the basic structure test.
(E) Answer not known

79. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding landmark judgments and the Ninth Schedule.
(A) Kesavananda Bharati case - Defined April 24, 1973 as the cutoff date for basic structure review
(B) Shankari Prasad case - Established the basic structure doctrine
(C) I.R. Coelho case - Ruled that Ninth Schedule laws are completely immune from judicial review
(D) Waman Rao case - Struck down the Ninth Schedule
(E) Answer not known

80. When comparing laws placed in the Ninth Schedule before April 24, 1973, with those placed after, what is the crucial constitutional difference established by the judiciary?
(A) Pre-1973 laws are subject to the basic structure test, while post-1973 laws are immune.
(B) Pre-1973 laws are protected; post-1973 laws are subject to the basic structure test.
(C) Both are equally immune from any form of judicial review.
(D) Both are equally subject to judicial review without any distinction as per the latest Supreme Court rulings.
(E) Answer not known

81. Which Constitutional Amendment Act introduced the Tenth Schedule containing anti-defection provisions?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(B) 52nd Amendment Act, 1985
(C) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(D) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992
(E) Answer not known

82. Read the following criteria for disqualification under the Tenth Schedule.
I. An elected member voluntarily giving up membership of their political party.
II. A member voting or abstaining from voting contrary to the whip issued by their party.

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(C) P-I, Q-II, R-I, S-II
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

95. Which of the following subjects is an EXCEPTION and is NOT listed in the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution?
(A) Rural housing and electrification
(B) Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management
(C) Slum improvement and upgradation
(D) Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds
(E) Answer not known

96. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The devolution of functions listed in the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules varies significantly across different states in India.
Reason (R): The Constitution leaves it to the discretion of the State Legislatures to decide which powers and responsibilities to devolve to local bodies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

97. Based on the Eleventh Schedule, how would you classify the responsibility of "Social forestry and farm forestry"?
(A) A core Union government responsibility.
(B) A functional item meant for devolution to Panchayats.
(C) A functional item exclusively for Municipal Corporations.
(D) A subject explicitly protected under the Ninth Schedule.
(E) Answer not known

98. A critical feature of the implementation of the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules in Tamil Nadu is that:
(A) Structures exist, but gaps remain in actual devolution of powers and funds.
(B) It has achieved 100% financial and administrative devolution of all listed subjects to every local body.
(C) The state government has formally refused to adopt the 73rd and 74th Amendments.
(D) Local bodies in Tamil Nadu are completely exempt from conducting regular elections.
(E) Answer not known

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99. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding constitutional Articles and their respective Schedules.
(A) Article 243G - Twelfth Schedule
(B) Article 243W - Eleventh Schedule
(C) Article 246 - Seventh Schedule
(D) Article 368 - Ninth Schedule
(E) Answer not known

100. In comparing the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules in the context of Tamil Nadu's governance structure, which of the following is an accurate assessment?
(A) The Twelfth Schedule applies exclusively to rural areas, whereas the Eleventh Schedule governs metropolitan cities.
(B) Both schedules contain exactly 18 subjects that are uniformly managed by the District Collector and the State.
(C) The Eleventh Schedule supersedes the Twelfth Schedule when urban areas are expanded into rural hinterlands.
(D) Eleventh Schedule (29 subjects) is for rural; Twelfth (18 subjects) is for urban.
(E) Answer not known

(E) Answer not known

89. Read the following items regarding the Twelfth Schedule and its execution by bodies like the Greater Chennai Corporation.

I. Urban planning including town planning is a subject under the Twelfth Schedule.
II. Regulation of land use and construction of buildings is managed by Urban Local Bodies.
III. Fire services are included as a functional item in the Twelfth Schedule.
IV. Police and core law enforcement within city limits is a devolved subject under the Twelfth Schedule.
V. The Greater Chennai Corporation exercises powers devolved under the framework of the 74th Amendment.

Which of the items given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

90. Identify the correct statement regarding the constitutional provisions for local government schedules.
(A) Eleventh Schedule is for rural bodies; Twelfth is for urban local bodies.
(B) Article 243G relates to the Twelfth Schedule, while Article 243W relates to the Eleventh Schedule.
(C) The President of India directly allocates funds for the subjects listed in the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules.
(D) Subjects in these schedules are automatically transferred to local bodies without the need for any State legislation.
(E) Answer not known

91. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the exceptions to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule.
(A) Disqualification does not apply if a member's original political party merges with another party.
(B) A merger is considered valid only if at least two-thirds of the members of the legislature party agree to it formally.
(C) A presiding officer can voluntarily give up the membership of their party to maintain impartiality without facing disqualification.
(D) A split in a political party is currently a valid defense against disqualification.
(E) Answer not known

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92. If a nominated member of the Rajya Sabha joins a political party eight months after taking their seat, what will be the consequence under the Tenth Schedule?
(A) They will be elevated to a cabinet position.
(B) They will be disqualified from being a member of the House.
(C) They will lose their voting rights but retain their seat.
(D) There is no consequence as nominated members are exempt from the Tenth Schedule.
(E) Answer not known

93. Under the Tenth Schedule, how has the Supreme Court defined the act of "voluntarily giving up membership" of a political party?
(A) It strictly requires a formal letter of resignation submitted directly to the party president and the Speaker.
(B) It only applies when a member formally joins a rival political party on the floor of the House.
(C) Inferred from conduct, like publicly opposing the party or joining another rally.
(D) It means failing to pay the annual membership subscription to the political party.
(E) Answer not known

94. Match the subjects in List I with their respective Schedule for local bodies in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Subjects)
P. Agriculture and agricultural extension
Q. Urban planning including town planning
R. Minor irrigation, water management
S. Fire services
List II: (Schedule)
I. Eleventh Schedule
II. Twelfth Schedule
III. Eleventh Schedule
IV. Twelfth Schedule
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III

69. Read the following guidelines established by the Supreme Court in the I.R. Coelho Case (2007) regarding the Ninth Schedule.

I. Laws placed in the Ninth Schedule are open to judicial review if they violate the basic structure of the Constitution.
II. The basic structure test applies to laws inserted into the Ninth Schedule after April 24, 1973.
III. Laws inserted before April 24, 1973, are generally protected from judicial review.
IV. The Ninth Schedule itself was declared unconstitutional and struck down.
V. The basic structure doctrine was reaffirmed as the touchstone for judicial review.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

70. Identify the correct statement regarding the ongoing demand for the inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule.
(A) The Constitution mandates that the Eighth Schedule must eventually include all mother tongues spoken in India.
(B) Demands exist for Bhojpuri and Tulu, but there are no fixed addition criteria.
(C) A language can only be added if it is spoken by at least 10% of the Indian population.
(D) The Pahad committee recently recommended freezing the Eighth Schedule permanently to prevent further political demands.
(E) Answer not known

71. Identify the incorrect statement regarding judicial review and the Ninth Schedule.
(A) The Ninth Schedule was originally created with the explicit intent to bypass judicial review of agrarian reform laws.
(B) Article 31B saves all the Acts and Regulations included in the Ninth Schedule from being challenged in any court.
(C) The cutoff date for the basic structure test on Ninth Schedule laws is the date of the Kesavananda Bharati judgment.
(D) The Waman Rao case held Ninth Schedule laws are immune regardless of the inclusion date.
(E) Answer not known

72. In 1994, the Tamil Nadu government passed an Act to maintain 69% reservation in educational institutions and state services. To protect this Act from being struck down by courts for breaching the 50% ceiling, which constitutional mechanism was applied?
(A) The Act was included in the Ninth Schedule via the 76th Constitutional Amendment.
(B) The Act was placed in the Concurrent List.
(C) The Act was protected by a special Presidential ordinance overriding the Supreme Court.
(D) The Act was shielded under the Tenth Schedule.
(E) Answer not known

73. In the context of the Ninth Schedule and the I.R. Coelho case, which of the following best defines the 'Basic Structure Doctrine'?
(A) A written list of explicit rights that Parliament can amend freely.
(B) The unwritten administrative and executive protocols governing the relationship between the Centre and the States.
(C) Judicial principle that certain fundamental features cannot be altered by Parliament.
(D) The absolute sovereign power of the Parliament to rewrite the Constitution.
(E) Answer not known

74. Match the Classical Languages in List I with the year they were accorded that status in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I: (Languages)
P. Tamil
Q. Sanskrit
R. Telugu
S. Malayalam

List II: (Year)
I. 2004
II. 2005
III. 2008
IV. 2013

(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Originally 8 schedules, presently 12 schedules
The Constitution of India initially featured eight schedules when it was adopted in nineteen fifty. Over the years, four additional schedules were incorporated through various constitutional amendments to address evolving administrative and legal needs. Currently, there are twelve schedules that provide detailed information regarding the territories, emoluments, oaths, and distribution of powers between the Union and States.

2. (A) I and III
Schedules constitute an essential component of the Indian Constitution and are considered integral parts of its legal framework. While they offer detailed supplementary information that elaborates on specific articles, they remain subject to parliamentary amendments under Article three hundred sixty-eight. This ensures that the detailed lists and administrative procedures within the schedules can be updated as necessary during development.

3. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
The initial schedules of the Constitution organize foundational administrative data. The First Schedule lists names and territories of states. The Second Schedule details salaries and emoluments of key constitutional authorities. The Third Schedule provides standard forms for oaths and affirmations of office. Finally, the Fourth Schedule specifies how seats in the Rajya Sabha are allocated among different states.

4. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Second Schedule plays a crucial role in maintaining the financial autonomy of top constitutional officials. By specifying that their salaries and allowances are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, the Constitution prevents these figures from being altered to their disadvantage during their tenure. This protection ensures that high-ranking officials can perform their duties without political pressure.

5. (A) Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Sikkim
The territorial organization of India has evolved through several amendments to the First Schedule. Chronologically, Andhra Pradesh was created first in nineteen fifty-three as a linguistic state. This was followed by the formation of Gujarat in nineteen sixty, Haryana in nineteen sixty-six, and eventually Sikkim became a full-fledged state of the Indian Union in nineteen seventy-five.

6. (B) Prime Minister - Second Schedule
The Second Schedule explicitly outlines the emoluments and allowances for specific constitutional posts such as the President, State Governors, and Judges. However, the salary and allowances of the Prime Minister are determined by Parliament through separate legislation rather than being detailed in this particular schedule. This distinction is vital for understanding the financial governance of various constitutional roles.

7. (A) I, III and IV
Reorganization of states on linguistic lines significantly modified the First Schedule following the nineteen fifty-six amendment. Similarly, the hundredth amendment facilitated territorial changes for a land boundary agreement. While the sixty-ninth amendment designated Delhi as a National Capital Territory, the thirty-sixth amendment, not the thirty-fifth, was responsible for incorporating Sikkim as a full-fledged state in the Indian Union.

8. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The Third Schedule organizes various forms of oaths and affirmations for constitutional functionaries in a specific sequence. This order begins with Union Ministers, followed by candidates standing for parliamentary elections. Subsequently, the schedule details the oaths for Judges of the Supreme Court and concludes with the specific affirmation required for the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the Indian Union.

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List I: (Subjects)
P. Education
Q. Forests
R. Administration of Justice (excluding SC and HC)
S. Protection of wild animals
List II: (Amendment)
I. 42nd Amendment
II. 42nd Amendment
III. 42nd Amendment
IV. 42nd Amendment
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

55. Which of the following subjects is an EXCEPTION and is NOT found in the Union List of the Seventh Schedule?
(A) Atomic Energy
(B) Foreign Affairs
(C) Indian Railways
(D) Public Health
(E) Answer not known

56. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Concurrent List is considered a unique instrument of Indian federalism that provides flexibility.
Reason (R): It allows both the Centre and the States to legislate on the same subject, ensuring uniformity across the country while permitting state-specific variations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

57. Based on the Seventh Schedule, how would you classify the power to levy taxes on agricultural income?
(A) Union List
(B) Concurrent List
(C) State List
(D) Residuary Power
(E) Answer not known

58. A distinct feature of the Union List compared to the State List is that:
(A) It includes subjects of national importance requiring uniform policies.
(B) It contains fewer subjects than the State List.
(C) It deals with matters of regional and local importance.
(D) Its subjects can be amended by State Legislatures provided they obtain the Governor's and President's consent.
(E) Answer not known

59. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding taxation powers under the Seventh Schedule.
(A) Corporation Tax - State List
(B) Taxes on agricultural income - Union List
(C) Tolls - Concurrent List
(D) Customs duties - Union List
(E) Answer not known

60. In comparing the residuary powers of India with other federations, which of the following is true?
(A) Like the USA, residuary powers in India are vested in the States.
(B) Like Canada, residuary powers in India are vested in the Union.
(C) Like Australia, residuary powers in India are vested in the States.
(D) Unlike any other federation, residuary powers in India are shared concurrently.
(E) Answer not known

61. How many languages were originally recognized in the Eighth Schedule, and how many are currently listed?
(A) Originally 12, currently 22
(B) Originally 14, currently 24
(C) Originally 14, currently 22
(D) Originally 15, currently 22
(E) Answer not known

62. Read the following statements regarding the addition of languages to the Eighth Schedule.
I. Sindhi was added by the 21st Amendment Act of 1967.

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18. (A) Listing names and territorial extent of all constituent units of India.
A fundamental characteristic of the First Schedule is its comprehensive listing of all states and union territories that constitute the Indian Union. By detailing the names and territorial extent of these units, the schedule provides the geographical and administrative definition of the nation. This ensures clarity regarding the boundaries and scope of authority for each constituent part of the country.

19. (C) Uphold the Constitution and the laws - Judges of the Supreme Court
The Third Schedule contains specific language for oaths based on the responsibilities of each office. For instance, Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts must swear to uphold the Constitution and the laws of the land. This differs from the oath for ministers, which emphasizes the secrecy of office and the faithful discharge of their specific ministerial duties.

20. (D) Articles outline substantive principles, while Schedules provide procedural details.
Articles and schedules serve distinct but complementary roles within the constitutional framework. Articles generally outline the substantive legal principles and fundamental mandates of the government. In contrast, schedules provide the necessary procedural details, lists, and tables that support those articles. This division ensures that the main body of the Constitution remains focused on primary laws while schedules handle administrative specifics.

21. (C) Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to States and Union Territories.
The Fourth Schedule is dedicated to the distribution of seats in the Rajya Sabha among the various states and union territories. This allocation is based primarily on the population of each state to ensure a balanced representation in the upper house of Parliament. Any change in the number of states or their boundaries typically necessitates an amendment to this schedule.

22. (A) I and III
Under the Fifth Schedule, a Tribes Advisory Council is established to advise on the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. It consists of no more than twenty members, with three-fourths being tribal representatives from the State Assembly. The Council can be formed in states with Scheduled Tribes even if they lack Scheduled Areas, provided the President of India gives such direction.

23. (B) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
The Sixth Schedule provides for the creation of autonomous councils in four North-Eastern states to manage tribal affairs. In Assam, the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council is prominent. Meghalaya includes the Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council. Mizoram features the Chakma Autonomous District Council, while Tripura is home to the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, which oversees specific indigenous administrative functions.

24. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Governor holds significant authority in Scheduled Areas governed by the Fifth Schedule. This includes the power to decide whether specific laws passed by the Parliament or State Legislature should apply to these regions. However, this is a discretionary administrative power for tribal protection and does not mean the Governor has an absolute veto over all general state legislation.

25. (C) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram
The Sixth Schedule specifically addresses the administration of tribal areas in four designated North-Eastern states. These states are Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. This constitutional provision allows for a high degree of autonomy through the establishment of Autonomous District Councils. These councils have the power to make laws and manage local affairs to protect unique cultural and social identities.

26. (A) Fourth Schedule - Allocation of seats in the State Legislative Councils.
The Fourth Schedule is specifically designed for the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha, which is the Council of States at the national level. It does not deal with the allocation of seats in State Legislative Councils. Other schedules, like the Fifth and Sixth, correctly describe the administration of tribal areas and the formation of various autonomous district councils.

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81. (B) 52nd Amendment Act, 1985
The Tenth Schedule was added to the Indian Constitution by the fifty-second amendment act of nineteen eighty-five. This schedule was introduced to curb the evil of political defections, which were causing instability in the government. It provides for the disqualification of members of Parliament and State Legislatures on the grounds of defecting from one political party to another after election.

82. (A) I and II
Disqualification under the Tenth Schedule occurs if a member voluntarily resigns from their party or votes against the party whip. However, the rule for nominated members is different. They are only disqualified if they join a political party after the expiry of six months from taking their seat. If they join within the first six months, they do not face disqualification.

83. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The Indian Constitution has been expanded by adding four schedules through various amendments. The Ninth Schedule was added by the first amendment in nineteen fifty-one. The Tenth Schedule followed with the fifty-second amendment in nineteen eighty-five. Finally, the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules were added in nineteen ninety-two by the seventy-third and seventy-fourth amendments respectively to strengthen the local government.

84. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In the Kihoto Hollohan case, the Supreme Court ruled that the Speaker or Chairperson acts as a tribunal when deciding on disqualification under the Tenth Schedule. Therefore, their decisions are not final and are subject to judicial review by the High Courts and the Supreme Court. this ensures that the power of disqualification is exercised fairly and follows justice.

85. (A) Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth
The schedules were added to the Constitution in a clear chronological order. The Ninth Schedule was the first to be added in nineteen fifty-one. Much later, the Tenth Schedule was introduced in nineteen eighty-five to address political defections. Finally, the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules were both added in nineteen ninety-two to provide a constitutional framework for rural and urban governments.

86. (B) Eleventh Schedule - 18 subjects
The Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules specify the functional items for local bodies. The Eleventh Schedule contains twenty-nine subjects for Panchayats, while the Twelfth Schedule contains eighteen subjects for Municipalities. The Union List of the Seventh Schedule originally had ninety-seven subjects but now effectively includes one hundred. Therefore, stating that the Eleventh Schedule has eighteen subjects is an incorrect match.

87. (A) I, III and IV
In Tamil Nadu, the nineteen ninety-four Panchayats Act was passed to implement the seventy-third amendment. While the Eleventh Schedule lists twenty-nine subjects like agriculture and rural housing, the Constitution does not make their transfer mandatory. instead, it allows states discretion, which has led to some functional and financial gaps in the actual devolution of these powers to local bodies.

88. (A) 2, 3, 1
In Tamil Nadu, urban local bodies are structured based on the size and nature of the urban area. Town Panchayats represent areas in transition from rural to urban. Municipalities are formed for smaller cities, while Municipal Corporations are established for large metropolitan areas. This hierarchy, from Town Panchayat to Municipal Corporation, reflects the increasing demographic density and complexity of administration.

89. (A) I, II, III and V
The Twelfth Schedule details eighteen functional items for urban local bodies like the Greater Chennai Corporation. These include urban planning, land use regulation, and fire services. However, police and core law enforcement are not part of this list, as they remain under the direct control of the state government. This distinction is crucial for understanding the limited scope of municipalities.

90. (A) Eleventh Schedule is for rural bodies; Twelfth is for urban local bodies.
The seventy-third and seventy-fourth amendments introduced two distinct schedules

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the specific and limited geographical scope of the Sixth Schedule compared to other tribal governance models used in the Union.

36. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Under the Sixth Schedule, acts of the State Legislature may not automatically apply to autonomous districts if they conflict with local tribal interests. This is because Autonomous District Councils have the power to legislate on specific local matters. However, the reason for the non-application of state laws often involves the Governor's discretionary power to modify or exclude such laws.

37. (C) Constituting village councils or courts for trial of suits between tribes.
The judicial powers of an Autonomous District Council include the authority to constitute village councils or courts. These local courts are empowered to hear and decide suits and cases between members of the Scheduled Tribes within the district. This system allows for the resolution of disputes according to traditional customs and laws, providing a tailored legal process for indigenous communities.

38. (B) It advises on matters pertaining to the welfare of STs referred to it by the Governor.
The Tribes Advisory Council is a key feature of the Fifth Schedule designed to safeguard tribal interests. Its primary role is to provide advice to the Governor on matters related to the welfare and advancement of Scheduled Tribes in the state. This body ensures that the voices of tribal representatives are considered in the administration and development of areas with tribal populations.

39. (D) Sixth Schedule - Provides for Autonomous District Councils
The Sixth Schedule is distinguished by its provision for Autonomous District Councils, which offer a high degree of self-governance to tribal areas in the North-East. While the Fifth Schedule uses Tribes Advisory Councils, it lacks the legislative and judicial depth of the Sixth Schedule. This correctly identifies the unique administrative structure designed to protect the cultural and social autonomy of tribes.

40. (A) Sixth Schedule has bodies with legislative powers; Fifth relies on Governor's regulations.
The Sixth Schedule offers a higher degree of autonomy by empowering bodies with actual legislative, executive, and judicial powers over specific subjects. In contrast, the Fifth Schedule relies more heavily on the Governor's power to make regulations and the advice of the Tribes Advisory Council. This difference highlights the more self-governing nature of the tribal areas in the North-Eastern states.

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41. (C) 97, 66, 47
The Seventh Schedule originally listed ninety-seven subjects in the Union List, sixty-six in the State List, and forty-seven in the Concurrent List. These numbers represented the initial distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States. While amendments have since changed the effective number of subjects, the original numbering remains a standard reference for understanding the constitutional division of authority.

42. (A) I and III
The hundred and first amendment introduced the Goods and Services Tax, necessitating changes to the Seventh Schedule. It inserted Article two hundred forty-six A, granting concurrent powers to both Parliament and State Legislatures. Additionally, several taxes previously under the State List, such as entry and luxury taxes, were omitted or modified to facilitate a unified national tax structure.

43. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
The Seventh Schedule divides subjects into three lists to clarify legislative jurisdiction. Defence is a matter of national importance and resides in the Union List. Police and Public Health are primarily managed by states and are found in the State List. Criminal Law is a shared responsibility, falling under the Concurrent List, which allows both the Centre and states to legislation.

44. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The forty-second amendment significantly altered the Seventh Schedule by moving subjects like education and forests from the State List to the Concurrent List. This change was motivated by a desire to establish uniform national policies

added, the Constitution does not provide specific, objective criteria for including a language in this schedule. Decisions for inclusion are typically made based on political demands and the cultural significance of languages.

63. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Different amendments have added various languages to the Eighth Schedule. The twenty-first amendment introduced Sindhi. The seventy-first amendment added Konkani, Manipuri, and Nepali. The ninety-second amendment included Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, and Santhali. Finally, the ninety-sixth amendment was used to change the spelling of Oriya to Odia. These changes illustrate the dynamic and evolving nature of the constitutional recognition of Indian languages.

64. (C) A is true but R is false.
Tamil was indeed the first language in India to be granted Classical Language status in two thousand four. However, being listed in the Eighth Schedule is not a mandatory prerequisite for a language to be declared classical. The criteria for classical status focus on the antiquity of texts and original literary tradition, rather than just its inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

65. (A) Sindhi, Konkani, Bodo
The expansion of the Eighth Schedule followed a specific chronological path. Sindhi was the first language added after the original fourteen, through an amendment in nineteen sixty-seven. This was followed by the addition of Konkani, along with two others, in nineteen ninety-two. Most recently, Bodo and three other languages were included in the list in two thousand three, following the ninety-second amendment.

66. (A) Tulu - Added in 1992
While several languages like Tamil, Sindhi, and Santhali are part of the Eighth Schedule, Tulu is not. Tamil was among the original languages included in nineteen fifty, Sindhi was added in nineteen sixty-seven, and Santhali was included in two thousand three. Despite long-standing demands from speakers in Karnataka and Kerala, Tulu has not yet been officially added to the list.

67. (B) III and IV
The Ninth Schedule was created to protect land reform laws from being challenged on the grounds of violating fundamental rights. It was never limited to only Article fourteen protections. Furthermore, the Supreme Court has ruled that laws added after nineteen seventy-three are not completely immune; they can be reviewed if they are found to violate the basic structure of the Indian Constitution.

68. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Judicial interpretation of the Ninth Schedule evolved through several key cases. The Shankari Prasad case in nineteen fifty-one first upheld the schedule. This was followed by the Golaknath case and then the landmark Kesavananda Bharati case in nineteen seventy-three, which established the basic structure doctrine. Finally, the I.R. Coelho case in two thousand seven clarified the modern scope of review.

69. (A) I, II, III and V
In the I.R. Coelho case, the Supreme Court established that the Ninth Schedule does not offer absolute immunity. Laws added after April twenty-fourth, nineteen seventy-three, are subject to judicial review if they damage the basic structure of the Constitution. The court reaffirmed that the basic structure doctrine is the ultimate test for the validity of any law, even those within.

70. (B) Demands exist for Bhojpuri and Tulu, but there are no fixed addition criteria.
There is a continuous and significant demand for the inclusion of several regional languages, such as Bhojpuri and Tulu, in the Eighth Schedule. However, the government has noted that there are no fixed, objective criteria for including new languages. This lack of clear standards makes the process largely dependent on political considerations and the recommendations of various committees over several years.

71. (D) The Waman Rao case held Ninth Schedule laws are immune regardless of the inclusion date.
The Ninth Schedule and Article thirty-one B were originally intended to shield agrarian reforms from judicial scrutiny. The cutoff date for applying the basic structure test is the day of the Kesavananda Bharati judgment. However, the Waman Rao case did not hold that all laws are immune; instead, it helped establish the principle of limited immunity based on the inclusion date.

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exclusively in the Parliament. This ensures that the central government can address new or unforeseen issues, such as cyber laws, that were not contemplated during the drafting.

54. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The forty-second amendment of nineteen seventy-six was a landmark change that transferred several subjects from the State List to the Concurrent List. These included education, forests, the protection of wild animals and birds, and the administration of justice. This shift was intended to facilitate better coordination between the Union and the States on matters of significant national and social importance.

55. (D) Public Health
The Union List includes matters of national importance such as atomic energy, foreign affairs, and the railways, which require uniform legislation across the country. Public health, however, is an exception as it is listed in the State List. This means that state governments have the primary responsibility for managing and legislating on matters related to hospitals, sanitation, and general health infrastructure.

56. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Concurrent List is a distinctive feature of Indian federalism designed to provide flexibility in governance. It allows both the Centre and the States to legislate on the same subjects, such as education and criminal law. This ensures that while there is a national standard, states can also make specific laws that cater to their unique local needs and conditions.

57. (C) State List
Under the Seventh Schedule, the power to levy taxes on agricultural income is specifically placed in the State List. While the Union government has the authority to tax non-agricultural income, agricultural income remains under the exclusive jurisdiction of the state legislatures. This division reflects the importance of agriculture as a local and state-managed sector within the Indian economic and legal framework.

58. (A) It includes subjects of national importance requiring uniform policies.
The Union List is characterized by its focus on subjects of national importance that demand uniform policies across all states. This list currently contains more subjects than the State List or the Concurrent List. It includes vital areas like national defense, banking, and communications. Unlike the Concurrent List, only the Parliament has the exclusive power to legislate on matters mentioned here.

59. (D) Customs duties - Union List
Taxation powers are clearly divided among the lists in the Seventh Schedule. Customs duties and corporation taxes are part of the Union List, meaning only the central government can levy them. In contrast, taxes on agricultural income and tolls fall under the State List. This distribution ensures that both the Centre and the States have independent and specific sources of tax revenue.

60. (B) Like Canada, residuary powers in India are vested in the Union.
The distribution of residuary powers varies among federal systems. India follows the Canadian model, where these powers are vested in the central government. In contrast, countries like the United States and Australia vest residuary powers in the states. The Indian approach strengthens the Union government by allowing it to legislate on all matters not specifically assigned to the states or shared.

61. (C) Originally 14, currently 22
The Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution was originally adopted with fourteen languages. Through several constitutional amendments over the decades, the list has been expanded to include more regional and significant languages. Currently, there are twenty-two languages recognized in this schedule. This growth reflects the increasing recognition of India's diverse linguistic heritage and the demand for official status for various regional tongues.

62. (A) I and II
The Eighth Schedule has been expanded through several amendments, such as the twenty-first amendment adding Sindhi and the seventy-first amendment adding Konkani, Manipuri, and Nepali. While many languages have been

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and provide the Union Government with more authority over these sectors. It reflects a shift toward a more centralized approach in managing resources and services.

45. (C) Education, Forests, and Protection of wild animals and birds.
The forty-second amendment of nineteen seventy-six relocated five subjects from the State List to the Concurrent List. These included education, forests, the protection of wild animals and birds, weights and measures, and the administration of justice excluding the higher courts. This shift allowed the Central government to create national frameworks for these subjects previously under the exclusive control of states.

46. (D) Education - State List
In the current structure of the Seventh Schedule, education is no longer part of the State List. Following the forty-second amendment, it was moved to the Concurrent List, allowing both the Union and state governments to legislate on it. Meanwhile, subjects like public health, agriculture, and trade unions correctly remain in the State and Concurrent lists as per the constitution.

47. (A) I, II and IV
Article two hundred forty-eight vests residuary powers of legislation exclusively in the Parliament. This means that any matter not specifically mentioned in the three lists of the Seventh Schedule falls under central jurisdiction. Historically, the nineteen thirty-five Act placed these powers with the Governor-General. In modern India, this includes the authority to levy any tax not mentioned in the lists.

48. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Various amendments have reshaped the Seventh Schedule over time. The third amendment in nineteen fifty-four first modified trade and commerce. The forty-second amendment in nineteen seventy-six moved several subjects to the Concurrent List. Later, the eighty-eighth amendment dealt with service taxes, and finally, the hundred and first amendment in twenty-sixteen introduced the Goods and Services Tax, altering power distribution.

49. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Concurrent List includes subjects where both the Parliament and State Legislatures can make laws. Key subjects in this list are criminal law and procedure, marriage and divorce, education, and forests. While the police department remains an exclusive state subject in the State List, the other four are shared responsibilities that allow for both national uniformity and state-level variations.

50. (A) Article 246A gives concurrent powers to Parliament and States for GST laws.
The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax was a major constitutional shift achieved through Article two hundred forty-six A. This article provides the Parliament and State Legislatures with concurrent power to make laws regarding GST on goods and services. This unique arrangement was necessary to integrate various central and state taxes into a single, comprehensive, and unified indirect tax system.

51. (C) Parliament can never legislate on State List subjects, even during a National Emergency.
The State List contains subjects over which state legislatures normally have exclusive power. While it originally had sixty-six subjects, it currently has sixty-one. However, the claim that Parliament can never legislate on these subjects is incorrect. During a National Emergency, or if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution, the Parliament acquires the power to make laws on matters in the State List.

52. (D) Central law prevails unless the state law has received the President's assent.
When a state law on a Concurrent List subject conflicts with a central law, the central law generally prevails. However, the Constitution provides an exception under Article two hundred fifty-four. If the state law has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received their assent, it will prevail in that specific state despite the conflict with the existing legislation.

53. (C) Parliament's power to legislate on matters not in the Concurrent or State Lists.
Residuary powers refer to the legislative authority over matters that are not specifically enumerated in the Union, State, or Concurrent lists of the Seventh Schedule. In the Indian federal system, these powers are vested

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72. (A) The Act was included in the Ninth Schedule via the 76th Constitutional Amendment.
To protect its reservation policy from judicial interference, the Tamil Nadu government sought constitutional protection. The seventy-sixth amendment act was passed to place the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act of nineteen ninety-three into the Ninth Schedule. This move was intended to shield the sixty-nine percent reservation level from being struck down for exceeding the cap.

73. (C) Judicial principle that certain fundamental features cannot be altered by Parliament.
The basic structure doctrine is a vital judicial principle established by the Supreme Court of India. it asserts that certain fundamental features and principles of the Constitution are beyond the amending power of the Parliament. This doctrine ensures that even if Parliament uses its authority to amend the Constitution or add laws to the Ninth Schedule, it cannot destroy the core values.

74. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The status of Classical Language has been granted to several languages over the years based on their ancient heritage. Tamil was the first in two thousand four, followed by Sanskrit in two thousand five. Telugu and Kannada received the status in two thousand eight, and Malayalam was added in twenty-thirteen. Odia was later recognized in twenty-fourteen, completing the current list of six.

75. (D) English
Although English is an official language of the Union and is used extensively in the higher judiciary and several states, it is not listed in the Eighth Schedule. The schedule currently recognizes twenty-two regional and ancient languages, including Nepali, Sindhi, and Urdu. English remains a primary language for governance and communication without having been formally added to this particular constitutional list.

76. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Ninth Schedule was introduced by the very first amendment in nineteen fifty-one to safeguard social and economic reforms. This was a direct response to several high court decisions that had declared state land reform and zamindari abolition laws unconstitutional. By creating this schedule, the government aimed to ensure that these crucial reforms could proceed without being delayed by challenges.

77. (C) Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri
The Eighth Schedule currently includes twenty-two languages that represent the linguistic diversity of India. This list features languages like Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, and Dogri. While other languages such as Tulu, Bhojpuri, and Rajasthani are spoken by millions and have active movements for their recognition, they have not yet been officially incorporated into the Eighth Schedule by any amendment act.

78. (D) Shields laws from fundamental rights challenges, subject to the basic structure test.
Following the I.R. Coelho judgment, the protection offered by the Ninth Schedule is no longer absolute. While it still shields laws from general challenges based on fundamental rights, those laws must now pass the basic structure test. This means the judiciary can still strike down any law in the schedule if it is found to violate the core principles of the Constitution.

79. (A) Kesavananda Bharati case - Defined April 24, 1973 as the cutoff date for basic structure review
The Kesavananda Bharati case is famous for establishing the basic structure doctrine and setting April twenty-fourth, nineteen seventy-three, as a crucial cutoff date. This date is now used by the courts to determine which laws in the Ninth Schedule can be reviewed. Other cases like I.R. Coelho further clarified that no law is beyond the reach of this test.

80. (B) Pre-1973 laws are protected; post-1973 laws are subject to the basic structure test.
The Supreme Court has established a clear distinction for Ninth Schedule laws based on the date of the Kesavananda Bharati judgment. Laws inserted before April twenty-fourth, nineteen seventy-three, are generally protected from judicial review. In contrast, laws added after this date are open to being challenged and reviewed if they are suspected of violating the basic structure of the Constitution.

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99. (C) Article 246 - Seventh Schedule
The Constitution links various articles to specific schedules to provide detailed administrative guidance. Article two hundred forty-six is the foundational article for the Seventh Schedule, which divides legislative powers. In contrast, Article two hundred forty-three G relates to the Eleventh Schedule and Article two hundred forty-three W to the Twelfth. Understanding these connections is essential for mastering the framework.

100. (D) Eleventh Schedule (29 subjects) is for rural; Twelfth (18 subjects) is for urban.
The primary difference between the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules is their target for local governance. The Eleventh Schedule contains twenty-nine subjects for rural Panchayats, focusing on agriculture. The Twelfth Schedule lists eighteen subjects for urban Municipalities, emphasizing town planning. Both aim to decentralize power but address unique requirements of rural and urban populations within the Indian administrative system.

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for local self-government. The Eleventh Schedule is dedicated to rural local bodies, known as Panchayats, and is linked to Article two hundred forty-three G. The Twelfth Schedule focuses on urban local bodies, or Municipalities, and is associated with Article two hundred forty-three W. Both schedules require state legislation.

91. (D) A split in a political party is currently a valid defense against disqualification.
The Tenth Schedule provides certain exceptions to disqualification, such as when two-thirds of a party's members agree to a merger. Presiding officers can also give up their party membership to remain neutral. However, the split provision, which allowed one-third of a party to break away, was deleted by the ninety-first amendment. Therefore, a split is no longer valid.

92. (B) They will be disqualified from being a member of the House.
Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha have a six-month window after taking their seat to join a political party without penalty. If they choose to join a party after this period, they are automatically disqualified under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule. This rule is designed to ensure that nominated members maintain their independent status once they have settled into roles.

93. (C) Inferred from conduct, like publicly opposing the party or joining another rally.
The Supreme Court has clarified that voluntarily giving up membership is not limited to a formal resignation. It can be inferred from a member's conduct outside the House. Activities such as publicly criticizing the party, attending rallies of an opposition party, or expressing support for rival political leaders are considered sufficient grounds to prove that a member has effectively defected.

94. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules allocate subjects based on the rural or urban nature of the local bodies. Subjects like agriculture and minor irrigation are part of the Eleventh Schedule for Panchayats. In contrast, urban planning and fire services are listed in the Twelfth Schedule for Municipalities. This division ensures that local governance is tailored to the specific community needs.

95. (A) Rural housing and electrification
The Twelfth Schedule contains subjects relevant to urban life, such as public health, slum improvement, and urban amenities like parks. However, rural housing and electrification are specifically listed in the Eleventh Schedule, as they are primary developmental goals for rural areas governed by Panchayats. This distinction helps in clearly defining the functional jurisdictions of different levels of local self-government.

96. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Constitution provides a list of functions for local bodies but does not mandate their immediate transfer. Article two hundred forty-three G and W leave the decision of how much power to devolve to the discretion of each state legislature. This leads to significant variation across India, as some states have devolved all subjects while others have retained control.

97. (B) A functional item meant for devolution to Panchayats.
Social forestry and farm forestry are specifically listed as functional items under the Eleventh Schedule. This means they are intended to be devolved to Panchayats to encourage local participation in environmental conservation and resource management. By placing these subjects in the Eleventh Schedule, the Constitution aims to empower rural communities to manage their own local forests and promote sustainable practices.

98. (A) Structures exist, but gaps remain in actual devolution of powers and funds.
While Tamil Nadu has established the necessary legal and administrative structures for local governance, the actual devolution of power remains incomplete. There are still functional gaps where the state government has not fully transferred the funds or administrative control for all subjects listed in the schedules. This highlights the ongoing challenge of achieving true local self-governance despite constitutional mandates.

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27. (C) II and IV
Autonomous District Councils under the Sixth Schedule comprise thirty members. While twenty-six members are elected based on adult franchise, the remaining four are nominated by the Governor. Furthermore, the Governor possesses the legal authority to dissolve these councils. These points highlight that membership is not strictly elective and the councils do not operate entirely independently of the Governor's official oversight.

28. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Administrative structures in Sixth Schedule areas follow a clear hierarchical order of jurisdiction. The State Legislature holds the broadest authority over the entire state. Within specific tribal regions, the Autonomous District Council manages larger territories, followed by Autonomous Regional Councils for smaller areas. At the most local level, Village Councils handle the immediate governance and judicial matters of communities.

29. (A) I, II, IV and V
The Fifth Schedule outlines a specific administrative framework for Scheduled Areas. This includes the President's power to declare such areas and the extension of the state's executive power over them. It mandates the creation of a Tribes Advisory Council and empowers the Governor to make regulations for peace. However, Autonomous District Councils are a feature of the Sixth Schedule.

30. (D) ADCs are in the Sixth Schedule, while TACs are in the Fifth Schedule.
A major distinction between the Fifth and Sixth Schedules lies in the type of administrative bodies they establish. The Fifth Schedule provides for Tribes Advisory Councils, which serve an advisory role to the Governor. In contrast, the Sixth Schedule establishes Autonomous District Councils and Regional Councils, which possess significant legislative, executive, and judicial powers to manage tribal affairs in specific regions.

31. (A) The Governor can alter Scheduled Area boundaries without Presidential approval.
The declaration and modification of Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule are powers vested in the President of India. While the Governor provides reports and advice, they cannot independently alter the boundaries of these areas without Presidential approval. The criteria for such areas include factors like a high tribal population, administrative viability, and the relative economic backwardness of the specific region.

32. (B) Governor making regulations restricting the transfer of land among Scheduled Tribes.
In states governed by the Fifth Schedule, the Governor has the specific power to make regulations to protect tribal land. This includes the authority to prohibit or restrict the transfer of land from tribal members to non-tribal entities. This constitutional mechanism is vital for preventing the exploitation of indigenous communities and ensuring their traditional land rights are preserved against external interests.

33. (B) A body with legislative, judicial, and executive powers over specific tribal subjects.
An Autonomous District Council is a powerful administrative body established under the Sixth Schedule. Unlike purely advisory groups, these councils are granted significant legislative, executive, and judicial authority over designated subjects such as land, forests, and local customs. This allows tribal communities in the North-East to govern themselves and protect their unique traditions while remaining within the overall Indian constitutional framework.

34. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The administration of tribal areas is divided between two schedules. The Fifth Schedule applies to states like Odisha and Jharkhand and requires the Governor to submit annual reports to the President. The Sixth Schedule applies to Assam and Meghalaya and involves the creation of Autonomous Regional Councils. These features distinguish the level of autonomy and the specific geographical application of each schedule.

35. (C) Arunachal Pradesh
While the Sixth Schedule covers several North-Eastern states including Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh is not included under its provisions. Despite having a significant tribal population, Arunachal Pradesh is governed under different constitutional and administrative arrangements. This highlights

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